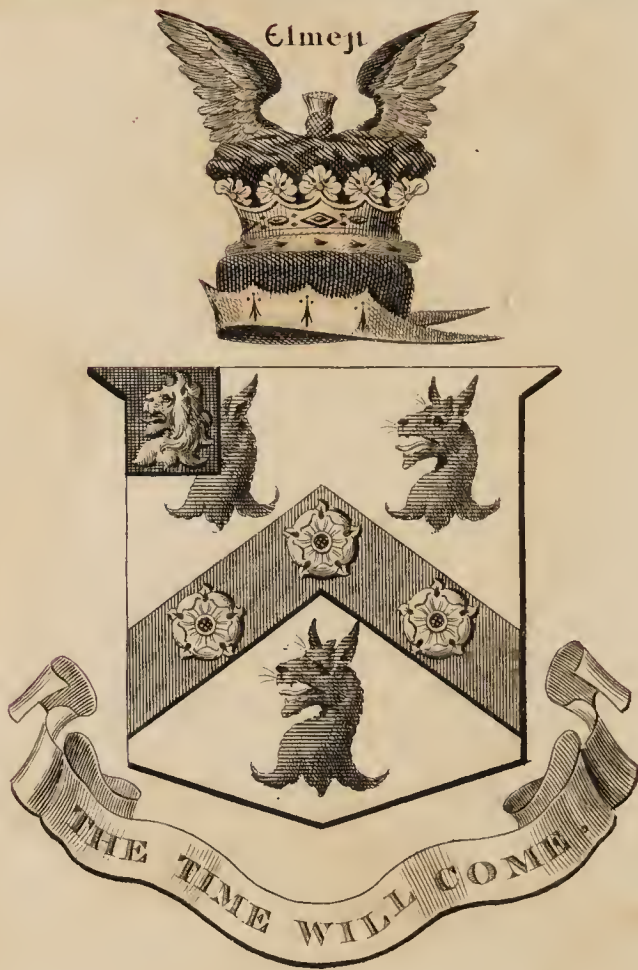




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*Clark D.*  
*Knedlington, Yorks.*







60789

*As* A NEW *Road*  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

WHEREIN

The Defects of CAMDEN are supplied, and the  
Errors of his Followers remarked :

The Opinions of our *Antiquaries* compared :

The *Roman* MILITARY WAYS traced ;

And, The STATIONS settled according to the  
ITINERARY, without altering the *Figures*.

---

With some NATURAL HISTORY of each County.

---

By N. SALMON, LL. B.

---

In TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. II.

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COMPREHENDING,

HERTFORDSHIRE,	CUMBERLAND,	GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,	WESTMORLAND,	BERKSHIRE,
OXFORDSHIRE,	LANCASHIRE,	HAMSHIRE,
WARWICKSHIRE,	CHESHIRE,	WILTSHIRE,
STAFFORDSHIRE,	SHROPSHIRE,	SOMERSETSHIRE,
DERBYSHIRE,	WORCESTERSHIRE,	DORSETSHIRE,
YORKSHIRE,	HEREFORDSHIRE,	DEVONSHIRE,
DURHAM,	MONMOUTHSHIRE,	CORNWALL.
NORTHUMBERLAND,		

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"Ον βεβαίρων καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνδρες ὃ τε πάντες  
Ἄϊάων. —————

HOM.

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LONDON: Printed for J. WALTHOE over-against  
the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. 1731.





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PART VI.

Comprehending HERTFORDSHIRE, BUCKING-  
HAMSHIRE, and OXFORDSHIRE.

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Ὁν βειάρεων καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνδρες ἢ τε πάντες  
Ἀἰσίων. —————

H O M.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*, and J. LEAKE,  
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A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
E N G L A N D.

---

H E R T F O R D S H I R E,



According to the *Roman Division* of *Britain* was possessed by the *Cattieu-chlani*, who enjoyed also what at present makes the Counties of *Bedford* and *Bucks*. *Hertfordshire* on the *North-West*, borders on *Bedfordshire*; on the *North-East* upon *Cambridgeshire*; on the *East* upon *Essex*; on the *South* upon *Middlesex*. That Point of it which adjoins to *Bucks* and to *Bedfordshire*, for want of a Stream or something remarkable for a Limit, runs frequently into those Counties, as they again do into *Hertfordshire*, making a kind of Indenture. This may be owing to the Wood that over-run that Part of the Country; and as it was cleared away by an Owner on one Side or the other, each went forward in an irregular Way as the Goodness of the Soil or other Convenience led him.



This County, considering the small Extent of it, abounds in *Roman* Remains. Three of their Military Ways to which the Conqueror's Law gave a Privilege, and which were called *Chemini Majores* by the *Normans*, lead through *Hertfordshire*; which is not to be found in any other County of *England*. Here is one undisputed *Roman Municipium*, *Verulam*; and, as I presume, three other Stations, *Durolitum*, *Durocobrivæ*, and *Cæsaromagum*, the last of which may have been also a City. The *Shire Town*, from whence the County hath its Name, hath a *Roman* Denomination. The Word indeed is *Saxon Hertford*, but if we are come at the true Meaning, it signifies the *Roman Vadum Militare*, or the Ford upon the *Roman Military Way*; by the *Saxons* called *Hereman Streete*, which is by Corruption brought to *Ermine-Street*.

There is an obsolete Tradition of its being named from a Ford of *Harts*, to which the present Arms of the Town allude. But *Somner's* Etymology is much preferable, who brings the Word *Ermine* from *Herman* a Soldier, as *Here* signifies an Army. We have also Names of Places in this County, discovering a Relation to a Military Way, and particularly to the *Ermine-Street*. After we have passed the River at *Hertford*, we ascend a Hill towards *Benjoo-Street* called *Port-Hill*. A *Port-Way* is well known to mean, in many Countries, a *Roman-Way*. We have the Name again preserved in the Parish of *Hormead* through which it leads, to this Day called *Here-Street*.

This *Ermine-Street* may be traced, in Places enough to find it a Military Way, from *Hampshire* through *Surrey* to *London*: From thence by *Islington* to *Hornsey*; and when it hath crossed *Enfield Chace*, it enters this County at *Northall Common* which it passeth over, then by *Newgate-Street* and *Berkamsted*, comes to *Hertford*, and lead-



leading through *Braughing*, *Here-Street*, *Berk-Way*, *Barley*, keeps a strait Course through *Essex*, *Cambridge-shire*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk* to its Period at *Yarmouth*.

To this Line of *Ermine-Street*, some Objections are raised. One is, that Tradition hath carried it from *Hertford* to *Puckridge*, to *Buntingford*, to *Royston*, to *Caxton*, so by *Huntingdon* to *Stamford* in *Lincoln-shire* and farther *North*.

A second is, that some Lands in *Thirfield* Parish that butt upon the present Post Road from *Royston* to *Buntingford* are in antient Writings said to butt upon the *Ermine-Street*.

A third, that the learned Author of the Antiquities of *Stamford*, lately published, Dr. *Stukely*, and others, use the Name of *Ermine-Street* upon the Post Road to the *North*.

To these I would answer; *First*, That following the Course, I trace it from *Hertford* to *Yarmouth*, I find Remains of Fortification all the Way (of Camps I mean) at the prescribed Distance of the *Itinerary*, as may be seen in the foregoing Parts of this *Survey of England*.

Next, that there is no Trace of a Camp upon the Post Road till we come to the utmost Bounds of *Huntingdonshire*, where that County is divided by the River *Nen* from *Northamptonshire*: Indeed, that there is no Town upon that Road from *Hertford* to *Godmanchester*, but what hath visibly arisen from the Road Trade, and from a Trade evidently upon a new erected Road. Those that are upon it are made up of two, three, or four Parishes, or five, whose Extremities happened to meet at a convenient Place for Water, or other Inducement to Travellers. *Puckridge* hath one Side in *Standon*, the other in *Braughing*. *Buntingford* is made up of *Layston*, *Abseden*, *Throcking*, *Widial*. One Side of *Buckland-Street* belongs to *Thirfield*. *Royston* is of

so late Date, that the Record of *Domes-day* mentions it not: It is made up of *Thersfeld* and *Berkway* in this County, of *Melborn*, *Kneefworth*, *Bassingborne* in *Cambridgeshire*. The Place was since the *Norman Conquest* called *Royse's Cross*, and the Religious House there the *Priory of Royse's Cross*. To the Road Trade it is indebted for being a Town. *Caxton*, the next Post Town, hath some Inns and Houses on the Road, but the Church and the antient Mansion-Houses are at half a Mile's Distance.

The Court Rolls of *Thersfeld* Manor, or other old Writings there, do mention Lands abutting on *Ermine Street*; these are none of them so high as the *Norman Conquest*. Here were five hundred Years preceding the Conquest, in which through the Confusion of War and Plunder, the Knowledge of these Things was in a great measure lost. Even after the Conquest, nothing was done to preserve the Memory of *Roman* Monuments, except the Law *de Pace quatuor Cheminorum*. Nor was this Edict with any View to their Preservation; but as the most direct Ways along and across the Island erected by *Roman* Sagacity, were found useful for the succeeding Colonies of *Saxons*. And these great Roads lying through the chief Towns of the Kingdom, and serving the Purposes of Traders and Travellers, the Conqueror was pleased to keep them up by an Establishment of peculiar Privilege to all that used them.

The Knowledge of *Roman* Remains in *Britain* hath indeed been restored within two hundred Years last past to that Degree it stands at present. *Roman* History and Language both were out of Request for some hundred Years. The *Saxons* made no Improvement, the *Normans* little more; their Business was fighting, either enlarging the foreign Dominions, or carrying the Glory of *British* Arms into *Asia*, whence they are said to have brought



brought back only the Sign of the *Saracen's* Head. They brought back that Name and Reputation for Valour that was the *Genius* that carried half their Conquests, and, like the *Weather-Gage* at Sea, gave them a perpetual Advantage. The *Saracens* are now forgot, but the Sign, by revolving Years, amongst the Vulgar, is come to the *Serjeant's Head*, no less terrible than the other.

The Inscription upon a Sword of one of the *Talbots*, kept in *France*, and said to be restored to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* with an ill Grace, shews the Fashion of the Age, and the Contempt of Criticism it boasted,

*Sum Talbotti pro vincere Inimicos meos.*

When the *English* Possessions on the Continent were lost, and the Glory of their Arms diminished, a more humane and kindly Ambition got Possession of those Minds that were formed to excel. The Disgraces upon the Continent were a real Blessing to the Island, whose Blood and Treasure had been so long expended upon unthrifty Victories. In the main, it was grinning Honour that was gain'd, whilst the Advantages of a peaceable Age were set aside and trampled upon to make Way for Reputation and Triumph.

The Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* produced more learned Men than any before her. Many a great *Genius* had before immured himself in a Monastery; and passed that time in Devotion and Mortification which might have made him illustrious amongst the *Literati*. It might be for his own private Advantage that he was sequestered from the Opportunities of Vice; but it might be a publick Loss that the bright Side of him was no more conspicuous.

The Disputes too about the Encroachment of the *Papal* Power, set the best Heads to work to trace spiritual Authority through its most pure and primitive Channel; to distinguish between lawful and usurp'd Claim. There was Encouragement for Men to make themselves Masters of that Learning by which they might discover, on one Hand, the monstrous Stretch of spiritual Power, demanding the temporal Dominion of its Subjects; on the other, the Exorbitancy and Sacrilege of *Eraastian* Schemes which would make Christian Authority (purely such) controllable by the Civil. Experience shews, as well as Precept and Reason, each hath had its proper Channel, in which it hath run without interfering with the other; without the pretended Absurdity of *Imperium in Imperio*.

Our Princes too being Men of Letters, were Encouragers and Judges of Merit. By this, Learning became a Court Accomplishment, and that Knowledge which some Ages think becoming only Pedants, took Place of Lace and Embroidery. Even *Lusus Naturæ* found its Patrons; Talents of great Productions were sought after; *Ingeni largitor venter* went not unrewarded. Where Nature had formed a *Genius* without Means of Subsistence, another *Unison Genius* made him a Sharer. But this was before the Iron Age.

Another main Ingredient to polite Improvement, was the Multitude of Exiles driven out with *Charles II.* The Opportunities they had of conversing with the most humane Part of *Europe*, whilst they were suffering the Penalties of National Guilt, brought the more minute and less necessary Parts of Study in their Way, which Want of Business made them attend to; and one good Effect was produced from a very ill Cause.

When



When Antiquarian Knowledge was in its Infancy, the Man that fished out *Ermine-Street*, leading through *Hertford*, merited at least an Ovation. He that carried it on farther *North* through *Roxton*, is at least to be forgiven, because if no body had attempted, it had been yet in the dark; he is entitled to *Ovid's*

———*Magnis tamen excidit ausis.*

Dr. *Stukely*, whose Sagacity or Diligence no Man can question, admits two Branches of *Ermine-Street* from *Lincoln*. I am sorry I am forced to dissent from him in both, as well as from the *Antiquities of Stamford* which make but one. Till these Gentlemen settle a Point relating to their own Country, between themselves, I am safe.

That *Verulam* was Roman and a *Municipium*, no body will dispute. The History of *Boadicea* given by *Tacitus*, leaves no room to doubt that *Colony* was destroyed by her just after she fell upon *Camulodunum*, just before she did the same by *Londinium*. The Ruins of *Verulam* are yet visible, and are like to be so till the Conflagration. The Ground is used for Husbandry, but not yet levelled, nor can it well be without such an Expence, as none will find their Account in. The Rubbish of Roman Bricks lies all about it. There are great Numbers of them entire in the Steeple of the Abbey Church, and probably the first Structure of it consisted entirely of them.

This City stood upon the *Watling-Street* according to the Confession of all Men, as that Street led from *London* to *Westchester*, at twenty-one Miles Distance from *London*, nine of which are reckoned from *Sulloriacæ Brockley Hills*. In this Point only I am an Innovator desiring to remove its Course from *Dunstable* to *Luton*. By this Method I can find  
Camps

Camps according to the Distances of the *Itinerary*, without altering Figures.

Whereas others are at a Loss to dispose of twelve Miles, in the Account which they have, superfluous between *St. Albans* and *Stony-Stratford*. I shall but just hint at my Adversary-Schemes. *Durocibrivæ*, which must be intermediate to *Verulam* and *Magiovinium*, Mr. Camden plants at *Redborn*; so that if *Dunstable* be his *Magiovinium* he hath but eight Miles to his *Durocibrivæ*, and four beyond to *Verulam*; which should be double that Number. Neither is there any thing at *Redborn* to tempt him but a vain Etymology of a *Red Ford*.

Mr. Baxter would carry *Durocibrivæ* to *Woburn* in *Bedfordshire* by the Help, I think, of a less edifying Etymon.

Dr. Gale is for finding it at *Hertford*, in which he secures *Antonine's* Figure, but hath nothing there to shew except a Royal Castle subsisting ever since the *Saxon* Times. He interprets *Rubrum Vadum* from *Durocibrivæ*, and gives *Bede's* Authority for writing the Name *Herudford*; as well as another Exposition of the Name by which it may intimate a Confluence of three Streams hereabouts with the *Lea*.

Dr. Stukely hath pitch'd upon *Berkamsted* as answering the Distances of the *Itinerary* both from *Dunstable* and *St. Albans*. He presumes the Town hath been *Roman*, and that the Castle stands upon a *Roman* Foundation, but the chief Proof is from Coins found there, which to me is not cogent. This Point I have at large insisted upon in the first Part of this Work upon *Kent*, asking Leave to call these, though *Roman* Coins, *British* Treasure, and generally of *British* hiding. The Doctor hath taken Mr. Baxter's Derivation of *Civitas paludosi profluentis* from *Woburn* to place it here where the Import of the Name (saith he) is more remarkable.

Be-



Before I quit *Verulam*, something is due to St. *Amphibalus*, who is generally reputed the Instructor of St. *Alban* in the Christian Faith, and who is recorded to have suffered Martyrdom by having his Belly ripped up, and his Intestines fastned to a Stake. He was whipped round this Stake till all his Intestines were twisted upon it. This Figure of *Amphibalus* is to be seen in the *Ashmolean Musæum* at Oxford.

Some of our learned Men have with great Zeal battel'd this Tradition, and would make *Amphibalus* to mean no more than St. *Alban's* Cloak. It's true, the Word hath been sometimes used for a Vest which Bishops wore, and so hath *Antibolus* and *Amphimallus* for a Mantle or exterior Garment.

According to the Way of the Monkish Writers, they may have introduced a few Figments in his History, supplying the Injuries of Time and Revolutions with a little Invention, by which they gain'd a Veneration to their Saint. The great Number of Citizens of St. *Albans* that suffered with him, and his Progress to *Anglesea*, may perhaps with just Reason be question'd. What Archbishop *Usher* relates from so good an Author as *Bede*, is to be regarded: That the Church of *Winchester* upon rebuilding was dedicated to St. *Amphibalus*. A downright fictitious pretending Saint would surely never have had that Honour, since there were enough of undisputed Title.

At last St. *Alban* is not supposed to have cross'd the Sea, but that he was instructed and baptized at *Verulam*. What great matter is it what his Instructor's Name was? He was a Man without Question, ready to submit to Martyrdom, or he had not come hither in the Time of the *Dioclesian* Persecution, and professed that Religion which the World was engaged to eradicate.

From

From *Verulam*, I go through *Luton* in *Bedfordshire* to *Ravensborough* Castle above *Hexton*, in this County twelve Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*. This I take to be the *Durocobrivæ* of *Antoninus*. Upon the Downs between *Luton* and *Hexton* is the Intersection of the *Watling* and the *Ikening-Street*: The latter in its Course from *Dunstable* to *Royston*, crosses the other near some remarkable *Long Barrows*. These lie in the County of *Bedford*. We have no Account of their Original. But there is good Reason to believe they were raised either as Graves or Monuments for the *Danes* routed by *Edward* the Elder. *Olaus Wormius* in his Account of the Customs of *Scandinavia*, mentions the making *Long Barrows* as well as *Round*. The *Danes* had been beaten hereabouts the Year after they had been successful at *Hokenorton* in *Oxfordshire*. The Account of this Defeat we have from *Matthew Florilegus*, from the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, and from the *Saxon Annals*. There is amongst them a Difference of about five Years, but that is tolerably exact for Writers of that Age. The first writes under the Year 914, “*Eodem anno facta est Danorum strages maxima in finibus Luitoniæ & provinciae Hertfordensis.*”

The second Author hath under the Year 911, “*Et postquam redierunt domum (Dani) statim exiit alia Caterva et ivit ad Ligetune.*”

It will bear a Dispute whether *Leighton Buzzard* in *Bedfordshire*, corrupted from *Beaufesert*, be not this *Ligetune*. There is a Mention in the *Saxon Annals* under the Year 571, of *Ligeanburgh*, which some have taken for *Leighton*, others for *Loughborough* in *Leicestershire*. I am inclined to think it belongs to *Luton*; First, because *Luton* is named from the Rise of the River *Lea* in its Neighbourhood, by the Britons called *Luy*, by the Romans, *Litus*, by the Saxons, *Ligean*. Next, because

*Luton*



*Luton* stands upon the *Watling-Street*, and near the Intersection of the *Ikening*, by which grand Roads the *Saxons* traversed the Country, and upon which they fought many of their Battles.

This *Ravensborough* is called a Castle, as is many a Camp in *England*. *Dr. Stukely* brings the Name from *Romans-Borough*; to confirm which, there is another Fortrefs in *Northamptonshire* of the same Name.

The Dean of *York* upon *Durocibrivæ* makes it to signify *Aquarum Concurfus*. *Dour* doubtless in *British*, signifies Water. Here are two remarkable Waters, one is just below the Camp at *Hexton*, where is such an extraordinary Flux from one Spring Head, as would drive a Mill within a few Yards. In *Saxon* Times this was dedicated to *St. Faith*. The other in its Neighbourhood is called *Roaring-Meg*, from the hideous Noise the Fall of Water after Rain makes from *Pexon Barn*, and the steep Hills thereabouts.

The Camp consists of about sixteen Acres single ditched, of an Oval form, prodigiously fortified by Nature, accessible but at one Point where the Ascent is not difficult. Hence lies a Road to *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire* the *Magiovinium*, I presume, of the *Romans*.

*Hexton*, the Parish in which *Ravensborough* stands, was usually written by the *Saxons* *Heckstanestune*. In the Record of *Domes-day* 'tis *Hegastaneston*. This of *Heckstanestune* by Alteration of one Vowel, would be *Hockstanestune*. *Hock* or *Hoke* hath Relation to the *Danes*, and thence probably *Hokenorton* in *Oxfordshire* already named. *Hoke* or *Hock* is a Word expressing Joy. *Hocks-Tuesday* is the Day on which the *Danes* are said to have been massacred throughout *England*. *Hockey-Cake* is that which is distributed to the People at *Harvest-Home*. The *Hockey Cart* is that which brings the last Corn,  
and

and the Children rejoycing with Boughs in their Hands, with which the Horses also are attired.

In a Church-Warden's Rate of *Bishops Stortford*, in this County, are two or three Articles explaining the Word into Rejoycing. This Rate is for 22 of *Edward IV.* and for four Years of *Henry VII.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For Hokkyng Ale.	00	14	00
<i>De exitu cujusdam Potationis vocat, Le</i>	}	00	13
<i>Hokkyng Ale.</i>			
<i>Pro baking 6 mod. Frumenti erga le Hok-</i>	}	00	00
<i>kyng Ale</i>			
<i>Memorand. recept. eod. an pro Hokkyng</i>	}	00	11
<i>Ale</i>			
<i>Et de profic, les Greyns de ead</i>		00	00
			08

The History of the Fight between the *Danes* and *Edward* the Elder hereabouts, and the remarkable *Long Barrows*, incline me to believe the Town of *Hexton* was originally *Hockston* from that remarkable Victory. And probably one Army had taken the Camp of *Ravensborough* the Night before it.

In the last Century the Manor of *Hexton* was possessed by the *Taverners*, from one of which it was sold to Mr. *Cross*. The Pedigree of this Family is by Sir *Henry Chauncy* brought down from the Reign of *Edward I.* They were seated at *North-Elmham* in *Norfolk* so long ago, and flourished there and in *Oxfordshire*, till in an ill Hour they purchased of the *Sadlers* this Estate and Advowson, and became unfortunate Heirs to *St. Alban*.

The third Roman Station of *Hertfordshire* I call *Ceshunt*, presuming it is the *Durolitum* of *Antoninus*, fifteen Miles from *London*, as saith the *Itinerary*. This is near the *Ermine-Street*, which we have already traced through *Middlesex* to *North-Hall-Common*, and so on directly to *Hertford*  
the



the *Vadum Militare*. From *North-Hall-Common* here is a *Diverticulum* consisting of a Mile and half through *Goff's-Lane* to *Chestbunt*.

I have upon *Essex* produced the several Opinions of Authors, who are with one Voice for finding *Durolitum* on the *Essex* Side the River *Lea*, and therefore need not repeat what hath been said in Answer to them. Their Inducement was the Water of the *Lea*, comprehended in the *British* Name *Dour-Luy* latinized. They were content to go out of their Way for this, to *Old Ford* upon the *Lea*. And even *Old Ford*, and all the Country thereabouts, was impassable by the Bogs and overflowing of the River till *Alfred's* Time: To say nothing of their enormous Account of the Distances of the *Itinerary*.

At *Chestbunt* we have the *Water of the Lea*, most conspicuous, or rather the *Lake of the Lea*, as it extended from *Holy-Field* and *Waltham* to this Place.

*Chestbunt* is a Contraction from *Cestrebunt*, which is the Name in *Domes-day*. The first Part of the Word expresseth the *Saxon* *Ceastre* from the *Roman* *Castra*. The latter seems to have a Relation to Hunting, reserved for the Use of the Crown. Thus *Huntingdonshire* is denominated, and perhaps the County of *Bucks*.

The Remains of the Camp I would shew are, *West* of *Chestbunt-Street*, in a Field called *Kilsmore*. There is an Angle of the Fortification yet remaining, with the *Vallum* and *Fosse* very visible for more than a hundred Yards.

The Inhabitants, it's true, have no Notion of the Thing, whose Conversation hath been chiefly within the Walls of *London*, whence a more useful Knowledge is to be had than that of *Roman Antiquities*. They take it for an old Cut design'd for the new River, which was deserted for the present more convenient Channel. In



In the first Place, this is not like a Cut for the River, for all the Earth is thrown on the Inside, which at present is very high, and which antiently hath been, I believe, as high as the Tower of the Church. This was done at much greater Expence than if the Earth had been laid on both Sides. Nor could the Walks-Men do their Business upon the River, which is clearing it of Weeds, if one Side were a Precipice, and the Water out of their Reach.

Next, here is a visible Angle of a Square or Oblong, in which Form the Fortrefs was. Whoever looks at that Point next *Flamsted-End*, will be convinced the Undertakers of the new River could have had no End in making such a Turn as there is.

Lastly, the Water would have run there, if they had a Mind to it; for it is just upon the same Level, and not twenty Yards from it. And it probably had been brought through it, but that the Fortification was their Hindrance, and it would have cost more to level and carry some Earth to the other Side, than a new Channel did.

If the Reader will compare this Account with the several disagreeing Opinions that fix *Durolitum* on the *Essex* side the *Lea*, as they are collected in our second Part of this *Survey*, I may be excused from being more prolix here.

The fourth *Roman Station Hertfordshire* affords, according to my Scheme, is *Braughing*, *Cæsaromagus*. This stands, as the *Itinerary* saith, twenty-eight Miles from *London*. The Road to it is by *North-hall-Common* to *Hertford*, thence by *Portbill*, and *Benjoo-Street* to *Wade's Mill*. From thence along the Post Road to *Collier's End*, and a little farther on the Ridge of the Hill through the Woods and *Lilly-Lane*, so over *Standon Field* to a broad Lane East of *Puckridge*, which carries us to *Braughing*. Here



Here are in *Antoninus*, two Journeys in which *Cæsaromagus* is a Station. In the Fifth it is next to *Londinium* and before *Colonia*, distant from the First Twenty-eight Miles. In the Ninth, there is an intermediate Station before we come at *London*, which is *Durolitum*. Here it is made to be distant from *London* Thirty-one Miles, from *Cæsaromagus* to *Durolitum* this Ninth reckons sixteen Miles, from *Durolitum* to *Londinium* Fifteen.

This Difference in the Distance, hath been of great Service to those who not being able to make their Scheme *quadrare* with the *Itinerary*, are for bringing the Mountain to *Mahomet*. They have a concise Way of ending all Difficulties, urging the Blunders of Copiers, and the Imperfection of the *Itinerary*. The *Postulatum* once obtained that the Figures are wrong, every Man concludes he hath a Right to mend them; not but we have some Authors who with great Satisfaction view their own Schemes when they agree with the *Itinerary*, and who with great Reluctance submit to Alterations. It affects them almost like the Amputation of a Limb which they would by no Means consent to, but for preserving the Reputation of the Whole.

Mr. *Baxter* takes Advantage of this Error, as he calls it, to make *Waltham-Abbey Durolicum*, and would mend the Figure of the Ninth Journey to twelve. If this were done to his Mind, he would be never the better: For he must bring his Military Way through a Forest that had no Way through it till the Time of the *Confessor*, and *Harold*; and through the Bogs of the *Lea* which till *Alfred's* Time were impassable.

Without asking any Favour for the Copiers, this that is charged upon them for Error, is a Proof of the Correctness of the *Itinerary*.



The Way from *London* to *Cheshunt* was through *Enfield-Chase* to *North-Hall-Common*. At the Point of the *Ridge-Way*, where the direct Road leads to *Hertford*, there is a 'Turning that leads through *Goff's-Lane* to *Cheshunt*. *Goff's-Lane* from its Straitness and its Breadth would be thought uncommon if this Account were not given of it. From the *Ridge-Way* Point to *Cheshunt* is a Mile and half, which was a *Diverticulum*, I presume, the *Romans* made. Going this Mile and half back again to get into the Military Way, makes just the three Miles which the Ninth Journey of *Antonine* hath above the Fifth.

This *Ridge-Way*, as still it is called, was probably a Vicinal Way from *Cheshunt* to *Verulam*, because it is direct and leads through a Parish named *Ridge*. If so, the *Romans* made no Part of this Way in vain: For that from *Cheshunt* to the *Ridge-Way* Point, was of Use to go to *Verulam* as well as to *Braughing* and *London*.

Whether there was not a nearer Way for Travellers from *Cheshunt* to *London*, than by *North-Hall-Common* and *Enfield-Chase*, I am not concerned to enquire. It's possible there was. But at *Edmonton* and thereabouts it must have been frequently under Water before *Alfred* drain'd the Country, and therefore it was more suitable to *Roman* Prudence to keep up a Way that was passable at all Times of the Year.

The Name of *Braughing* I believe deriv'd from *Buroughing*. The two first Syllables discover the *Saxons* meant a fortify'd Place; the last is but a Termination. The Ruins of its antient Greatness appear in its giving Name to the *Deanry* and the *Hundred*. The Foundation of the Conjecture of its having been *Roman*, is, that it stands upon a Road at the exact Distance of Sixteen Miles from *Cheshunt*, *Durolitum*; at the exact Distance of  
Twelve

Twelve from *Canonium*, *Littlebury-Hill* in *Essex*; and that Remains of Fortification are to be found upon this Road, at the prescribed Distances of *Antoninus* from *London* to the Coast of *Norfolk*.

Farther, in a Field of this Parish adjoining to the Road, is a Spot that Nature hath formed for the *Romans* to encamp on. It is on a rising Ground facing the *South-East* Sun, between two Rivulets. On the *South* and *West* it's defended by a Precipice, on the *East* it is above the common Level of the Country. It contain'd, as I guess, forty Acres, extending from the *South* Point of *Lark's* Field, which overlooks the Meadows, almost to a Wood called *Camp's* Wood, which might perhaps have its Name from thence, and might once be large enough to join to it.

On the *West* Side of *Lark's* Field within the Precipice runs along a Bank which looks like the Remains of the *Roman Vallum*. At the *South-West* Corner it is rounded off, and from that Corner are the Remains of another *Vallum*, and of the Entrance at the *South*.

It is true, what is here called Remains would hardly be judged the Ruins of a Fortrefs, without other confirming Evidence. But this Evidence is not wanting, if we consider the Situation, the Neighbourhood of the Military Way, the Distance from *Durolitum* and *Canonium*, and the Line of this Military Way upon which are Remains according to the Distances of the *Itinerary* from *London* to the Coast of *Norfolk*.

I have but one Favour to ask the Reader, that since we are here more in the Dark than upon any other Station of this County, he will consult our *Second Part* for the Opinions of others there collected. *Cæsaromagus* hath had many a Settlement assign'd it. No two Authors agree where to fix it.



Never a one hath either Remains, Distance, or proper Situation to countenance his Scheme.

There is another Fortrefs in this County which seems to be *Roman Work*, near *Westleton-Green*, in the Parish of *Little Hadham*. About seven Acres on a rising Ground are enclosed with a *Vallum*, the *Fosse* in some Places remaining. This consists of three Enclosures, one belong'd to the Lady *Rayne*, the two other to *Bromley-Hall*, called *Castle Fields*.

It may be question'd what Use this could be of to the *Romans*, who had Camps at *Braughing*, at *Cheshunt*, at *Hallingbury* in *Essex*, the *Alauna Silva*, as I ask leave to call it.

The same Difficulty will be to find of what Service it could be to *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or *Normans*. The small Extent of Ground it takes up is to me an Argument of its being *Roman*. For it's too small to encamp an Army on, and fit only for *Exploratores*.

From the great Plenty of *Roman Fortresses* in some Counties of *England*, particularly the *West*, there is Room for a Conjecture that some of them were made for the Exercise of the *Tyrones*, who are upon appointed Days to march out with all their heavy Mounting and Utensils of War.

The *New River* which runs from the Neighbourhood of *Ware* to *London*, and is of so great Service to the City, hath been commonly called *Middleton's Water*, because Sir *Hugh Middleton* undertook it and carried it on pretty near to its Perfection. Then the City of *London*, by the Encouragement of King *James*, near whose House at *Theobald's* it runs, compleated the Design.

The Project, as I have heard, was owing to one *Coltess*, who fail'd before he had made any great Progress, upon which *Middelton* took it up. This Account is from Mr. *Affabel Battel*, in whose young  
Time

Time this Tradition was in being. A farther Proof he gives of it from a Part of some Lines made by his Father, Mr. *Ralph Battel*.

*Exhilarat Chadwel Londinum flumine læto  
 ————— Amnis in orbe novus.*

*Incepit Coltefs Middletonus, rebus in undis  
 Subveniens mersis nomina fecit aquis.*

On the 30th of *May* last [1729.] two Labourers, as they were hollow-ditching some Land in *Westmill* in *Lemmon Field*, adjoining to this Parish, struck upon a Roman Wine Vessel, of a pale reddish Earth. Close to it stood a Second and a Third, all in a Row. They are of the Form of the *Amphora* with two Handles; but seem to contain a Quantity between the *Urna* and the *Amphora*. They are pointed at the Bottom, in order to be fixed in the Ground; or rather, that the Vase being drawn into that small Compass, may be securest against leaking. The Neck is narrow, such as a little Man's Hand will get into. The Length of the whole is Forty Inches. These stood all a little inclining. Upon the Neck of one are three Letters, P. R. A. made by Impression of a Seal, which was usually kept to mark all the Vessels of a *Villa* or *Prædium*. These had sometimes initial Letters of the Master's Name; sometimes had Words at length, as, *Opus Doliare ex prædio Augusti Cnæi Nepotis & Ruffini*, &c. The *Prædium* being so constantly mentioned, makes it probable it is meant by the first Letter upon the Jar. The Top of them was about 18 Inches below the Surface. They were full of Earth and Chalk-stones, the neighbouring Soil, and if any Liquor had been put into them, it was wasted by Corruption of the Cover. Hereabouts are human Bones dug up in great Plenty; where-ever they are, the



Ground is black. But they are not burned, and by their shallow Burial, seem the Reliques of a Battle. Just by, is in *Round Wood*, a Spot entrench'd, of about an Acre; the same in *Camps Wood*.

These *Amphoræ* being found here, are thought to justify a Conjecture in the New History of *Hertfordshire*, publish'd 1728, making *Braughing* the *Cæsaromagus* of the Romans.

I am the shorter in my Account of *Hertfordshire*, having last Year publish'd the said History of it in Folio.





A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
E N G L A N D.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,



IN the Roman Division of the Island, belonged to the *Cattiuchlani* ; In the *Saxon*, to the Kingdom of *Mer-cia*. Its bordering Counties are, on the *East*, those of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, *Middlesex* ; On the *North*, *Northamptonshire* ; On the *West*, *Oxfordshire* ; On the *South*, *Berkshire*. It is about three times as long as 'tis broad, extended from *Colnbrook* to *Olney*.

We have had two Etymologies given us of it, one from a *Buck* as it consisted much in Forest and Chaces, the other from *Buchen*, the Beach Tree, which flourishes there in abundance.

The Case is not so plain but it must be left to the Choice of every Reader to derive it as he pleases.



That from Fallow-Deer is not to be rejected with so much Scorn as it hath been, if we consider the County of *Huntingdon* named from the Game it afforded.

That it was famous for producing Beach Wood, is evident from the Stock there is at present, notwithstanding the constant Use of the Timber of it for Bowls and other Wooden Ware, and the rest for Fire-Wood. Most of the Faggots spent in the great Oven of *London* are brought from hence, and yet are not the Woods exhausted. Its neighbouring *Gadesden* and *Hemsted* where a *Lingula* of *Hertfordshire* thrusts its self into this County, have Plenty of this Wood, and the finest Sort of it.

The Right Reverend *Annotator* on *Camden* observes the *Saxons* did not call these Trees *Buchen* but *Bocas*, and quotes *Ælfric's Glossary*. In *Somner* I find no such Word as *Bocas*, but *Bucene Fagineus*, of *Beech* or *Beechen*. Sir *Henry Spelman's Icen*i is also quoted, for comparing the Name of *Buckenham* in *Norfolk* with this. Sir *Henry* found no Beach Wood there, and chose to derive it from a Buck. The Name in the Charters of the Monastery is written *Bucheham* and *Bukeham*.

The common Way of pronouncing and writing the Name of this County *Bucks*, gives some Intimation it was called so from its Plenty of Deer. Since we are guessing, it may possibly be derived from the *Saxon* Tenure of *Bockland* in Distinction from *Folkland*. Of this more has been said in our *Second Part* upon *Suffolk*.

Part of this County is Hilly, which they call *Chiltern*, the other is generally upon a Flat, affording good Arable and Pasture, but dirty. Towards *Uxbridge* we meet with the most Gravel. The *Chiltern* begins at *Tring* in *Hertfordshire*, and is extended towards *Oxfordshire*. The *Saxons* write it *Cyltern*. Mr. *Camden* thinks the Name derived from



from *Chalk*; to which his Right Reverend *Annotator* excepts, because the Name of that is written *Cealc*. He mentions *Somner's* Derivation from *Locus Gelidus*, but adds, "Upon what Grounds I know not, unless we have Respect to our present *Chil*."

If we look at the Situation, or rather get upon these Hills in frosty Weather, we shall admit Coldness a proper Distinction of them from the Neighbouring Country. Farther, we have in other Places such a sort of Name, *Chilly-Hills* (at *Abse-den* in *Hertfordshire*), *Childerly*, *Chilcot*.

The Saxon Word for Cold is *Ceald*. Thence we have divers Names of Vills in almost every County *Caldecote*, *Calcote*, *Codicote*, the first Vowel being dropt for Brevity and easiness of Pronunciation, as we find from *Eadward*, *Edward*. The Addition of *b* in *Chyltern* seems to be Norman. I am not Adept enough to say the Saxons used *C* as the Greeks *X* sometimes rather than *K*. But from so many Instances we have of this Alteration one would imagine so. The Normans, 'tis certain delighted in reducing the Teutonick to their modern French, and dropping the uncouth Gutturals, and what had a Sound approaching them. The Word we use for *Child* or *Infant*, is in the Saxon written *Cild* without *b*.

As to the Termination *Tern*, it seems corrupted from *Torr*, which did not only signify amongst the Saxons a high Building or Tower, but a natural Eminence. Of this we have an Instance at *Glastonbury*, where the Mountain which hangs over the Town running out in length Westward, as our *Chiltern* does, is called the *Torr*.

As to Roman Antiquities of this County, all the World are agreed upon bringing the *Watling-Street* through it to cross the *Ouse*, into *Northamptonshire*. The Difference has only been in tracing out this  
Street



Street to *Lactorodum*, which Station has been always looked for about *Stony-Stratford*, in whose Neighbourhood I presume it will be found, except that Mr. *Baxter* would carry it by *Woburn* and *Newport* across the *Ouse* to *Lathbury* for *Lactorodum*.

If the Objections be considered to which all the Schemes that have hitherto appeared are exposed, it will not be looked upon Fondness of Innovation to attempt another. Admitting then *Lactorodum* to be about *Stony-Stratford*, we have from thence to *Verulam* in the second Journey of *Antoninus*, Forty-one Miles, whereas upon the present Post-Road there want Twelve of that Sum.

<i>Lactorodo</i>	M. P.
<i>Magiovinio</i>	XVII.
<i>Durocobrivis</i>	XII.
<i>Verolamio</i>	XII.

Some Authors have given up the *Itinerary* here as intolerably incorrect. Not that they have various Readings, but that they are prejudiced in favour of a strait Course for the *Watling-Street*. *Camden* was once, as himself owns, led as far out of the Line as to *Ashwell* in *Hertfordshire*, to fix his *Magiovinium* there; because he was unwilling to charge the *Itinerary* with Blunders, which is to be the Rule of Antiquaries and the Bough on which they stand. But not being able to make this *quadrare*, and to find any *Durocobrivæ* to answer it, at once gave up his Guide, and placed *Magiovinium* at *Dunstable*, and *Durocobrivæ* at *Redborn*, four Miles from *Verulam*. As to *Dunstable*, there is a Pretence of fortified Ground which hath been considered in our *Fifth Part* upon *Bedfordshire*. But *Redborn* hath no Claim of Distance or Remains, nothing but lying upon what he took for the Military Way.

*Dunstable* is by the *Annotations*, and every Author I have met with, reckoned *Magiovinium*. But *Durocobrivæ* hath half as many to challenge it as *Homer* had.

Dr. *Gale*, with strict Regard to the Numbers of the *Itinerary*, goes to *Hertford* for his *Durocobrivæ*, and thence twelve Miles to *Verulam*. Dr. *Stukely* with the same Zeal for maintaining the Text, makes his *Diverticulum* to *Berkhamsted* on the Right, and thence comes into his Line again at *Verulam*.

Mr. *Baxter* fetches a Round from *Dunstable* to *Woburn* in *Bedfordshire* for his *Durocobrivæ*. But neither hath he any more Roman Remains there, than the Abbot hath Lands; nothing more than what his Art of decyphering *British* Names *Latini-ized* can furnish. And thus he goeth back again: If he had made *Woburn* *Magiovinium*, and *Dunstable* *Durocobrivæ*, his Project had been something more Natural. He could have made either of them malleable into the other; such a Privilege have the Adept in Etymology claim'd, as has made their whole Science question'd and ridiculed.

I therefore take the Liberty to carry the *Watling-street* from *Stony-Stratford* to *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, for *Magiovinium*; thence by *Ravensborough* in *Hertfordshire*, *Durocobrivæ*; whence to *Verulam*, the Twelve Miles fill up the Distance of the *Itinerary*. Of this, more has been said upon *Bedfordshire* and *Hertfordshire*.

My Military Way leads, as has been laid down on *Bedfordshire*, through *Bedford* to *Newport Pagnel*, so to *Lactorodum*. To countenance this, we have not only the Figures of our Side, but the Name of *Newport* or *Nova Porta*, which gives strong Hints of a Military Way, in many Countries called the *Port-Way*. *Camden* too had found some Authors, he tells us, that made *Bedford* *Lactorodum*, which is a Support of our Conjecture.

“ I dare



“ I dare not follow those who take *Bedford* for the  
 “ *Lactodorum* of *Antoninus*, for it neither stands up-  
 “ on a Military Way, nor have *Roman* Coins been  
 “ found here.” His first Objection hurts not our  
 Scheme because we bring the Military Way hither ;  
 no more than doth his Second, if Coins found are  
 not generally hid by the *Romans*, as we have given  
 Reasons for in our *First Part* upon *Kent*.

If they were, as we presume, hid by the *Britons*  
 upon some Alarm given by *Picts* or *Saxons*,  
 the *Britons* might be victorious, and take up their  
 Money again after the Fight. Whereas if the Hi-  
 der was killed or exiled, the Treasure was not dis-  
 covered till the Plough or the Spade of after Ages  
 laid it open. To which also may be added, That  
 the Friends of the Man that went to Battle, might  
 in some Places be informed by the Hider where to  
 find his Money: Or that a great deal is yet so cun-  
 ningly hid, that it hath not come to Light, no Oc-  
 casion of digging in the proper Place having yet  
 happen'd.

It is probable a great deal of Money was con-  
 cealed in the Earth, or the Walls of Houses, in  
 the reforming Rebellion ; some of which hath  
 not yet seen the Sun ; and some hath been found  
 by Workmen, which may account for the sudden  
 Enriching of them to the Admiration of their  
 Neighbours.

*Lactorodum* is by some Authors read *Lactodorum*.  
 They make the Name no more significative than  
 the *Passage over Water*, or the *Stony-Passage*,  
 and therefore 'tis of no great Consequence which  
 obtains. *Ravennas* hath *Lectoceto* within one Step  
 of *Virolanium*, which the *Vatican* Manuscript  
 makes two Words, *Lecto Ceto*. This may have been  
*Lactorodum*. If we had had it in the *Itinerary*,  
 we should soon have made *Bedford* of it. Mr.  
*Burton* hath a Conjecture upon the Name that it  
 came



came from *Lactorate* a Town of *Gaul*, because, as *Cæsar* observes, the *Gauls* gave the same Name to Towns, as those they came from. This is taken notice of in the *Annotations*.

*Stony-Stratford* had long enjoyed the Title of *Lactorodum*, and such the Dean of *York* allows it. Of late *Old-Stratford* on the *Northamptonshire* Side the *Ouse*, hath been more eligible, to which Dr. *Stukely* assents. But *Camden* himself had given us a Hint that the Inhabitants reckoned the Town to have stood there. Something of this is probable from the Name of *Old*, in Opposition to *Stony-Stratford*. And Coins have been found hereabout.

With Submission, that on the *Northamptonshire* side may have been the oldest, and yet neither of them *Lactorodum*. That which cuts out the one cuts out the other also. For there is no Ground in either fit for a Camp.

There is just by, at *Calverton*, an Eminence well situated for the Purpose, which I presume was the Place. Close to it passes the old Road that led over the *Ouse* to *Pasbam*, which we are sure was an antient Pass upon the River by what the *Saxon* History saith of *Edward the Elder's* maintaining it against the *Danes*. On the *North* Side goes the present Road from *Stony-Stratford* to *Buckingham* by *Cross-Hill*, whereabout I imagine the Defence of the Camp was made.

But it must be confessed there are here no Traces of a Fortress. Yet it answers so well in Distance to the Stations of *Bedfordshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Northamptonshire*, that one would bear with the Want of Remains more patiently, considering too that the Situation is pleasant and defensible.

On the *South* Side the Hill may be observed some Pits from whence Stones have been dug. The whole Hill may have been a Quarry, out of which

Mate-



Materials were taken for building both the *Stratfords*, as well as for repairing the Roads. And if the whole Hill was exhausted, as we see has been done in that called *Cæsar's Camp* at *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, which lies in Holes and Hillocks, and is therefore taken for the Foundations of a City, the same might have been the Fate of this. Then levelling the Ground for the Plough, might deface all the *Roman Work*.

Thus much more is to be said for *Cross-Hill* being the Place that it answers, not only to *Magiovinium*, *Sandy*, to *Bennavenna*, *Borough Hill* above *Daventry*, but also to *Isanavatia* in *Oxfordshire*, *Alchester*. And whatever Inclination Antiquaries have shewn to make *Bennavenna* and *Isanavatia* the same, if they can be found different and answer to the Figures of the *Itinerary*, the Text is to be preferr'd above the Commentary.

Those that fix *Lactorodum* at either of the *Stratfords*, cannot with any Justice condemn me, because I keep within half a Mile of their Choice, and produce Ground fit for an Encampment, which they have not done. And their Coins, if I desired it, will serve my Conjecture as well as theirs, for we find them in Fields at a Distance from the fortified Place as often as in it.

Upon the Disuse of the Ford to *Pasham* 'tis probable the Bridge and the Road by *Old Stratford* was erected. There is little Appearance of Traffick and Travelling on the *Dunstable Road*, till after *Leofstan* had cleared the *Chiltern* of its Woods, and levelled the Hill to make it tolerable for Passengers. *Newport* and *Bedford* are Proofs of some great Road going through them, which I presume was the *Wattling-Street*. This seems to have been the only Way from *Daventry* to *London* before *Edward the Confessor's* Reign. If *Fenny-Stratford* had been the antient Passage, might we not have expected

expected to find it a Parish with a Church to it, as other Villis had some Ages before the Conquest?

But here were only a Number of Inhabitants got together for a Road Trade, the greatest Part of which belong to *Bleckley*, the rest to *Sympton*, each Parish Church being a Mile from the Place. It is of late Years that a Chapel of Ease to *Bleckley* was erected, which came to Decay. A new and handsome Church hath lately been built here by the munificent *Brown Willis*, Esq; Patron of *Bleckley*, to whom the Inhabitants made some Contribution, and some Gentlemen at a Distance, moved by the Patron's Example, and the Esteem in which his Zeal is every where held.

That the *Saxons* before *Leofstan's* Time had only this round-about Way from *Northamptonshire* to *London* by *Bedford*, is no great Wonder, if we consider that from *St. Albans* to *London* they went not the straightest Cut. The Road, upon deserting the *Watling-Street* by *Edger* and *Hamstead*, when it grew impassable, was by *Colney-Hatch* and *Hornsey*. Then it fell into the *Ermine-Street* leading from *Hertford* to *Islington*. The new Cut through the Bishop of *London's* Woods to *Highgate*, is of later Erection, and a Toll paid for passing upon it. This by *Bedford* and *Luton* was to the same Purpose, avoiding the Difficulties of the Road up the *Chiltern*, and a more secure one against Robbery till *Thurnoth* and his Knights undertook the Protection of the *Dunstable* Way, and answered for the Damages received upon it.

The Work of the *Brill* mentioned by *Camden* at three Miles Distance from *Tame*, is in some Part remaining. There were made, according to Dr. *Stukeley's* Account, in the Rebellion, some new Fortifications which have almost obliterated the Old. The Tradition *Camden*, had that *Edward the Confessor* had a Palace here, is received by the same Au-

thor.



thor. The *Confessor* having been born at *Islip*, and having had his Residence sometimes at *Heddington*, as Dr. *Plot* believes, gives Countenance to it. I see nothing that determines it *Roman*. There are near the Church some Works of a rude Kind; an Earth-Wall without a Fosse, extending it self for two or three hundred Yards from *West* to *East*, but not in a Line. What there was to answer this is not visible. The Hill is one of the highest hereabouts, with fruitful Lands at Top, on the Declension, and at the Bottom. The Water they have at the Top is from Springs. The Ascent is gradual and very easy, without any Part steep, except a little Part of the *North-Side* just above the *Four-wont-Way*, which hath a Branch towards *Heddington*, another towards *Aylesbury*, a Third towards *Alcester*, the Fourth hither. *Camden* supposes the Name contracted from *Bury-Hill*. And the late Bishop of *Peterburgh* from *Bruer*, a Thorn, perhaps our Briar. As the *Saxon* Name for a Fortrefs was generally *Borough* or *Brough*, 'tis most naturally derived from *Borough-Hill*.

There are in this County many other Fortresses which may have been *Roman* Work, and occupied and altered by later Ages, as *Princes Risborough*, *Ellesborough*, *Kemble*. The two First have a Name that bespeaks what they were. These lie in the flat Country, and seem to have been design'd for its Security against being surprized by an Army coming down the *Chiltern*.

Nor is the Conjecture improbable, mentioned in our *Fifth Part*, that the *Romans* did fortify more of these Places than they used in their reducing the Island; or than they occupied as *Æstiva*. As their Soldiers were exercised every Day and sometimes marched out of Garrison with all their Mounting, Baggage, and Utensils, to no other Purpose than enuring them to Labour and Hardship,

one

One may imagine some of these Works were thrown up by the *Tyrones*, and Auxiliary *Britons*, to teach them the Art of Encampment. When they had such a Number of Summer Camps, they could take which they pleased, which lay nearest their Forage. Nor could the neglected Fortresses be of any Use to an Enemy. They were generally too small to contain a great Body of Troops, and fit only for the Duty of *Exploratores*.

*Aylesbury*, which hath half the Right to be the County Town, is in the *Saxon Chronicle* written *Æglesburgh*. I once thought it to have been from *Eorl's-Burgh*, because there is in the Parish of *Farnham* in *Essex*, a Place so written and pronounced *Aylsbury*. But as *Aylsford* in *Kent* is also written *Æglesford*; and as both these are famous for a Battle, in the first of which the *Saxons* defeated the *Britons*, in the other, the *Britons* beat them, the Original seems to be *Ægleca* or *Agleca Miser, Dolorosus*; that these Towns bear Name from the Slaughter of those Days. Thus *Eagles-tree* or *Ilstree* in *Hertfordshire*, seems to be *Via Dolorosa* after the *Watling-Street* was so fallen to Decay that a new one by *Colney-Hatch* was erected.

*Camden* upon *Aylsbury*, observes the Excess of Zeal in Saint *Editha* leaving her Husband and her matrimonial Vow to take upon her the Veil. We are to suppose it by the Consent of her Husband.

Many Instances of this Turn of Devotion are to be met with: But I have never seen more than one in a Monumental Inscription. This is in the Parish of *Gravelly* near *Stevenage* in *Hertfordshire*, upon a large old Stone in the Middle of the Church. The Writing is upon the Verge according to the oldest Manner. The Surname is not mention'd, another Inscription probably of Husband or Father lying near it formerly, by which the Person

H h

would



would be known. Or when their *Obits* were so strictly observed, either in *Monasteries* or by a *Priest*, at a Private or Parochial Altar, it was well enough remembred for whom the Stone was laid.

*Eleonora conjux virgo simulata,  
Ora quod sit Beatis Sociata.*

The Practice was in Vogue in *Tertullian's* Time, as appears from his Book, *Ad Uxorem de Unis Nuptiis*. To keep her from a second Marriage, he brings this Species of *Cœlibacy* for an Argument; *Quot enim sunt qui statim a Lavacro carnem suam obsignant? Quot item qui consensu pari inter se Matrimonii debitum tollunt. Voluntariis spadonibus pro cupiditate cœlesti salvo Matrimonio abstinentia toleratur, quanto magis adempto?*

Sir William Dugdale, in Pag. 591, of his *Short View of the late Troubles of England*, observes upon this County: "That whereas the *Buckinghamshire* " Men were the first of all the Counties of this " Kingdom, that came in a tumultuous Manner " to *Westminster*, Jan. 11, 1641. with a Petition " in the Behalf of the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the " Five Members (which gave Countenance to the " many exorbitant Practices that after ensued) " and had Thanks returned them by the Two " Houses: So were they the first County that " attempted to petition for Peace: But coming " towards *Uxbridge* in great Numbers for that " Purpose, were by Authority of the Com- " missioners there, from those at *Westminster*, met " by a Regiment of Horse, and forced to return " Home with their Petition. Sir *John Lawrence*, " one of the Principal of them, with others, " being sent up to *Westminster* and committed to " Prison, for going about to exhibit such a " Malignant Petition, as they called it.

The

The Field of *Chalgrave*, fatal to Mr. *Hamden* of *Hamden*, in this County, hath been taken Notice of, not only by the Lookers-on of his Age ; but recorded in our Histories, as a signal Reproof of his bidding Defiance to his Prince. Sir *William*, in Pag. 186. saith, That very Field in which he received his Death's Wound, being defeated by Prince *Rupert*, was the Place where he first put in Execution the Parliament's Ordinance for the Militia of the County of *Oxford*, as a Precedent to the rest of *England*.

Many Observations of this Kind were made, which it were endless to repeat. That of the Lord *Brooke*, killed in assaulting the Cathedral of *Litchfield*, was no less remarked, particularly that it was on St. *Chad's* Day, to which Saint it was dedicated.

The Justice Sir *Alexander Carew* met with from the Party he once served, could not pass without Reflection. Death met him with another Face than ever he expected. He was a Man of Zeal for the *Good Old Cause*, and for his Merit made Governor of *Plymouth*. But amongst his Talents, he wanted that of Prophecy. Upon the well-known Principle of Self-Preservation, when the greatest Part of the West was reduced by the Cavaliers, he had a strong Impulse to return to his Loyalty. To make his Peace, he promised to deliver up the Fortrefs to the King ; but for want of Dexterity, his Design took Air, and he lost his Head for it, by Judgment of a Council of War.

*Heath*, upon his Execution, records the Observation of the People, That being Member of Parliament at the Trial of the Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *Bevil Greenville*, who sat next him, endeavour'd to dissuade him from his Purpose : " Pray, " Sir, let it never be said, that any Member of  
H h 2 " our



“ our County, should have a Hand in this fatal  
 “ Business ; and therefore pray ye give your  
 “ Vote against the Bill.

Sir *Alexander* replied ; “ If I were sure to be  
 “ the next Man that should suffer upon the same  
 “ Scaffold, with the same Ax, I would give my  
 “ Consent to the Passing of it.” The same  
 Historian tells us, he was beheaded with the  
 very Ax, by which Lord *Strafford* suffered.

Sir *John Hotbom* and his Son were, by the same  
 Power, beheaded at *Tower Hill*, for submitting  
 to Providence, as it was called in those Days, for  
 a Design to go over to the King’s Side, at that  
 Time the strongest in the North. It was remark-  
 able, that the very Hand into which Sir *John* put  
 the Sword, I mean the Parliament, used it to take  
 off his Head. He was the first in actual Rebellion,  
 refusing the King Entrance to his Garison of  
*Hull*. His Principle, upon which he acted, be-  
 tray’d him to the Loss of his Life. He meant  
 sincerely to be of the strongest Side : And when  
 he found the Rebel Interest declining, he drop’d it  
 in Pursuit of his first Design. Upon such ill-  
 timed Repentance, as *Carew* and *Hotbom* shew,  
 their Brethren, who succeeded better at the Re-  
 stauration, compared them to Gamesters, who  
 shewed their Cards before they play’d ’em.

An Instance of Justice pursuing Oppression and  
 Sacrilege, the People of this Land observed, after  
 the *Norman Conquest*. *William* the First, had for  
 his Diversion, depopulated a Part of *Hampshire*  
 Thirty Miles round, to make what was called the  
*New Forest*. The Inhabitants were driven out,  
 and Thirty-six Parish Churches demolished. On  
 this very Spot Three of his Family lost their Lives.  
*Rufus* his Son and Successor, was killed by Sir  
*Walter Tyrrel*’s Arrow glancing from a Tree.  
*Richard* his second Son, elder than *Rufus*, was  
 mortally

mortally wounded there in a Chace, by the Bough of a Hazle Tree. *Richard*, natural Son to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and Grandson to the Conqueror, had his Death's Wound by an Arrow, in the same Forest.

It passeth with us for Truth, that *Tyrrel's* Shot was accidental, being levelled at a Deer. Neither *Eadmer*, *Florence of Worcester*, *William of Malmsbury*, *Henry of Huntingdon*, *Simeon of Durham*, nor *Ordericus Vitalis*, had got this Piece of Secret History, which *Mr. Baxter* of *Mercers School*, the Etymologist, hath given us in his *Præfatio ad Britannos*, introducing his *Glossary*. He quotes *Alanus de Insulis* for it.

“ *Willielmo etiam Rufo Rege ipsius Pontificis*  
 “ *legatus Anselmus domo Italus, Spoliatus omnibus*  
 “ *bonis, apud Gallos (quibus favebat) exulabat.*  
 “ *Apud Alanum appellatum de Insulis, satis magni*  
 “ *nominis virum (qui quidem Alanus eodem ævo*  
 “ *non modo in fictitia Merlini Britanni vaticinia,*  
 “ *verum etiam in Petri Lombardi sententias com-*  
 “ *mentatus est) legimus Tirellum quendam Aulæ*  
 “ *Comitem ab eodem Anselmo opera cujusdam fana-*  
 “ *tici Monachi fuisse subornatum, qui Rufum Regem*  
 “ *in Novofaltu venantem adoriretur, sagittaque*  
 “ *nec opinum trajiceret, quod & Pulcherrimum*  
 “ *facinus Doctor ille Universalis audet appellare.*  
 “ *Percusso fratri successit Henricus, Bellus Clericus*  
 “ *suo merito appellatus, quo regnante Christianæ*  
 “ *Theologiæ Professor Alanus apud Parisios agens*  
 “ *fratris Parricidium publico laudavit scripto, uti*  
 “ *modo retulimus.*

The next Paragraph, lest the Pope should want his Due, which the old Gentleman is ever willing to give him, suspects *Henry* the Third's Resentment to *Becket* hereditary. “ *Hujus ex filia nepos,*  
 “ *alter Henricus, incertum an & in ultionem Rufi*  
 “ *majoris sui Avunculi, Domini Papæ Legatum*  
 H h 3 “ *Thomam*



“ Thomam in ipso Durovernenſi fano immaniter  
 “ trucidandum curavit.

To theſe Obſervations it will be ſaid, That they ſmell of Superſtition: Unhappy Accidents are ſent for Punishment of the Guilty, and by Way of Terror to the Spectators.

Judging Things by the Event, is frequently judging amiſs. People are apt to interpret what happens, a Juſtification of themſelves, and a Condemnation of their Adverſaries. The only true Judgment is to be formed upon the Morality of our Actions: Then a Thouſand Crimes unpunished, and a Thouſand Virtues unrewarded, have no ill Influence upon our Conduct.

We have an Inſtance of the Change of Sentiments in the Change of Fortune, in that Epiſtolatory Diſpute, between *Cromwell* and the Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, preſerved by *Dugdale* in Chap. 34. of the above-quoted *Troubles*. *Presbytery* had loſt Ground to the *Independents*. The General had taken off the Head of *Love*, one of the moſt zealous Pulpitmen, and followed his Blow with the Deſeat at *Dunbar*. He had hung up their Colours taken in that Fight, about *Weſtminſter Hall*. This made them give up their old Fortreſs, *Success*, and betake themſelves to other Shifts.

Theſe Arguings ſeem to have been *Hudibras* his Pattern, for the edifying Diſcourſe between the *Knight* and his *Squire*.

The Governor objected; “ Firſt, That the  
 “ *Engliſh* had not adhered to their firſt Principles,  
 “ nor had been true to the Ends of the Covenant.  
 “ Secondly, That Men of Civil Employments  
 “ had uſurped the Calling and Employment of the  
 “ Miniſtry, to the Scandal of the Reformed  
 “ Kirks.

To the first, *Cromwell* demands of them ;  
 “ Whether their bearing Witness to themselves  
 “ of their adhering to their first Principles, and  
 “ Ingenuity in prosecuting the Ends of the Co-  
 “ venant, justifies them so to have done, because  
 “ they themselves say so ; adding, that they must  
 “ have Patience, to have the Truth of their  
 “ Doctrines and Sayings tried by the Touchstone  
 “ of the Word of God : And that there be a  
 “ Liberty and Duty of Trial ; there is also a  
 “ Liberty of Judgment for them that may and  
 “ ought to try : Which if so, then they must  
 “ give others leave to say and think that they can  
 “ appeal to equal Judges, who they are that have  
 “ been the truest Fulfillers of the most real and  
 “ equitable Ends of the Covenant. But if those  
 “ Gentlemen, who do assume to themselves, to  
 “ be the infallible Expositors of the Covenant, as  
 “ they do (too much to their Auditories) of the  
 “ Scriptures, account a different Sense and Judg-  
 “ ment from their own, to be a Breach of the  
 “ Covenant, and Heresy ; no marvel that they  
 “ judge of others so authoritatively and severely :  
 “ But we (quoth *Oliver*) have not so learned  
 “ *Christ*.

To the Second ; “ Are you troubled that *Christ*  
 “ is preached ? Is preaching so inclusive in your  
 “ Function ? Doth it scandalize the Reformed  
 “ Kirks, and *Scotland* in particular ? Is it against  
 “ the Covenant ? Away with the Covenant if it  
 “ be so. I thought the Covenant and these could  
 “ have been willing that any should speak good  
 “ of the Name of *Christ* : If not, 'tis no Covenant  
 “ of God's approving ; nor the Kirk you mention,  
 “ so much the Spouse of *Christ*. For a Conclu-  
 “ sion ; *In answer to the Witness of God upon our*  
 “ *solemn Appeal*, You say you have not so learned  
 “ *Christ*, to hang the Equity of your Cause upon



“ Events. We could wish that Blindness had not  
 “ been upon your Eyes, to all those marvellous  
 “ Dispensations which God hath wrought lately  
 “ in *England*. But did not you solemnly Appeal  
 “ and Pray? Did not we do so too? And ought  
 “ not we and you to think with Fear and  
 “ Trembling, of the Hand of the Great God,  
 “ in this mighty and strange Appearance of his;  
 “ but can slightly call it an *Event*? Were not  
 “ both your and our Expectations renewed from  
 “ time to time, whilst we waited on God, to see  
 “ which way he would manifest himself upon  
 “ our Appeals? And shall we, after all these our  
 “ Prayers, Fastings, Tears, Expectations and  
 “ solemn Appeals, call these *bare Events*? The  
 “ Lord pity you. Surely we fear, because it hath  
 “ been a merciful and gracious Deliverance to us.  
 “ I beseech you in the Bowels of *Christ*, search  
 “ after the Mind of the Lord in it towards you,  
 “ and we shall help you by our Prayers, that you  
 “ may find it. For yet (if we know our Hearts  
 “ at all) our Bowels do, in *Christ*, yearn after the  
 “ Godly in *Scotland*.

So ends the General. Can one help remembering  
*Vincentius Lirinensis*? *Abdicata etenim qualibet*  
*parte Catholici dogmatis alia quoque atque item alia*  
*ac deinde alia & alia jam quasi ex more & licito*  
*abdicabantur.*

It may be said, Colonel *Hamden's* was the com-  
 mon Fate of Battle; and *William Rufus* ran the  
 common Hazards of Sporting; that Men of real  
 Probity come to their Grave by such Disasters.  
 Our Judgment therefore, must be guided by the  
 Lawfulness of the Action.

There may be a particular Vengeance attending  
 the best Men, for some particular Crime. Some  
 that have been brought to the Block and Gibbet,  
 for acting with Integrity and Honour, have con-  
 fessed,

fessed, that Retribution hath been just upon them. And others have been observed unhappy, for Crimes of their Predecessors.

It is easy to pass a rash Judgment upon the Misfortunes of others, especially of our Adversaries.

Yet is not that Vengeance to be neglected and passed by without Observation, which pursues flagrant Crimes; and which was intended for a Terror to Mankind, that the Punishment of one might be Warning to another.

If there were not something worthy our remarking in the Place, the Manner, and the Circumstances of some Events; the End of *Abab* and *Jezebel*, would not have been so particularly recounted, and the Retribution so exactly pointed out to us.

Sir *William Dugdale*, in the Piece already quoted, hath compiled a kind of Natural History of Rebellion. He has drawn a Parallel between the Progress of the Barons Wars with *Henry III.* of *England*; the Holy League against *Henry III.* of *France*; and the Covenant against *Charles I.* of *England*. He discovers the Time taken by the Subjects for hatching their Plot, which was three Reigns. He proves the Pretences to be all the same, for the Good of Religion, and that they did all Three keep alike to their Pretences. The three Kings were reduced to much the same Distress. Our *Henry III.* he quotes Sir *Robert Cotton* for saying from *Mathew Paris*, was forced to break up Housekeeping, and carried his Queen and his Children to one Abbey after another for a Dinner. *Henry* of *France* was driven from his Capital, as *Charles* of *England*. Their Power was demanded out of their Hands, and the Administration of their Government put into those of their Rebel Subjects.

Tumul-



Tumultuary Petitions for Redress of Grievances were so much the same in both Kingdoms, that the latter seem a Copy of the first. The *French* King was represented a *Hugonot*, to make him odious; the *English* King a *Papist*, for the same Purpose.

This Difference, indeed, there was between the Leaguers and the Covenanters, that the first had their King taken off by a single Assassin, as he was besieging *Paris*; the latter made it a National Act, with all the Aggravation Murder, indeed Parricide, is capable of.

The Friar that murdered *Henry*, might be called an Enthusiast, and the Act to be but of one Fanatick. Whether he had Aiders and Abettors, 'tis the same thing; when Majesty was brought so low, and all the Reverence due to it taken away, the Person of the King was exposed to every Russian.

Could not *Oliver* have spared the Nation the Shame, and perpetrated the Crime more privately? Surely he could. But he seems to have had three Views in what he did: First, to strike a Terror into the Royal Family, that none of them should venture to ascend the Throne of his Father, for fear of the same Treatment.

Next, that he might make his Party desperate, who having had their Hands in the Blood of the Father, could never hope to make their Peace with the Son.

Lastly, that he might shew all his Actions of a Piece, and the Contempt with which he treated the Nation. He conceal'd his Meaning, till he had carried his Point, then pulled off the Mask, and justified it bare-faced.

Did he not represent, Kingly Power as abominable and antichristian, whilst he was trampling  
down

down his Adversary, and then desired to be invested with it himself?

A printed Speech of Colonel *Shapcott*, Knight for *Devonshire*, spoken on the 30th of *October*, is preserved by a Gentleman, whose Grandfather collected many such Curiosities.

*Mr. Speaker,* ( *Mr. Whitlock.* )

“ The Gentleman which has spoken last, did  
 “ make a Motion to this House, that we should  
 “ establish these Three Kingdoms upon the pre-  
 “ sent Protector and his Heirs ; and that in re-  
 “ spect of his great Deservings, and as a Reward  
 “ for his faithful Service, which will be but very  
 “ short of his Merits.

“ Truly, *Mr. Speaker*, if to undo Three  
 “ Kingdoms be meritorious, I must needs say he  
 “ deserveth far above any ; or if to violate the  
 “ Laws and Freedoms of the Nation, by imposing  
 “ new Laws upon us, viz. A meer *Spanish* Inqui-  
 “ sition, substituted under another Name, whereby  
 “ to sweep away all our Orthodox Clergy, and to  
 “ set up in their Room, Anabaptistical Persons,  
 “ I say, by imposing Taxes of sundry Kinds,  
 “ being very burthensome and insupportable, and  
 “ that without any Cause or Reason, but that of  
 “ State, and not the State of the Nation neither,  
 “ but of his own usurping Government and  
 “ Tyranny over us and our Liberties : Or, if his  
 “ creating a Court to destroy the Nobility and  
 “ Gentry of this Kingdom, contrary to the Laws  
 “ of the Nation, under the Cloak and Colour for  
 “ the Relief of poor Prisoners ; if these be  
 “ Merits for which he deserveth Three Kingdoms  
 “ at once to be given him and his Posterity, then  
 “ let him have it : But if we must needs have a  
 “ King again, why not he whose unquestionable  
 “ Right it is ? What hath he done to be excluded and  
 “ dispossest’d



“ dispossess’d of his undubitable Right ? Or, what  
 “ mean we thereby ? Unless we intend to perpetuate the Curse of God upon us and our Posterity, by giving away what is not ours to give, and by that Act owning all the Murthers, Perjuries, and Treasons of this Man ; and consequently, entail the Curse of God upon us and the whole Nation ?

We must not pass out of this County, without examining the Pretence *Colebrook* hath to be a Roman Station, by the Name of *Pontes*. This, in the Seventh Journey of *Antoninus*, is the intermediate Station between *Calleva Attrebatum* and *Londinium* at Twenty-two Miles Distance from each.

*Camden* pronounceth it *Pontes*, first for lying on the Road from *Wallingford* his *Calleva* ; next for its Situation upon the four Channels of the *Coln*.

The Right Reverend *Annotator* makes no Alteration to this, only recites *Burton*’s Opinion to fix it at the same Place, and *Leland*’s for carrying it to *Reading*.

*Dr. Gale* makes *Colebrook*; *Pontes*, tho’ *Henly* be his *Calleva Attrebatum*. He confesses, the Number of Miles doth not answer, making but Eighteen.

*Mr. Baxter* gives his Voice for *Colebrook*, yet attempts not to settle it here by Etymology.

*Dr. Stukeley* is for *Stanes* in *Middlesex*, which is a remarkable Passage over the *Thames*, which answers to his *Calleva Farnham*. If so, the Romans must be at the Difficulty of passing the *Thames* either by Ford or Bridge to go to *London*, and according to this Name, by Bridge. Of this there was no Necessity, since they might keep the *Surrey* Side the River all the Way. And we do

not

not find them drawing their Military Ways officiously over large Rivers, when they might avoid it.

But the Case is worse still if we suppose the Station of *Londinium* on the *South-Side* the Stream, as *Ptolemy* has placed it, and as we have good Reason to believe it was. For then to go to *Farnham* to *St. George's Fields*, the Military Way must have crossed it twice, which is an Objection not easily got over.

The very Name of *Brook*, one would think should discourage any Man from settling *Pontes* here. For the Water being divided into four Channels, they can deserve no Name beyond *Brooks*. The *Roman* Method of Fording, would have answered their Purpose here as well as at *Torceter* in *Northamptonshire*, which was for the same Reason esteemed *Tripontium*.

Where-ever *Pontes* stood, 'tis probable the Name was taken from Bridges, as *Camden* saith the Province of *Ponthieu* in *France* was; as *Bruges* in *Flanders* was. This is written different Ways, as the Name of the Noble Family of *Chandos*, in one Age hath been *Brugg*, in another *Bruges*, in a Third, *Bridges*.

If the Reader will look back at our Account of *Surrey*, I hope he will there find Reason to settle *Pontes*, at *Dorking* in that County. That Place is upon an undisputed Military Way, at exact Distance from *Londinium*, and from our *Calleva Atrebatum*; and upon the Line of the *Ermine-Street*, as I presume, leading from the *Southern Coast* thro' *London* to *Yarmouth*, the most Eastern Point of *England*. This Seventh of the *Itinerary*, added to the Ninth, make a perfect Line.

This is worth Consideration, that the Scheme of carrying the seventh Journey by *Wallingford* or *Henley*, to *London*, supposing all other Things answered,



swered, would bring the Military Way to a Period at *London* as it points only to the *Thames*. Whereas if we continue the Line from the *Southern Coast* to *Yarmouth*, we have almost the whole Ninth Journey and a Part of the Seventh as straight as a Ruler could direct us.





A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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OXFORDSHIRE.



HIS County, and the adjoining, Gloucestershire, make up that *British* District, by the Romans called, from the Inhabitants, *Dobuni*. As their Country is by *Ptolemy* described, lying between the *Silires* or *Silures*, and the *Belgæ*, the two Counties generally allotted to the *Dobuni* seem to be as near the Intention of the antient *Chorographers* as can be expected. According to the Interpretation of *Camden* which is admitted by *Baxter*, *Dun* signifies in the *British* a Valley. The richest Soil of these Counties lies low upon their Rivers *Thames* and *Severn*. The *English* therefore of *Dobuni* seems to be no more than *Vale-Men*. It's true,



true, great Part of these Counties are Downs and high Ground, such as *Butford* and the *Cotswold* afford. But the *Britons* dealing chiefly in grazing Black-Cattle for the Sake of their Milk, were most like to inhabit the Low-Lands, where they had also a good Staple for as much as they manured for Corn.

The chief City of the *Dobuni*, according to the *Roman Chorography*, was *Corinium*. This Name has been sometimes confounded with the Name of a People *Coritani*; but they may easily be distinguished. We have in our *Fourth Part* set out the Bounds and Possessions of the *Coritani*.

After *Ptolemy's Corinium* as the Chief of the *Dobuni* the Commentator or the Scholiast hath added *Claudiana Castra*, *Claudiocestria*, *Gloucestre*.

That *Corinium* was the principal City, appears from the additional Title *Ravennas* gives it of *Corinium Dobunorum*, which, according to the *Vatican*, is *Cironium*. *Ravennas* mentions it between *Salinis* and *Calebâ Attrebatum*, or, according to the *Vatican*, *Caleba Arbatî*.

The *Saxon* Name was *Oxnaford* and *Oxenford*, for the Town, to which *Scyre* was added for the County. I have no Scruple in rejecting the obsolete Fancy of the *Ford* of *Oxen*, notwithstanding the present Arms. These, as the other of *Hertford* or the *Ford* of *Harts*, are but Novel Inventions in comparison of the more antient Names of both Places. The latter too hath a *Hart couchant in a Ford* for its Arms of *Queen Elizabeth's* Age.

*Leland's* Derivation from the River is much preferable. Thus *Ousneyford* might be easily corrupted to *Oxneyford*. The Islands that River makes are called *Ousney* Islands. *Isis* and *Ouse* are well known to have been general Appellatives of Rivers. *Oxnaford* seems contracted from *Oxenaford*; and  
this

this hath a Sound near akin to *Ouseneyford*.

This County is of a Figure so irregular that it will not bear a Comparison to any Thing. In length it is extended from the Neighbourhood of *Reading* to some Miles North of *Banbury*. Its Northern Point is bounded by the Counties of *Warwick* and *Northampton*. On the West, it hath *Gloucestershire*; on the West and South, *Berkshire*; and the County of *Bucks* on the East. *Berkshire* being divided from it by the *Thames*, thrusts it self up to the County Town, from whence to the Edge of *Buckinghamshire*, a little beyond *Wheatly*, is the shortest Diameter not above five Miles in length.

It is remarkable, that as *Oxford* stands upon the very Brink of the County, so doth *Dorchester* also but just within it, though *Dorchester* was the See of the Bishop who had for his Parish most of the Western Part of *Mercia*. We find the Bishop of *Sherborn* coming up to the other Side the *Thames* which is *Berkshire*. The Bishops of *Litchfield* and *Worcester* are so near Neighbours, that one would have expected to find the See at *Bedford* or *Northampton* rather than at *Dorchester*, if it were to be looked for in the Middle of his Parish. The Truth is, the *West Saxon* Kingdom did once reach to this Side the *Thames*, as appears by *Birinus* being made Bishop of *Dorchester* by *Cynigliff* King of the *West Saxons*, and *Oswald* King of the *Northumbbers*, as *Bede* relates it.

It seems to me that *Oswald* had no Part in this but of Advice or Counsel. He was indeed Godfather to *Cynigliff* at his being baptized by *Birinus*. And as he had brought about that good Work, was probably listned to in what he proposed for the Propagation and Settlement of Christianity in the Dominions of his God-son. But the See of *Dorchester* could be conferred on *Birinus* by none but



*Cynigliff*, who was King of it, and whose Successors maintained their Possession on this Side the *Thames*, till *Offa* took *Benson* or *Bensington* in the Year 788. He thought the River a more decent Limit of the two Kingdoms, and found himself strong enough to support his Opinion. At the same Time I imagine *Dorchester* to have been laid to *Mercia*, or but little before.

The Scite of *Ely* did not lie within the Kingdom of *Mercia*, however it came to be, whilst a Monastery, under the Bishop of *Lincoln*. One might have expected to find *Ely*, as it was in the Kingdom of the *East Angles*, under the See of *Elmham*. Whether it was arbitrarily brought under *Lincoln* by *Ethelreda* (*Audrey*) the Founder of the Nunnery there, or afterwards by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester* the Founder of the Monks, after the Destruction of the Nuns by the *Danes*, nothing shews. But it is most probable this was done by the Procurement of *Ethelwold*, and by the Authority of *Edgar*, who was their chief Benefactor.

When the Nation was under the *Heptarchy*, it would have been difficult for the Subject of one Prince to maintain a Spiritual Jurisdiction in the *Desmesnes* of another.

From *Laetorodum* in the County of *Bucks*, a Military Way leads into *Oxfordshire*, pointing towards *Alchester* the *Isanavatia*, as I presume, of the *Romans*. Authors have indeed as good as expunged this Station from the *Itinerary*, making it the same with *Bennavenna*. This was Mr. *Camden*'s Thought, and in it he hath been followed universally. *Baxter* hath made a little Difference in the Name, but none at all in the Notion; for he will have it *Dannavantria*. And this he saith he hath fished out of the other Two. Of this, mention

mention hath been made in our *Fifth Part* upon *Northamptonshire*.

But with due Regard to the Established Opinion, it may be remembred ; *First*, that it is but an Opinion : That it is a Point altogether begged, and not at all proved.

*Secondly*, that it makes too free with the Numbers of the *Itinerary*. For in the second Journey where *Bennavenna* is an intermediate Station to *Benonis* and *Lactorodum* the Distance from the former is of seventeen Miles, from the latter of Twelve ; in the whole Twenty-nine. Whereas in the sixth Journey where *Isanavatia* and *Tripon-tium* are intermediate, the Distance from *Benonis* to *Lactorodum* is of Thirty-three Miles.

Instead therefore of throwing away these four Miles as erroneously put in, I wou'd look for Stations upon a less direct Way which might again fall in with that which leads by *Bennavenna*. This I assert may be done. And though there is no Demonstration that the Remains of Fortification I point to, were once called *Isanavatia* and *Tripon-tium* ; that they are Remains of Roman Work, must be allowed me, and that their Distances are agreeable to the *Itinerary*.

So well it is agreed that *Alcester* is Roman, that instead of going about to prove it such, I shall instance only in the over-forward collateral Evidence brought to that Purpose. It hath been thought to derive its Name from the Camp of *Allectus* who killed *Carausius*, and that the Name of the latter is preserved in *Caversfield*, a Place at a little Distance.

The City stood low, had not such a Situation as would bespeak it Roman if there were not other undeniable Evidence. Dr. Plot in his Natural History of this County has with great Diligence traced the Military Ways that branch out from



hence. He observes one leading through the deep Country, near *Heddington* under *Shotover-Hill*, pointing towards *Wallingford*. Some Part of this is yet visible. A Lane between *Stanton* and *Heddington*, where it passes a Brook, is called *Stafford-Lane*, corrupted, perhaps, from *Steanford-Lane*. This I make no Question led to *Dorchester* the most considerable *Roman* Settlement of this County.

A Second led from *Alcester* by *Woodstock* and *Stunsfield*, where the famous *Mosaic Pavement* was discovered some Years since, towards *Gloucestershire*.

A Third by *Fretwel* and *Souldern* towards *Banbury*, and thence into *Warwickshire* to *Tripontium* in that County, as I presume.

The Fourth leads towards *Buckingham* and *Calverton*, as I have already mentioned.

Some of these are by the Country People called *Akeman-Street*, and by the Learned too. This Name hath passed as if it were given to one of the *Chemini Majores* such as *Ikening* or *Ermine*. But at last, perhaps, signifies no more than hath long ago been guessed, *The Stony Way*, as the *British* Language will admit. And then it is no more than another Name for the *Agger* or *High-Way*, thence called *High* because of its Crest visible for many Miles together in some Countries, particularly in *Lincolnshire*.

We have another Name for a Road between Ditches; we call it sometimes a *Causeway*. This seems derived from the *French Chasse*; for we still use the Term of *Drift-Way*, and *Chase-Way*, and *Chace-Lane*, in several Counties where the Inhabitants have a Right to drive their Cattle through enclosed Grounds. Those Enclosures, as I presume, could not have been made but by a Reserve of antient Privileges. This *Chace-Way* seems

seems to be in Distinction from a *Bridle-Way* where a single Horse only may go.

It is allowed that the *Watling-Street* led from *Kent* through *London* into the North by Way of *Westchester*. The Name is preserved in some Parts of *Warwickshire* and *Staffordshire*. As there are, according to my *Hypothesis*, two Branches of it between *Lactrodum* and *Benonis*; And as there is no Evidence to determine which of these are called the *Watling* or whether both were called so, I may at least claim an equal Privilege with the *Daventry* Road to make this *Watling Street*. This is from an Observation of *Dr. Plot*, who had no View of bringing the *Watling-Street* that Way; That a Branch of the *Akeman-Street* as he names it, about *Fretwel* and *Souldern* is called *Wattle-Bank*. I own common Fame is not a sure Guide: And that the Monks of *Dunstable* called that Road *Watling-Street*, which I cannot allow for want of the concurrent Proof of other Stations. But where I have the concurrent Proof of other Stations, there is no Reason Fame should be altogether rejected.

*Chesterton* adjoining to *Alcester*, might have its Name from its Neighbourhood to a fortified Place. *Bissiter*, or *Burcester*, or *Burenceaster* seems also to import a *Saxon* Confession of *Roman* Work. This has been thought to owe its Name to *Birinus* Bishop of *Dorchester*. To this the History of *Alcester* affords some Countenance which speaks of a *Tumulus* on which had been the Shrine of *Birinus* by the Country People held in great Reverence. *Dr. Plot* chooses to derive the Name from *Bernwood*, so *Bernwood-Ceaster*.

The Conjecture of *Allectus* having here killed *Carausius*, is taken from an anonymous Manuscript (saith Bishop *Kennet* in his *Antiquities* of *Ambrosden*, *Borstal*, &c.) the same which *Dr. Plot* had



seen, and which the *Annotations* upon *Camden* say was in Mr. *Blackwell's* Hands, and by him presented to Sir *William Glynne*.

This Manuscript would have *Alcester* to have taken its Name from *Allectus* (though it seems to have been no other than *Old-Chester*.) The *Saxons* made little Difference in the Pronunciation of *Ald* and *Old*: Our *Northern* People still speak it *Awd*.

“ *Alcester* (saith the Author) *All-Cair*, or *Cair-  
 “ Allect*, was a walled Town that stood in the  
 “ *North-East* Parts of *Oxfordshire*, built, as may be  
 “ collected from many Probabilities (besides the  
 “ first Syllable of his Name) by *Caius Allectus*  
 “ one of the thirty Tyrants, who by slaying his  
 “ dear Friend and Emperor *Carausius*, obtained  
 “ the sole Government of *Britain* — *Allectus*  
 “ usurping the Title of Emperor, as may appear  
 “ by his Brass Money still extant, for his better  
 “ Defence as well against *Carausius* whilst he lived,  
 “ as also against *Constantine* then coming in, had  
 “ built and fortified the walled Town of *All-  
 “ chester* in the Heart of the Land — *Allectus*  
 “ slew his Emperor and Friend *Carausius*, not by  
 “ secret Practices, but by open Battle at a Place  
 “ some two Miles distant from the Walls of *All-  
 “ chester*, called after his Name, and the Field  
 “ fought there *Carausfield*, now *Caversfield*.”

Dr. *Plot*, in Page 37 of his Second Edition, mentions *British* Money found. He saith it was Gold, or a Sort of *Electrum* compounded of Gold and Silver. He will also have a Natural *Electrum*, for which he quotes *Pliny*, *Servius*, *St. Isidore* Bishop of *Sevil*, *Peter Martyr*, and the *Civil Law*.

If *Cæsar's* Relation of *British* Money is to be depended upon, that it was no better than Brass and Iron Rings or Plates which passed by Weight, we must be surprized at this Discovery of Gold  
 and

and Silver. The *Electrum* of Britain might be *Pearl*, or *Tawke*, or *Antimony*, or the like.

The Doctor quotes *Strabo* Φέρει δὲ σίτον καὶ βοσκήματα καὶ χρυσόν καὶ ἀργύρον καὶ σίδηρον.

It is strange, that in so long a Tract of Years, more Mines of this Kind have not been discovered, if the Old were exhausted. It is, however, possible Ore might at that Time be found, out of which a small Quantity of Gold or Silver might, with great Expence, have been extracted. For such, we are told, is at this Day to be had; but what will not answer the Charge. Before the Discovery of *America*, before Quantities of Gold Dust were brought in from the *East-Indies*, and from the *Portuguese* Settlements, Gold and Silver being of a much higher Price, it might be worth the Expence to separate them from the Dross and coarser Mineral.

Nor will Dr. Plot's Quotation from *Tacitus*, of *Galgacus's* Speech to the Britons, when driven up as far as Mount *Grampius* in Scotland, by *Agri-cola*, prove much. *Neque enim Arva nobis aut Metalla aut Portus sunt quibus exercendis reserve-mur.* These *Metalla* might be Tin and Lead, whence came the Name *Cassiterides*. The Havens to them were but of little Use, except for the carrying off these Metals. *Strabo* mentions a Part of the Tribute of Britain paid in *Amber* and *Glass* Vessels.

The Doctor falls in with *Tacitus* and *Dion Cassius*, who extenuate the Progress of *Cæsar* in this Island. Their Motive was, probably, to give greater Lustre to the Atchievements of *Claudius* his Reign: The Doctor's for keeping up the Honour of Britain, and allowing her those Treasures lately recounted, which *Cæsar's* Relation denies her. He saith, “ *Cæsar's* Account of the  
“ State of Britain, is as imperfect as his Victories



“ and Travels.” *Cæsar’s Fidelity*, as an Historian, I see no Reason to except against. He wrote first, and stands single, yet those that come after him, taken all together, have confirmed, and not confuted him.

To examine this *Electrum* a little farther; *Suidas* interprets Ἠλεκτρον, ἀλλόφυτον χρυσίον, μεμιγμένον ὕλῳ καὶ λιθίοις. διασέσθαι καλασκευῆς ἢ τῆς ἀγίας Σοφίας τέχνης.

*Hofman* saith, Ἠλεκτρον, Clavi sunt ex Electro quibus muniebantur pedes lectorum. *Electrum enim spuma Auri seu purgamentum dictum est μίγμα scilicet Auri & Argenti quod in Auro fundendo & excoquendo extra ejiciebatur.*

*Eustathio* est lapis sive calculus littoralis; *Avieno* *Crystallum*; *Salmasio* *Succinum candidum*. *Hesychius* eleganter ἀλλόφυτον χρυσὸν appellat quod *Auri* formam habet simul & *Vitri*. Hoc *Poetis* lacryma est *Phaethontiadum*; *Philosophorum* quibusdam *Bitumen Arborum*; aliis *Maris liquidum Bitumen*. In *Succineis* seu *Electrinis* massis tanquam ergastulo condemnata, aut sepulchro condita varia *Animalcula* visuntur, *Muscae*, *Apes*, *Formicæ*, *Culices*.

*Et latet & lucet Phaethontide condita guttâ  
Ut videatur Apis nectare clausa suo.*

*Martial.*

*Electrum* stipulas, plumas, lanam, ligna, folia plantarum & levissima quæque corpora ad se vi instat rapit. Reperiuntur *Succina* diversi coloris, pleraque tamen fulvo *Auro* simillima; *Crystallum* diceres *Glaucum*. *Alia* albicare comperiuntur. *Nigri* quoque coloris nonnunquam visuntur.

This University and her Sister of Cambridge, may, with Justice, be esteemed the Glory of our Isle: If I had said farther, the Glory of the whole Earth; it might be justified.

I shall

I shall not trouble the Reader with an Enquiry into the Antiquity or Advantages of one Sister above the other. The Advantage of good Education are equal in both. The just Antiquity of neither is to be fixed. The Endowments may be, most of them, traced ; but the Time of the first *Hospitia* and *Professors* cannot. Indeed they have been both of them ruined and new-planted. They have been razed by the Fury of the *Danes*, and lain in Ashes, till a kindly Prospect of better Times has restored them.

The earliest Age that can be admitted, must be the *Saxon Heptarchy*, after they became *Christian*. The *Britons*, after the *Romans* left them, were too much harassed, by Invasion of *Picts* and *Saxons*, to think of liberal Education. The *Saxons*, after they had gained a Settlement here, were too rude and unpolished, for any thing to be expected from them.

Christianity which civilized them, and produced some Intercourse between the Subjects of one *Regulus* and another, gave the first Opportunity of publick Schools, for Improvement in Arts and Sciences. The Correspondence that was maintained amongst the Bishops, and the Freedom they had of passing and repassing the Dominions of a neighbouring Prince, upon Spiritual Affairs, first opened the Way.

The Story of *Cantaber* the *Spaniard's* founding one University almost four Hundred Years before Christianity, and of the other's being removed in the *British* Times from *Crekelade* ; or, for the sake of that *Hypothesis*, *Greeklade*, smells very strong of the Age it was coin'd in. When *Geoffry of Monmouth's Heroes* and his *Historians* lived, *Historians* had as great Liberty of Fiction as *Poets*. The End and Design of both was the same,



same, to engage People in doing well, in imitating the Virtue, Piety, Charity, of their supposed Ancestors. To give the greater Sanctity to religious Foundations, we have them introduced by Visions and Revelations, because nothing has such a Title to human Reverence, as divine Designation.

Mr. *Camden* calls our *Universities*, which antiently went by the Name of *Studies*, the Fountain of Religion, Letters and good Manners.

If we look at the venerable Structures set apart for Worship, and the Regularity of the Service, we are struck with a religious Awe, and devout Confidence. The Beauty of the Appearance challenges Reverence, and exalts the Mind to a State of Gratitude and Dependence.

There are indeed Notions broached, that Shew and Solemnity are Enemies to Religion, which consists in Humility and Mortification. But whence do these Doctrines come? They are but the Flirts of Perverseness and Atheism, opposing what is Antient and Rational, for no other Reason, but that it is appointed; and therefore not worth our Notice.

The Advantage of being initiated in the Offices of Religion, and trained up in the Practice of it, is great. It gives an early Possession to Truth, and arms the Mind with Steadiness against that Sophistry, to which Neuters and Seekers are a Prey. Such is its Influence, as to stick by a Man his Life-time with Reproach, if not with Satisfaction; and when he abandons it for low Views and little Interest, so indelible is the Impression, he is perpetually talking himself into a Free-thinking Scheme, awkwardly labouring to believe what in Truth he doth but wish.

Our Universities may be called the Fountain of Letters, from the Encouragement they afford above all others in the World; I mean their Endowment. In this Endowment, there is, first, a Prospect of Preferment. Virtue, when it must be its own Reward, hath not so many Votaries, as when Honour and Profit go with it. Here are Prizes enough to engage the Attention of all the Youth; to induce them to outstrip one another in Improvement. It is not left to future Chance, how they shall succeed in the World; but some Reward of their Labours is always present to them. How much this excites a laudable Emulation, and softens crabbed Studies, may appear in the unequal Advances made in these Nurseries of Learning, which afford a pleasing Prospect, above others that want the like Encouragement.

Of all Stages of Life, Youth is most governed by Hope.

The gay Side of Things appears without that Alloy, which Experience would throw in: Therefore every Advantage is double, and consequently more powerful and engaging. In a flux Body there is always some View to cheer up the Expectation of the most deserving. And as that depends greatly upon Application and Diligence, they will exert their best Endeavours to excel.

In other Countries, where these Inducements are wanting, and there is nothing but what Nature, Necessity, or Force produces, we must not look for the same Fruit, as where the Soil is cultivated and enriched.

Farther, we have upon these Endowments, some Hundreds of Professors in Divinity, Law, and Physick. I take the Liberty to call them all Professors, as they are such to the Youth of the Place. The Exercise they perform, induceth  
Emula-



Emulation ; they have the same Spur to excel as their Juniors. Their Character is at Stake for the Performance. The Disputations are carried on with that Fairness, as to allow the adversary Opinion all the Scope imaginable to defend its self; and the Determinations with that Perspicuity and Gravity, as gives no Advantage to Truth but what it hath merited.

From the Laws that govern these Bodies, there is the greatest Security for Orthodoxy. Singularity and private Opinion, can't creep in here without a multitude of Judges to explode it. In other Places, where Professors are under none of these, as human Nature is liable to Delusion and Self-conceit, for want of Check and Restraint, Error may more easily get Footing, and with more Difficulty be opposed. Affectation, Envy, Disgust, may more easily prevail over a single Person, than those whom the whole Body are to answer for or discard.

Here is the fairest Opportunity the World affords, for Improvement in every Branch of Learning ; Books, learned Men, Exercises of the Schools and Pulpit ; and, as a Foundation of all the rest, that happy Leisure with which nothing need to interfere, the settled Revenue of each College being sufficient to place its Members above what *Cowley* calls,

*The laborious Task of Bread.*

It was also calculated to keep them below Opportunities of Luxury. In its first Institution, the Founders acted according to their designed Medium. Nor could they foresee a Time, when Luxury should be better provided against than Want. But since Gold and Silver has been cheaper,  
and

and the Necessaries of Life have been charged with extraordinary Burthens, the Case is alter'd.

Against this an easy Remedy might have been found: If our late Benefactors would, instead of new Foundations of their own, have added their Donations to increase those already sunk below their original Medium, they had better answer'd the main Design. They might have supported many a great Genius in the daily Increase of Knowledge, who hath been forced to leave the *Pocula Sacra*, to act a groveling Part upon the Stage of Life. How many brave Spirits have been under Necessity of turning their Heads to more ignoble Employment? To make the brightest Talents subservient to the little Arts of Flattery, Obsequiousness, Wrangling, Sophistry, & *aliquid quod dicere nolo*?

These were the Fountains, whilst the Competency lasted, whence Men of Abilities in all Professions were sought for. The Figure a Man made here, and the Recommendations he had from hence, was his Title to Favour and Respect. He was free from the Labour and the ignoble Methods of Cringing and Canvassing. And had nothing to do but to enjoy his learned Ease, unless he thought fit to quit it upon honourable Invitations.

This freed him from the uneasy Fears of a dependant State, and the vexatious Observation of the Power of Chance and Fortune. His Competency supported him in his Pursuit of Merit: And he could at least indulge himself in the Pleasure of Books, and agreeable Conversation, if he were never called out to a more advantageous Employment.

That these Seats of Learning, are also the Fountain of Good Manners, will appear from the Interest of every Member of the Body. It is  
the



the Interest of the Juniors to be governed, because their Preferment depends upon their Behaviour. It is the Interest of the Seniors to govern well, because their own Character is lost, if those under their Charge are permitted to do amiss.

Mr. *Camden*, perhaps, under this Title of *Good Manners*, means not only strict Morality, but also that Art of Behaviour, necessary for a Man to pass decently through the World. This consists in a due Deference to the Judgment of our Superiors, either in Age or Authority, in a modest Distrust of our own Judgment, till we have it confirmed by theirs; in an exact Regard to the Profession we are of, not to bring it into Contempt, by fordid Compliances or ill-chosen Company.

In the last Century, upon the Ruin of Church and State, these Seats of the Muses felt their Share of the Shock. Then their Reputation sunk amongst the *Literati* Abroad, to the Grief of every learned Body in *Europe*, except those that hoped for a Harvest from that Confusion.

Nor could any thing else be expected. The new Planters, both by Habit and Institution, were incapable of making a Figure, and supporting the Dignity of their Foundations: Their Talent lay in *creeping into Houses, and leading captive silly Women*. They were Professors of Calvinism, Independency, Anarchy: Their narrow Principles disqualified them for the Post they had taken. One might as well expect to see Vermin acquit themselves well, in presiding over orderly and useful Animals.

Their Business was to new-model Faith and Practice; to set up inward Light, and pretended Revelations, against Laws Divine and Human. This must be done for the Defence of their  
Masters,

Masters, who outvying one another in Enthusiasm and Blasphemy, reduced Religion to a Nullity or *Chaos*, by the Name of a *Thorough Reformation*.

To make these the Guardians of the Fountains of Learning, was,

*Humano capiti cervicem——equinam  
fungere——*

HOR.

The Enemies to these venerable Foundations, were Enemies to their Virtues, whatever they pretended, not to their Vices. If Vice was the Thing struck at, they might have saved themselves the Labour: For a vicious Body will destroy its self.

If another Inundation of *Danes* were to come with their usual Fury, to raze these Palaces of the *Muses*, the very Sight of their Regularity and Order, were enough to disarm *Pagan Rage*. No less was *Alexander's* Purpose against *Jerusalem*, according to *Josephus*, when upon so venerable a Shew, the Conqueror stood in Admiration, and countenanced their Worship in Person: “ Espying  
“ the People from afar, in white Raiment, and  
“ the Priests going before them in their Rochets,  
“ and the High Priest attired in a Robe of Purple  
“ embroidered with Gold, having his Mitre on  
“ his Head, and his Plate of Gold, wherein the  
“ Name of *God* was written; *Alexander* himself  
“ marched forward before the rest of his Company,  
“ and fell prostrate on his Face before that Name,  
“ saluting first of all, the High Priest; and at  
“ the same Instant, all the *Jews* together saluted  
“ the King with one Voice, and encompassed him  
“ round about.

The *Phœnicians* and *Chaldæans*, and the rest of his *Myrmydons* that gaped for their Share of the  
Plunder



Plunder of the Temple, stood amazed to see the Conqueror so vanquished.

The Historian goes on, “ *Alexander* gave the  
 “ High Priest his Hand, and went with him into  
 “ the City, being conducted by the Priests; after  
 “ this, when he came into the Temple, he offer’d  
 “ Sacrifice according to the High Priest’s Direction,  
 “ whom he honour’d likewise with very great  
 “ Reverence. And when *Jaddus* shewed him the  
 “ Prophecy of *Daniel*, wherein he declared, That  
 “ a certain Man of the Nation of the *Greeks*,  
 “ should destroy the Empire of the *Persians*, and  
 “ that in his Opinion, he was the Man, *Alexander*  
 “ was very joyful, and dismissed the Multitude  
 “ for that Time. The next Day assembling the  
 “ *Jews*, he commanded them to let him know  
 “ what Favours they desired at his Hands:  
 “ Whereupon the High Priest answered, He  
 “ desired they might be permitted to live accord-  
 “ ing to the Laws and Customs of their Fore-  
 “ fathers, and that every seventh Year they  
 “ might be exempted from Tributes. Which was  
 “ granted them fully. They besought him like-  
 “ wise, that by his Permission, the *Jews* that  
 “ were in the Countries of *Babylon* and *Media*,  
 “ might live according to their Laws. And he  
 “ promised them willingly, to do all that which  
 “ they desired. He made Proclamation also  
 “ among the People, That if any one of them  
 “ would bear Arms under him, (and live accord-  
 “ ing to the Custom of their Nation) he was  
 “ ready to receive them; whereupon divers listed  
 “ themselves under him in the Wars.

In the same Page, is an Account of a Vision to *Alexander*, related by himself. *Parmenio* being surprized at his worshipping, as he thought, the High Priest, who himself had divine Honours paid

paid to him, receiv'd this for Answer, " I do not  
 " adore him; but that God whom the Priest wor-  
 " shippeth; for in my Sleep I saw him in such a  
 " Habit as I see him in at this present; at such a  
 " time as I was in *Dio*, a City of *Macedonia*:  
 " And whilst I consulted with my self by what  
 " Means I might attain to the Conquest of *Asia*,  
 " he counsell'd me to make no Delay, but to  
 " march forward boldly, assuring me, that it  
 " would be he that would guide both me and  
 " mine Army, and would deliver the Empire of  
 " the *Persians* into my Hands. Since that time,  
 " I have not seen any one attired after the same  
 " Manner: And at this present, beholding this  
 " Man, and calling to mind the Vision and Ex-  
 " hortation that he gave me in my Sleep, I hope  
 " that mine Army being conducted by divine  
 " Providence, I shall overcome *Darius*, and dis-  
 " comfit the *Persians*, and that my Designs shall  
 " have a happy Issue. *Antiquit. of the Jews*,  
 p. 294.

This last Passage, though deliver'd by *Josephus*,  
 comes not to us with the same Strength of Evi-  
 dence as the rest of the Story. *Alexander's* meet-  
 ing the *Jews* in the manner related, was a Thing  
 of so extraordinary a Nature, and observed by  
 such a Multitude of People, that the Tradition  
 might be easily carried down to the Time of  
*Josephus*. But the other depends upon *Parmenio's*  
 Evidence, or the Credit of those he told it to;  
 for this must have been said to him privately:  
 he would not have asked a Question of that Con-  
 sequence before the Army.

And supposing it true, that *Alexander* gave  
 him this Answer, it might be from the Vanity of  
 making his Creatures think he had Intercourse  
 and Correspondence with the Deity. 'Tis hard to



believe he could go so far towards acknowledging Providence, and owning the *Jewish* to be the true Worship, and that the Success he met with was from the Institutor of that Religion, and not think himself obliged even in Interest to be proselyted to it.

This Act of the Conqueror will be the less wonder'd at, if we observe it was his Practice to compliment his Brother Deities, whether Fashion or Politick was the Motive. We find in his History collected by Dr. *Prideaux*, that upon his taking *Tyre*, “ He unchain'd *Apollo*, render'd  
“ Thanks to him for his Intentions of coming  
“ over to him ; sacrificed to *Hercules*, and did a  
“ great many superstitious Follies, which were  
“ reckon'd as Acts of Religion in those Days.  
“ *Pag. 376, of his Connection.*

The History of this remarkable Deliverance of the *Jews* is at large related by the last named Author from *Josephus*. It were to be wished he would have deliver'd his Opinion, whether there was any thing super-natural in this Affair besides the Vision to *Jaddus*, whom he calls *Jaddua*.

The Innocence and Magnificence of the Religious Parade, might naturally work upon the Mind of the Conqueror : but we have Reason to believe, the Change of Mind it wrought in him owing to the Influence of that Power which can turn a River upwards against the Laws of Gravitation.

There was an Affront to be got over at which *Alexander* was highly enrag'd, the refusing him Refreshments for his Army that lay before *Tyre*. When he demanded them of *Galilee*, *Samaria*, and *Judæa*, at the last Place he was refus'd, saith *Josephus*, by the High Priest, because of an Oath taken to *Darius*. This reducing *Tyre* was the  
most



most difficult and tedious of all his Expeditions: And when he had surmounted it — *hæret lateri* —. As he had been stopt here from his intended Progress to the East, he came fully resolved to shew his Vengeance upon *Jerusalem*: And in this surprizing Manner was he diverted from his cruel Intention. Without attributing any thing to this Vision he pretends to have had, supposing he gave the Answer above-mentioned to *Parmenio*, his Knowledge of the *Jewish* Polity might come from his Instructor *Aristotle*; and as he affected to be *Jupiter Ammon*, he was willing to make the Fiction of a Piece, and to have had a divine Revelation, of what he had learned from that Philosopher.

Another Instance we have in *Pompey's* sparing the Treasure of the Temple when he took *Jerusalem*. We have it from *Josephus*, in his fourteenth Book; I quote it in the *Latin*: “ *Non mediocriter*  
 “ *autem læsa est Templi Religio, inaccessi prius &*  
 “ *pedibus & oculis. Nam Pompeius & ejus co-*  
 “ *mitum non pauci in penetrabile ingressi sunt & ea*  
 “ *viderunt quæ nemini alii mortalium, nisi Pon-*  
 “ *tificibus solis, videre fas erat. Cum autem in-*  
 “ *tus essent & Mensa aurea, & sacrum Candela-*  
 “ *brum, & Pateræ quibus libatur, & magna vis*  
 “ *Aromatum, prætereaque in Thesauris sacræ pe-*  
 “ *cuniæ ad duo talentorum millia nihil horum præ-*  
 “ *pietate attigit; sed hac in re convenienter suæ*  
 “ *virtuti se gessit. Sequenti vero die æditimis ut*  
 “ *fanum purgarent, utque Deo libarentur quæ lex*  
 “ *juberet pontificatam restituit Hyrcano (cum prop-*  
 “ *ter alia erga se officia, tum quia Judæos incolas*  
 “ *Aristobulo auxiliari prohibuerat) bellicque auctores*  
 “ *securi percussit.*”



By this Regard a Heathen and a Conqueror shew'd to Things sacred, we must admit a superior Protection influenc'd his Conduct. In general, the World was well apprized of the Hazard of laying Hands upon what was consecrated, though it were to a superstitious Use. Some were ever hardy enough to pull down the Vengeance that pursues Sacrilege; yet the Care that guards Things devoted was never so remiss as to leave Mankind without Examples to deter them from it.

There are many Ways by which the *Phœnicians*, and from them the *Greeks*, had an Account of the *Jewish* Religion, Law, History, and Prophecies. *Babylon*, where the *Jews* were Captives, we are assured was informed of all these. And by the *Jews* planting themselves in divers Parts of *Asia*, Tradition, if not written Copies, was carried. The Curious of all Countries must be pleased with the Relation given by *Moses* of the Creation, suitable to the Reason of Mankind; as well as with their Law so founded upon the Rules of Equity, that every well order'd Commonwealth either imitated or jumped in their Agreement with it.

Hence we may believe Natural Religion sprang. That the Lawgivers and Philosophers of learned and polish'd Nations took their Model from the *Jews*. They could easily find the Institution for the Good of Mankind, and perhaps called that the Deduction of Reason, which in Truth proceeded from Revelation; not that every Man that established these good Laws had it from Revelation, but from some of those that lived before him, and pretended to discover what they had really been taught.

If all that *Greece* knew was the Product of Reason, without the Help of Learning and History; if it were

were the mere Dictate of Nature, why don't we find the same Improvement in other Countries? Where do we see amongst the Savages any Traces of Law, indeed, of Humanity?

There are to be found, both in polish'd Countries and unpolish'd, the Religious Rites of the *Jews*, such as Sacrifices. These I don't pretend taken from the *Jews*, but they are the same as theirs, and learned from earlier Times, perhaps as high as *Noah*: In these, Mankind amongst whom there has never been any Correspondence, observe the same Custom, which shews it not to be of their own Invention.

Dr. *Prideaux*, from *Josephus*, has some Light into *Aristotle's* Information, which we have in the above-cited Page: “ *Aristotle* while he lived with  
“ *Hermias* in *Asia*, there fell acquainted with a  
“ *Jew* of wonderful Wisdom, Temperance, and  
“ Goodness; who came thither from the upper  
“ Parts of *Asia* upon some Business which he had  
“ on those Maritime Coasts, and having frequent  
“ Conversation with him, learned much from  
“ him. This *Josephus* tells us from a Book  
“ written by *Clearchus*, who was one of the chief  
“ of *Aristotle's* Scholars, and from what he then  
“ learned from this *Jew*, it's most likely pro-  
“ ceeded what *Aristobulus*, and out of him *Cle-*  
“ *mens Alexandrinus*, have observed of *Aristotle's*  
“ Philosophy; that is, that it contains many  
“ Things which agree with what is written by  
“ *Moses* and the Prophets in the Scriptures of the  
“ *Old Testament*.

*Aristotle* might, from this *Jew* he convers'd with at the Court of *Hermias*, have either a Sight of the Prophecy of *Daniel*, or such an Account of it from him, as might, when laid before his Pupil *Alexander*, encourage him to think himself the



Person designed to transfer the Monarchy from *Persia* to *Greece*. The *Jews* had seen the *Assyrian* Dominion give way to the *Persian*, and the *Persian* like to be over-topp'd by the *Græcian* Arms, and this might be common Discourse amongst them: It's plain it was so understood by *Jaddua*, by his shewing the Prophecy to *Alexander*, and perhaps the common Opinion of the *Sanhedrim*.

The *Romans* had their Traditions, or their Copies, from *Greece*, and the History of the *Jews* too. This appears from the Imitation of *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*; and from the current Opinion of *Juvenal's* Age, that History contain'd incredible Things ——— *Credat Judæus Apella*.

It might be inconsistent with the Honour of the *Greek* Philosophers to own they had any Helps to their Knowledge: They might be more esteem'd for making Discoveries themselves. Nor perhaps had it been safe for them to have follow'd *Moses*, from the Charge of Novelty they would have brought upon themselves, or borrowing from the *Jews*, who were a Nation unacceptable to all their Neighbours. The Persecution of *Socrates*, which made *Aristotle* fly his Country, kept the latter in Awe of broaching a Doctrine of Foreigners. *Socrates* himself might learn the Principle for which he suffered from a like Hand to that which informed *Aristotle*.

*Josephus*, in his eight Book, appeals to the Records of *Tyre* for the Truth of the History of the League between *Solomon* and *Hiram*: “ *Etiam-*  
 “ *num autem manent horum literarum exemplaria,*  
 “ *non tantum in nostris libris conservata, sed &*  
 “ *apud Tyrios; adeo ut siquis voluerit pro certo*  
 “ *rem nosse, rogatis iis qui publicis tabulariis præ-*  
 “ *sunt apud Tyrios inventurus sit quæ ab iis dictæ*  
 “ *fuerint consentanea illis quæ nos diximus.*

The

The same *Josephus*, in his first Book against *Apion*, produceth *Manetho's* *Ægyptian* History giving an Account of the *Jews*: *Vocabatur autem Gens eorum universa Hyclos id est Reges Pastores*; “*In alio autem exemplari*” (saith *Josephus*) *Captivas Pastores comperi.*

After mentioning their long Continuance in *Ægypt*, *Manetho* goes on; — “*Eos igitur cum universis familiis, atque omni possessione suâ, uti per ictum fœdus poterant, haud pauciores 240 millibus ab Ægypto per solitudinem in Syriam tetendisse. Quod autem sibi ab Assyriorum principatu metuerent (tum etiam Asiam tenebant) in eâ quam hodie Judæam appellamus regione urbem ædificasse, quæ tot hominum millia caperet, eandemque Hierosoluma nominasse.*

In the same Piece against *Apion* are reckoned up many profane Histories, mentioning the *Jews*, their City *Jerusalem*, their Residence in *Egypt* long ago, and their League with the *Tyrians*. *Dius* in his *Phœnician* History is quoted; *Menander* the *Ephesian*; *Berosus* the *Chaldæan*; *Philostratus*, and *Megasthenes*. *Hermippus* is produced to prove that *Pythagoras* had borrow'd many of the *Jewish* Institutes to insert in his Philosophy; and *Theophrastus*, who has remarked, that some of the Laws of *Tyre* were Imitation of the *Jewish*. *Herodotus* is also brought to the same Purpose, relating the Customs of the *Jews*; “*Soli autem omnium hominum Colchi & Egyptii ab initio circumcidunt. Phœnices vero & Syri qui sunt in Palestinâ didicisse ab Egyptiis & ipsi confitentur.*

This, tho' a Piece of erroneous History, shews yet that the *Jews* and their Law, were well known to those Nations, from whom the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans* learned.



It is not plain whence an ancient Foundation in this University hath its Name; that of *Oriel*. It is not pretended to be the Name of any Founder or Benefactor. According to the History of the College, after they had been settled some time in another Part of the Town, at an Inn, or *Hospitium*, *John de Hispaniâ* granted them this, which is their present Scite, to build upon. The Name hath been written different ways, *Oryal*, *Aureal*, and with the Masculine Article *Le Oriel*. This seems corrupted from the *French Lieu Royal*. The Ground might be given to *John de Hispaniâ* by the Crown; and it is very likely a *French* Name might obtain, since, according to the ancient Statutes of that Body, they were oblig'd to converse together in the *Latin* or the *French* Language.

The remarkable Curiosity of *Rolle-Rich* Stones in this County hath not been sufficiently explain'd, either as to the original Form of that Monument, the Age of it, or the Intention of the Erector: Out of the several Guesſes that have been made, some Hints may be taken, and seem capable of Improvement.

Comparing that of *Stonebenge* with this, and the other in *Cornwall*, mention'd by the *Right Reverend Annotator* upon *Camden*, and a fourth which I have seen about Twenty-five Years ago in *Herefordshire*, I am of Opinion they are all the Work of the same Age, and made with the same Intention.

If my Conjecture be right, that of *Herefordshire* having more Remains of its ancient Figure than any of the rest, is first to be describ'd. Upon a Hill West of the River *Wye*, above *Bradwardyn* Castle, in the Way toward the *Black Mountain*, is a flat oblong Stone, or a Number of Stones join'd together, lying upon Pedestals of rude up-  
right-

right Stones fix'd in the Earth, after the manner of *Rolle-Rich*. A great Part of the Work is entire ; the supporting Stones being at the same Distance from the Verge of that they bear. The Eastern Point (as I remember it was Eastern) is narrower than the rest as much as the Eastern Part of a Grave-stone : It seems to have increased in Breadth toward the West, but the Western End being demolish'd, as well the upper Stone as the Pedestals, neither the Length of the Whole, nor the Breadth of the Western Part can be determined. What remains (as I remember) was about six Yards long, and two Yards broad. The flat Stone was then in three Pieces, but the Sides of those Pieces answering one another, and not joining as they would have been made to do if they had been originally single, but indented like something broken, I take them to have been but one at first. From whatever Quarry it was brought, or by whatever Carriage, it hath the Air of a natural Stone, not of one put together with a strong Cement. Its Height from the Ground was about Twenty Inches : I remember the Sheep of the Country, which are small, shelter'd themselves under it from the Sun.

The Name by which the Country People call this, is *Artil's Stone*, corrupted probably from *Arthur's Stone* : This may have been taught them by some body that had a Notion of *Arthur's Round Table*, thinking this erected with the same Design. Or supposing this to be of the same Age and Design with *Stonehenge*, the Memory of *Arthur* may be kept up by its Similitude to the other ; for *Arthur*, according to our Monkish History, was a great Man ; and the Honour attributed to *Aurelius Ambrosius*, who took upon him the Government of the *Britons*, when their Affairs were desperate,



desperate, after the Departure of the *Romans*, *Arthur* is always allowed to share in. This might be from *Arthur's* being a *Briton*, whereas the other was half, if not wholly, of *Roman* Blood. The Zeal with which the *British* Chronicle sets forth their ancient Heroes, would not let one of them miss his due Merit. We hear from them abundance more of the Feasts of *Arthur* than we do of *Aurelius Ambrosius*, though the last is mentioned by almost all Writers, and some Authors make a Question whether there was ever such a Man as the first.

The upright Stones of *Stonehenge*, seem to have been placed with no other View than to be Supporters: Their irregular Position justifies this Opinion. *Inigo Jones*, with all his Labour, could make out nothing of a tolerable Design; he was at last forc'd to take Sanctuary at his *Altar Stone*, which is now gone: He described it lying towards the East, four Foot broad, and sixteen Foot long: In this I do not find the Curious join with him.

As to the Stones that lie a-cross from one upright Stone to another, in the manner of *Architraves*, they may be either a Part of the general *Area*, or laid to support it.

The Monument of *Biscawwoune* in *Cornwall* is thus described by the *New Camden*: “ Nineteen  
 “ Stones placed in a Circle about twelve Foot  
 “ distant one from another; and in the Centre  
 “ there stands one much larger than any of the rest.  
 “ We may probably conjecture this to have been  
 “ a Trophy of the *Romans* under the later Em-  
 “ perors; or, (if the *Romans* never passed the  
 “ *Tamar*, as indeed there are neither Ways nor  
 “ Coins to prove that they did) the Trophy of  
 “ *Athelstan* the *Saxon*, after he had subdu'd the  
 “ *Danmonii*.

The

The great Stone in the Centre might be of the same Service as those of the inner Circles of *Stonehenge*, to support an *Area*. That these upright Stones are so unequal in Height and Bigness, may be accounted for in the many Hundred Years they have stood the Shock of Weather. I suppose them (of *Stonehenge*) to have been made upon the Spot. The Cement of some of them might be more durable than the rest ; or the Sand of which they are composed something different, and more penetrable by Frost and Rain than the rest. We observe the Difference in all three Places of the Height and Bigness of the Stones ; and the Likeness of all these three to one another, gradually, but not equally decaying.

With due Submission to those that pronounce otherwise, these Monuments seem the Work of the *Britons* before *Cæsar* invaded them ; it could not be of the *Britons* during the *Romans* stay, for nothing was done then but *Roman*, and these are not like *Roman*. Nor could the *Britons* do it afterwards, who were, alas ! too much harass'd by their Enemies to go about such a Work as this for Shew. They had no Victories to triumph upon ; nor had they Time to make up this Mass of liquid Mortar and Sand for the Funeral Monuments of their Generals, before fresh Troubles came upon them.

Had the *Saxons* set up these stupendous Pillars, we must have seen more of the Sort about the Island, and we should probably have had some Account of it in their own or the *British* Annals. Nor had the *Danes* quiet Possession here long enough to carry on an Undertaking that required so much Time and Application. The Manuscripts of *Ninnius*, which mention *Stonehenge*,  
written



written Two hundred Years before the *Danes* had any considerable Footing on this Island, decide the Matter sufficiently against them.

Two Things ought to be cleared up before we go farther : The First is, That the *Right Reverend Annotator* upon *Rolle-Rich* observes, that if this was a Sepulchral Monument erected by *Pagans*, we might expect to find *Barrows* at some small Distance. If it were *Christian* we might expect to meet with a Cross, or something of that Kind, implying the Design. Here the Monument of *Biscawwounne* is remarked to stand near the Church of *St. Buriens*, in which is a remarkable Tomb-stone with a Cross upon it, and an Inscription upon the Verge in old *French*, for *Clarice the Wife of Geoffery de Bolleit*. The Church and Tomb seem to be of much later Date than *Biscawwounne* ; and we should have look'd for the Cross *sub Dio*, as the other stands.

I confess there is a Cross stands within a Furlong or two (as near as I can remember) of *Artil's Stone* in *Herefordshire* ; which *Phænomenon* my Readers are welcome to apply to what Hypothesis they please. It is upon a Road over the Mountain ; an old coarse Stone about eight Foot above the Ground, and about a Foot and half broad : The Figure of a Cross is made by cutting into the Stone an Inch or two, as we see them sometimes in Churches.

The second Difficulty to be accounted for, is, That this *Arthur's Stone*, if coæval with *Stone-henge*, *Rolle-Rich*, and *Biscawwounne*, should hold it out so bravely against Time and Weather, to which the rest have submitted : It is a Point I will not undertake for ; but it is possible, this being a natural Stone, may bear Weather better than a compounded one, as I suppose the rest to be : And  
it

it is possible, the Race of *Britons* driven up to those Mountains, who are fond of Pedigree, and delight in Poems upon their Worthies and Heroes, may from time to time have repaired this decaying Monument, with a Zeal like that of the People of *Coventry*, who yearly rig out *Lady Godiva's Peeper* to keep in Memory her Services for their City.

Dr. Plot's Account from *Olaus Wormius*, of the Practice of the Northern Nations in crowning their Kings, is worth our Notice. He makes the Custom to be a Circle of Stones set up upon the Occasion, and one in the Middle called the *Kongstolen*. The Customs of the Northern Nations might be the same with what the *Britons* had; and *Wormius* may have traced the Thing but in Part. He hath found, that such Circles of Stones, according to Tradition, were erected upon the Score of a Coronation; and these may have been no more than the Remains of an *Area* raised above the Ground, which is what we still call a Throne. Thus there is some Use in a Stage above the Level, for the Solemnity of a Coronation; whereas the other is but a Memorial of it. The Stone at a Distance called *Kongstolen*, as *Wormius* thinks, erroneously, might be the Pedestal of some Stage on which the King placed himself till he was conducted to his Throne. Those five of *Rolle-Rich*, which stand together without the Circle, might support another for the Heralds and Officers.

This Word comes probably from *Cyngstole* or the *Royal Seat*. *Stole* seems derived from *Setol*, a *Saxon* Word, importing the same; and to this day the Country People call a Bench a *Settle*.



*Cyng* is generally derived from *Konnen*, to which the Etymologists give two Interpretations; both for the Honour of their Prince: The first from Knowledge, which is presumed to be inherent to his Person; thence our Cunning.

The second is from Power, which they also find in *Konnen*; and some of them carry it farther still, to mean Courage and Fortitude.

The first Part of the Name *Rolle-Rich* I cannot guess at; the other, *Ricce*, in *Saxon* signifies Royalty, and, together with it, Power and Wealth; hence we might suppose came our Word for Riches, if it were not that we have it from the *French*: There are indeed some *French* Words not derived from *Latin*, though that Language hath much less of the *Teutonic* than ours; and this of *Rich* may be one of them.

The Christian Name *Richard* hath perhaps its Foundation in Power and Authority, as *Wimond*, Honourable, and others.

*Stonehenge* some would make no more of than *Stan-Henge*, because a Manuscript of the *Monasticon* hath it so; believing this to be a Monument of that treacherous Slaughter he brought upon the *Britons*; neither had he Time enough, nor Possession long enough for such a Work, nor had the *Britons* Quiet enough to perform it for their deluded Countrymen.

It seems to have been at first *Stan-beage*, meaning the Materials and the Raising them to the Height the *Saxons* found them at: Thus, in *Hertfordshire*, a Town is pronounced *Stevenage*, written *Stigenbace* and *Stigenbaut*. Upon the Highway through this Vill, are six remarkable Barrows in a Row. The Meaning of the Name I take to be the  
High



*High Tumuli upon the Highway, Stige in the Saxon Language signifying Semita.*

We have in the new *Camden upon Berkshire*, a farther Hint to this Explanation. At a Place above the Head of the River *Ock*, not far from *Dragon Hill*, “Are a great many large Stones, which, though very confused, must have been laid there with Design, some of them being placed edgewise, but the rest appear indeed so disorderly, that one would imagine they had only been emptied out of Carts.

That some of these stand edgewise is enough for our Purpose, the rest may be broken Pieces of the *Area*, when it was demolish’d by Men or by Time.

Another Observation may be made from *Bishop Kennet’s Antiquities of Ambrosden, &c.* p. 10. It comes in upon the mention of *Carausius*: “From which Action *Caversfield*, sometimes *Cavausfield*, now corruptly *Casfield*, might be as well denominated as the River *Carun* from the same Person, on the Banks whereof, *Carausius*, in repairing the Wall of *Severus*, built a round House, of which the Reliques are now said to be known by the Name of *Arthur’s Oven*.

The Use I would make of this Quotation, is, That *Arthur’s Stone* and *Arthur’s Oven* were antiently talked of; and though this Work upon the River *Carun* were built by *Carausius*, or any other Roman, it put People in mind of the Ruins of something they had elsewhere seen attributed to *Arthur*.

Nor is the Thing mentioned upon *Bredwardyn Hill* unlike an Oven, if it remain in the same State it was Twenty-five Years ago; and the rest that are more defaced I imagine were once like that.

At



At *Alcester, Isanavatia*, we were, according to Dr. Plot, upon a Roman *Quadrivium*. One Branch of it leads under *Shot-over Hill*, according to the same Author, to a Passage of the *Thames* at *Goreing*. This, I presume, leads immediately to *Dorchester*, which hath been call'd by *Ninnius* and the Monks *Caer Dauri* and *Caer Dorin*, by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcinia*. *Camden* believes it a Roman Station, without assigning any Name to it, or placing its Name in the Itinerary. His Right Reverend Annotator observes, That *British* Coins have been of late found there, “one particularly of *Cynobeline*, with this Inscription, *Cuno Tascia*.”

This Place I take to be the *Corinium* of *Ptolemy*, which he calls the Head of the *Dobuni*; to be the *Corinium Dobunorum* of *Ravennas*; to be the *Durocornovium* of the Itinerary mentioned in the thirteenth Journey of *Antoninus*: That *Corinium* is the truer Way of writing the Name, I believe; *Cornovium* seems a Corruption in the Reading, not the Pronunciation: If some of the Vowels are not put in, but left to be understood, the Alteration is easy.

The first Part of the Word is derived probably from the *British* *Dour*, signifying Water. It stood upon a considerable Stream if we reckon only the *Thames*; but its Situation was more remarkable still as it stood upon the Confluence of the *Thames* and the *Thame*.

The general Vogue would make *Cirencester* *Corinium*, and they would fish it out of the present River's Name, *Churn*. Mr. Baxter, who labours with this View, saith, *Corinium* est idem quod *Corn* iii, *Princeps Unda vel Regina Amnis*; how much better that Description suits the Situation of



of *Dorchester* than the other upon the *Churn*, I shall not dispute.

For those that delight in Etymology, here is the *Dour* still preserved, with Addition of the *Saxon Ceaster*.

The next Proof of my Conjecture should be its Agreement with the other Stations of the thirteenth Journey ; That it stands fourteen Miles from *Clevum*, and fifteen from *Spinis*, the same I presume that *Ravennas* means by *Salinis*, and the *Vatican* Manuscript by *Salmis*.

This I will undertake to do, as elsewhere I have done, according to the computed Miles of each Country, both to *Isca* at one End of the Journey, and to *Calleva* at the other : But to make this out here, would be treating of other Counties before their Order brings me to them ; and so novel an Opinion as would bring *Clevum* from *Gloucester*, requires more to be said than I have Room for here : I desire only it may remain a *Postulatum* for a Time, That *Durocornovium* means *Dorchester* ; which if I do not make good by collateral Evidence, I am content the Superstructure should fall to the Ground.

The Remains at this Place are not considerable, except *Roman* Coins mentioned by *Camden*. Whatever Works have been anciently here, have been defaced by the *Saxons*, *Danes*, or *Normans*. Dr. Plot, after a diligent Search, admits of nothing *Roman*. The Work call'd *Dyke-Hills*, of two Banks with a Trench between them, he cannot think such, because they are extended as a String to the great Bow of *Thames* : They may have been a *Saxon* Limit of two Kingdoms during the Heptarchy, when *Offa* got Ground of the *West Saxon* King, and extended



his Dominion to the *Thames*, which in the Time of his Ancestors reached not so far.

That *Dorchester* was a Place as considerable in the *Saxon* Times as any in the midland Counties, may be collected from the great Road remaining upon it from the Days of the *Romans*, as well as from the Magnificence of its Churches, and from its being the See of that Bishop that had for his Parish the entire Dioceses of *Ely*, *Oxford*, *Peterburgh*, besides the Counties of *Leicester*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, Part of *Hertfordshire*, and, as some will reckon, two Thirds almost of the County of *Lincoln*.

Upon this Foot a farther Conjecture may be indulg'd, That the Counsel of *Cloveshoe*, by the *Saxons* written *Cloves-hoo*, was held here in the Year 742, and in the Year 822.

Where should a Provincial Council be held but at or near some Bishop's See? For some time a Place in *Kent* called *Cliff at Hoo* was taken for *Cloveshoe*; but the Moderns are for removing it into *Mercia*, and placing it at *Abingdon*, though that indeed would be carrying it out of *Mercia*. From an *Irish* Manuscript mentioned in the *Britannia*, *Abingdon* seems to have had the Name of *Sheorvesham*, which *Leland* writes *Seuke-sham*; *Camden* thinks this *Cloveshoe* from what is called Similitude of Sound. *Abingdon* never was a Bishop's See, nor for any Thing so remarkable as *Dorchester*.

Where to find the Remains of the Name hereabouts I know not, unless it may be in the neighbouring *Clifton*. The *Saxon* Dictionary makes *Clif* to signify the same that we understand by it; the Verb *Clifan* and *Cleofan* are the same, signifying to *Cleave*; This bears two Senses in the  
*Saxon*

*Saxon* as it doth in the *English*, to *Stick to*, and to *Break off from*; in the latter it might mean the Limit of the *Mercian* Kingdom, upon which *Clifton* stood, before that Part of the Country between *Dorchester* and *Benson* was gain'd from the *West-Saxons* by the *Mercians*.

There are Villages in several Parts of *England* named *Clifton*: That in *Worcestershire*, and another in *Bedfordshire* have no remarkable Situation by which this may be explain'd.

*The END of the SIXTH PART.*

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**I**N our last, Page 379, the second Verse of the Translation of *Virgil*, should be,

*And Briareus with all his hundred Hands.*





## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE FIRST PART of this Work ; containing the Survey of the Counties of *Kent, Suffex, and Surrey* ;

The SECOND PART, containing that of *Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk* ;

The THIRD PART, containing that of *Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire* ;

The FOURTH PART, containing that of *Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutlandshire* ;

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Those Gentlemen who have subscribed to the Author's HISTORY of HERTFORDSHIRE, in Folio, and have not yet receiv'd their Books, may have them of the Author at *Bishops-Stortford*, or of Mr. Richardson, in *Salisbury Court, Fleetstreet, London.*

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The Opinions of our ANTIQUARIES are  
compared :

The Roman MILITARY WAYS traced ;

And, The STATIONS settled according to the  
ITINERARY, without altering the *Figures*.

---

With some NATURAL HISTORY of each County.

---

By N. SALMON, LL. B.

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PART VII.

Comprehending WARWICKSHIRE, STAFFORD-  
SHIRE, and DERBYSHIRE.

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Ὁν βειάρεων καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνδρες ὃ τε πάντες  
Ἀἰσίων. —————

H O M.

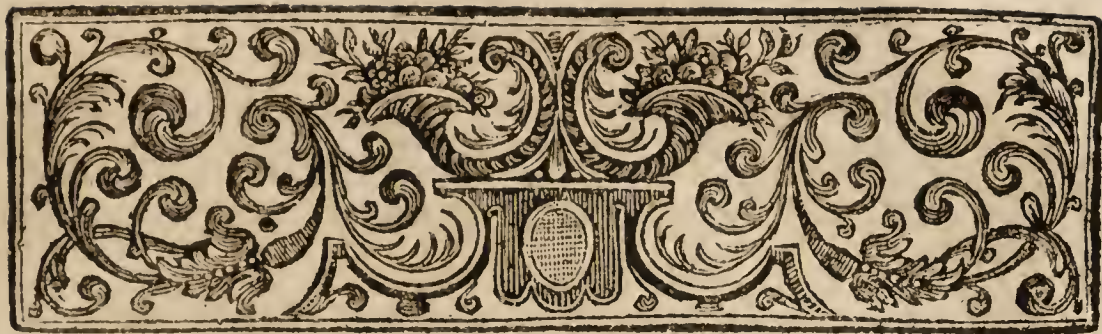
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Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*, and J. LEAKE,  
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A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

---

WARWICKSHIRE,



S in that Part of *Britain* which, according to the *Roman* Account, was possessed by the *Cornavii*. The Two principal Cities of these People are by *Ptolomy* reckoned *Devana* and *Uriconium*.

Whilst the *Saxon* Heptarchy lasted, this County was in the great Kingdom of *Mercia*. The present Name it goes by was given it by the *Saxons*. The Shire is named from the County Town, *Warwick*. And this Name seems to express the antient *Roman* *Præsidium*, which is by most Authors allowed to be *Warwick*, and according to the *Notitia Imperii*, the Station of the *Præfect* of the *Dalmatian* Horse. This Mr. Cam-

M m 2

den



den admits, and others after him, though they don't so much as affix any Military Way to their *Præsidium*, nor allow it a Station, according to the Itinerary of *Antoninus*.

*Præsidium* was not the proper Name of the Place, but an additional one, as *Municipium* and *Colonia* were to others. The Word might signify, the Garrison, the Head Quarters, the Place of Arms, by way of Eminence.

The *Saxons* then following the *Roman* Use of the Place, might continue a Name of the same Signification. They found it strong by Nature and Art, and probably followed the *Roman* Choice, making it their Place of Arms. *Ward* expresses the same thing, as the Modern *Guard*; to which, if we put *Wic* or *Vic*, it means the Guard-Town, or the Garrison-Town. There have been other Derivations of the Name. *John Rous*, Chantry Priest of *Guyscliffe*, whom *Camden* allows to be a good and diligent Antiquary, had taken much Pains upon this his native Place. He brings it from *Gwayr*, a *British* Prince, for which he hath the Countenance of *Ninnius*, who calls it *Caer Guarwic*. As to this *British* Name, it may be a *Saxon* one, turned into the *British* Language by the Contemporaries of the *Saxons*. *Rous*, as diligent as he was, shews the Credulity of the Age he lived in. He was for increasing Knowledge as much as might be, but not forward in demolishing what had been received without due Examination, and what would not bear the Test of Enquiry. *Matthew Paris* derives it from *Warremund*, Father of *Offa*.

*Ravennas* mentions another *Præsidium* at *Camulofessa* in *Scotland*, which confirms, that the Name was superadded to *Camulofessa*, from the Garrison maintain'd there.

*Warwickshire* is bounded on the West by the County of *Worcester*, on the North by that of *Stafford*, on the East by those of *Leicester* and *Northampton*, on the South by *Glostershire* and *Oxfordshire*.

Through it two of the Roman Military Ways lead, which, by the Conqueror's Law, are called, *Chemini Majores*, the *Watling Street*, and the *Fosse Way*. Many other Branches there are from *Warwick*, as so many *Radii* struck out to different Stations of the County.

The first of these Streets is the *Watling Street*, which hath its Course from the Coast of *Kent*, through *London*, by *Northamptonshire* hither; from hence to *West-Chester*, *Tork*, and the *Picts Wall* to *Scotland*. It is generally agreed to trace this Military Way over the River *Ouse*, about *Stony Stratford*, which River divides the Counties of *Bucks* and *Northampton*. We have already followed it through these Two in our *Fifth* and *Sixth* Parts of this SURVEY. The nearest Place to *Warwickshire*, that we came to, was *Borough Hill*, above *Daventry*, the *Bennavenna*, I presume, of *Antoninus*. And hereabouts, though we had disagreed with the common Scheme from *St. Albans* to *Stony Stratford*, we fall in with them again, as far, I mean, as from *Calverton* in the Neighbourhood of *Stony Stratford*, to *Weden* or *Daventry*.

Here we are to part again, if we admit the Distances of *Antoninus* to be observed. There is from hence a Necessity for an oblique Course of the *Watling*, to fill up the Number of Miles the *Itinerary* prescribes. They that go the strait Way are forced to look for their Stations nearer one another than the Figures admit; nearer one another than there was Occasion for Garrisons to



be planted ; nearer than a proper Situation was to be met with.

They would carry their Line Northward thro' *Northamptonshire*, crossing the *Avon* East of *Rugby*; thence by what hath obtained the Name of *Street*, dividing *Leicestershire* from *Warwickshire*. At *Highbroofs* their *Watling Street* intersects the *Fosse*. And there they place the Station *Bennones*, tho' without any Remains of Fortification, Distance only being on their Side. But then their next Station at *Manceter* is four Miles short of the prescribed Distance. And what makes still more against this Scheme, is, that it would have made a Station within four Miles of one upon the *Fosse Brinklow*, of which the Remains are sufficiently visible. Five Stations I take to be in *Warwickshire*; *Rata*, *Bennones*, *Manduessedum*, *Pennocrucium*, *Tripontium*. These are, *Brinklow*, *Warwick*, *Aulcester*, *Oldbury*, *Edgbill*. I begin with *Brinklow*, because it stands upon an undisputed Military Way, the *Fosse*, though it hath not yet been accounted a Station.

The *Fosse* we have in our *Fourth Part* traced to this Place, from its North-East Period, which is *Salfleet*, upon the Coast of *Lincolnshire*. Thence it leads through *Louth*, *Lincoln*, *Newark*, *Willoughby*, *Leicester*, to *Brinklow*.

This Military Way hath been lost from *Highbroofs*, or from *Leicester* to *Salfleet*. Mr. Camden, upon Search, gave it up. The Dean of *York* from *Higden* discovered it led from *Leicester* to *Lincoln*. Other Hints and Helps carried it on still farther ; an Account of which is in our *Fourth Part*.

From *Highbroofs* the *Fosse* hath a plain Course through this County, so by *Cirencester* and *Bath*, to the Sea-Coast of *Devonshire*. Its Dimensions are pretty well kept up. The Hedges on each Side

Side the Lane are about the same Distance all the Way. The Soil is so heavy, that in some Parts it is passable only in Summer, and then 'tis extremely rough. It wants *Roman* Hands to repair it. From *Highbrooks* it passes near *Monks Kirby*, and so to *Brinklow*. Thence by *Chesterton* to *Compton Murdack*, where also in Winter it is intolerable; thence between *Kineton* and *Stratford upon Avon* to *Glocestershire*.

Before we call *Brinklow*, *Ratæ*, we will enquire into the present State of it, as well as what it hath been.

Here is a Camp of about Twenty-five Acres, in an oblong Form, adjoining to the *Fosse*. The Northern Part of it is an Eminence, just above a Declivity or Precipice on one Side. Hence the Name seems derived from the Brink of that Precipice, *Low* signifying a Hill. Upon this Point hath been a Fortrefs of more antient Date than the *Norman* Conquest, as appears from Sir *William Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire*. He had look'd for it in all the modern Records, and could find no more than what follows: It was once the Town that gave Name to the Hundred, though at present it hath lost it, and is included in the Hundred of *Knightlow*. *Brinklow*, as a Hundred, paid in 21 of *Henry II.* for a Murther, again in the 24th; and afterwards in the Fifth of King *John*. In *Edward* the Third's Time a Court was held here, belonging to the King's Jurisdiction, and called, *Leta de Brinklow*. And Forty-five Towns and Villages are, in the *History of Warwickshire*, recited as being under it.

The Fortrefs of *Brinklow* is very much like that described at *Kaynoe* in *Bedfordshire*. The *Keep* is on the North Side, secured by a Precipice; without the Ditch that defends it on the South, are three other Retrenchments, which



with all their Works, seem to take up six Acres. The Ditches of all these three are drawn into a Point at the Precipice, as the Ditches of the other at *Kaynoe* are drawn into a Point at the Moor. These are in Form of Fetterlock, which hath been observed upon *Fatheringay*, in *Part the Fifth* of this SURVEY. This, we are told, was the Cognizance of the House of *York*, though perhaps, in Imitation of *Roman Engineering*.

It is generally allowed, that what the sixth and the eighth Journey of *Antoninus* call *Ratis*, from *Ratæ*, is the *Rage* or *Ράγαι* of *Ptolomy*. This Geographer hath made *Ratæ* or *Ράγαι* and *Lincoln* the two chief Cities of the *Coritani*. *Ravennas* hath *Ratecorion*, which either the *Vatican* or the King of *France's* Copy, calls *Ratæ Coritanorum*. This hath been easily admitted, because it squared with the Intention of those that would make *Leicester Ratæ*.

The Difficulty may be accounted for. I have already examined the Pretences of Authors to make *Leicester* the Place, in the *Fifth Part*, upon *Leicestershire*. And tho' *Brinklow*, where I would place *Ratæ*, be without the District of the *Coritani*, one of these two Considerations may support the Conjecture.

First, The Name *Ratecorion* may be corrupted from *Ratæ Cornavium*, as well as from *Ratæ Coritanorum*, and then *Brinklow* may be *Ratæ*, and stand where it does, in the Country of the *Cornavii*.

But I would rather abide by the second Interpretation, which is this ; That *Brinklow* did come within the antient District of the *Coritani*. At present it stands within five Miles of *Leicestershire*. And there is no Proof that the *Saxon* Division of Counties followed the *Roman* Division so exactly, that

that they should never disagree. It is manifest they have differed in many Instances.

That *Rata* stood near the Borders of the *Coritani*, seems to be expressed in its being called *Rata Coritanorum*, as we include in the Extent of *England* the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*: And as the same *Ravennas* hath *Corinium Dobunorum*, for *Dorchester* upon the Extremity of the Possessions of the *Dobuni*, intending to obviate Mistakes about whose Jurisdiction it belonged to.

Thus is the second way of writing the Name in *Ravennas* justified, *Rata Coritanorum*, and *Ptolomy's* Account made consonant to it, that this City was, except *Lincoln*, chief of the *Coritani*.

Where there was a natural Limit, as a River, or a Mountain, by which one Country was separated from another, one might expect to find the *Saxon* Divisions the same with the *Roman*. But where there was no such distinguishing Period of their Territories, it is not to be wonder'd at, if we find some Variety between the antient and the modern Limits. It is probable, these which were observed by the *Romans* at their first settling here, grew into Disuse, upon the new dividing *England* into *Britannia Prima* and *Secunda*, *Flavia* and *Maxima Caesariensis*.

Mr. *Camden* seems to have been sole Author of that Division he gives us. If he had the Help of *Leland* and *Glover*, they have furnished but little to take off from his Merit. They that have a Mind to detract from him, may attribute much of his Discovery, as well as the Expence of it, to Sir *Robert Cotton*. They may say, much of his Information, as well as the Correction of it, was owing to that learned Society of Antiquarians, of which he was a Member at *London*. But as none of these Gentlemen grudg'd him the Use of that Knowledge, which was their own private Treasure;



sure ; as they esteem'd what was communicated to him laid out for a Fund of Improvement to the Curious, it is a trifling Objection to his Merit, to say, All that he has written was not his own.

As well might they bring in the Person that taught him to read, his Schoolmasters, his Tutors, his Patrons that were at the Charge of his Enquiries. He would himself generously attribute as much to every one of them as they had furnished. But that detracting Spirit which charged him with being a Plagiary, has never wounded his Reputation. It hath returned upon the Heads of its Authors.

The Account Sir *Henry Spelman* gives of this Antiquarian Society hath something shocking in it. They had, it seems, met for some Years, but upon the Death of some of the principal Supporters, and the Retirement of others to the Country, it was dropt. Before the whole Number were dead, the *Lord Treasurer*, Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, and Mr. *Camden*, who had been Members, revived the Meeting, to which others of great Name and Learning join'd themselves.

King *James* let them know he was displeased at the Thing ; upon which so useful a Design for the Honour of *England* fell to the Ground. The pious *Norfolk* Knight attributes his Majesty's Distaste to his want of Information, that it was a Point of the Original Contract, that all Matters of State should be declined. Such was his candid Interpretation of what came from the Person he was bound to reverence.

If that had been the Reason, the producing the Original Contract might have removed all Jealousy. The Monarch's Learning lay another Way. He had in his Writings encourag'd a Latitude in  
Thinking,

Thinking, very different from a just Examination of Things.

The Breaking a Society so well disposed, so well furnished to restore the Monuments of *Britain*, is a Loss at this Distance not to be recovered. Had his Majesty upon the Revival been complimented with being their Head and Patron; had the Discoveries by them made been attributed to his Countenance or Sagacity, Posterity might have been acquainted with what is now like to continue in the Dark. But their Shining in a distinct Orb was the Ruin of the Design:

——— *Finisque ab Origine pendet.*

MANILIUS.

From *Brinklow* on the *Fosse* I go to the Second Station of the County, which is *Warwick*, called sometimes *Præsidium*, in the *Itinerary Bennes* or *Vennones*. This stands upon the *Watling-street*, but in the eighth Journey of *Antoninus ab Eburaco*, *Londinium* is placed next to *Ratae*, as it is again in the Sixth. For as the second Journey was from the North by *Westchester*, so to *Warwick*, *Daven-try*, *London*; the Eighth from *London* to *York* goes by way of *Lincoln*. And the Sixth from *London* to *Lincoln* the same, with a little Variation. The Second is altogether upon what the *Saxons* call'd *Watling-street*, the other Two partly upon that and partly upon other Military Ways, which had no particular Names given them.

Sir *William Dugdale*, in his History of *Warwickshire*, quotes *John Rous* for the Antiquity and Grandeur of *Warwick*. This great Man indulges *Rous* in what hath the Air of a Fable, and what, if it be true, could hardly come to *Rous's* Knowledge. That a *British* King built a Town here, which was destroyed by the *Picts* and *Scots*, and lay



lay in Ruins 'till the Time of *Caractacus*, I presume *Caradoc*, who rebuilt it : That it was again destroy'd, and afterwards restor'd by *Constantine*, Father of *Uter Pendragon* : That upon a third Ruin it was repaired by *Warremund*, from whom the *Mercian* Kings sprang.

*Rous* had, saith Sir *William*, Access to the Histories written and preserved in the Monasteries, which were most of them industriously destroy'd at the Time of the Alienation. Of what Credit these Histories were which related Transactions at so great Distance of Time, I need not say. Supposing them to be written by *Norman* Monks, or at best, by *Saxons*, whence should they have their Materials? When a bold Author had a Mind to impose a Romance upon them, how could they disprove him? It was but saying, he found it amongst some dusty Papers which contained the Tradition of an earlier Age.

If we look at the Accounts of *Britain* most to be credited, as *Cæsar's Commentaries*, we don't hear of a Town built in the Island. But that their *Oppidum* consisted of poor Huts, at best, made of Osiers and Clay, enclos'd by an Earth Wall, and perhaps, a Fall of Trees. Indeed a Number of People inhabiting together after this Manner, might give Denomination to a Town. And a Cottage may be said to be built as well as a Palace. But what is there to be found amongst the Possessors of *Britain*, before the *Romans* polish'd them, that discovers any Improvement?

Mr. *Baxter* will have *Bennonis* to mean *Caput Insulæ*, which, surely, he would have carried much farther, if he had found it at *Warwick*. The *Romantick* Situation of it upon a Rock, with an Ascent to it every Way, and a delightful Stream below it, would have made him lavish in its Praises. He would have made it the Head for Power, or  
the

the Head for Beauty, had he not gone astray to *Cleycester* or *Highbroofs*, after other Authors, to find his *Bennonis*.

This shews him sincere in his Gueffes, for he applies the *Caput Insulæ* to a Place as little remarkable as any the Island hath, either for Strength or Beauty.

There is a Dispute whether the Name be *Bennones* or *Vennones*. The latter hath been accepted by good Judges. And if that be the *British* Name latinized, I should look for the Original of it in *Avon*, the first Letter dropt, with a Termination harder to be understood, so from *Avonnones*, or something like it, *Vennones*.

The *Antona* of *Tacitus* seems to be *Avon*, where speaking of *Ostorius*, he saith, *Cinctosque Castris Antonam & Sabrinam Fluvios cobibere parat*.

The Distance from *Ratæ* to *Bennones*, both in the sixth and the eighth Journey, is fixed at twelve Miles; whereas *Warwick* lies within nine of *Brinklow*.

To account for this Difficulty, I presume the Military Way leading from *Warwick* to *Bennavenna* and *Tripontium* was kept as far as *Chesterton*, by which the *Fosse* passed: Then they that went to *Brinklow* struck into the *Fosse*, and had a fair Way thither. Thus the *Romans* saved the making a Way of nine Miles thro' a very bad Country, by a Circuit of three Miles, upon a Causeway of their own making. Much the greatest Part of *Warwickshire* continued for a long time Wood, and went by the Name of *Arden* or *Woodland*, by way of Distinction from the *Feldon*. Had the Way been struck out directly from *Brinklow* it must have been all clear'd of Woods, and must have had Stone fetch'd at a Distance to make it good.

That *Warwickshire* antiently consisted chiefly of Wood, and consequently was more thinly peopled



peopled than some other Counties, appears from the small Number of Hundreds it is divided into. This, notwithstanding its great Extent of Ground, hath but four Hundreds. And as these contained each one hundred Houses or Families, we must suppose a great Part of the Land uncultivated.

This will appear to have been the Practice of the *Romans* in other Parts of the Island, where the direct Way would, at some times of the Year, have been impassable, or where the Expence of an *Agger* would have been more considerable than the Circuit.

One Example of this we have given in *Lincolnshire*. The fifth Journey iets *Causennæ Brough* twenty-six Miles from *Lincoln*. The nearest Way is by *Castor*, which would make but twenty-two. We are then to observe, that nearest Way will fail us in Winter, and that the Inhabitants of *Castor*, at that Time of Year, go two Miles about. This would bring it to twenty-four, and might save two Miles. But as they had an *Agger* or Highway, for such properly it is near *Brough* for some Miles, of their own making, which leads from *Brough* to *Durobrivæ Tattershall*, and intersects the *Fosse* in its Line from *Lincoln* to *Salfleet*; they could keep the *Tattershall* Way to the Intersection, and there fall into the *Lincoln* Road, at the Rate of twenty-six Miles.

Again in *Hertfordshire*; the fifth Journey of *Antoninus* carrying us directly from *London* to *Cæsaromagus Broughing*, calls the Miles but twenty-eight: Whereas the ninth Journey taking in *Durolitum* for an intermediate Station, makes the Distance of sixteen and fifteen. This, without charging the *Itinerary* with a Blunder, is easily accounted for: The Military Way from *London* by *Hertford* to *Broughing* led over *Northall Common*; from thence to *Cheshunt* by *Gough's Lane*, which

which yet retains the Breadth and Straightness of a *Roman* Way, is a Mile and half. To this, if we add a Mile and half more in returning to *Northall* Common, in our Road to *Braughing*, we find the three Miles which the ninth Journey gives above the Fifth. The Inundation of the *Lea*, both about *Enfield* and *Edmonton* on one Side, about *Chestnut* Nunnery and *Ware* on the other, before *Blackwall* was made to keep out the Tides of the *Thames*, would have render'd a Way where the present Post Road goes impracticable.

These and other Instances prove the *Romans* sometimes lengthened their Way by a Circuit: But I have not seen that the *Itinerary* hath shorten'd it any where. If we find the Distance greater than the antient computed Miles of the Country will admit, we may suspect the *Itinerary* of Blunders. But where Convenience, and sometimes Necessity, hath directed a Circuit, it proves the Sagacity of a People who would not lay out more upon Beauty and Elegance than it was worth.

That the computed Miles are the Measure the *Romans* went by; and, that this Computation was made by the *Britons*, will, I hope, be allow'd upon the Reasons I have given for it in the *First Part* of this *Survey*.

That I have not the Evidence of Coins found at *Warwick*, I hope I shall not be charged, having in the same *First Part* offered some Considerations upon which the Reader will probably admit them to be of *British* hiding for the greatest Part, and but very few of them of *Roman* hiding.

Nor is any Man sure the Earth about *Warwick* does not conceal as much of that sort of Treasure, as any other Part of *England*. They are always casually found. Some of them by the wearing away of the Land are turned up by the Plough; others



others lie too deep for it, and are discovered by Ditching and digging deep. It is not at all wonderful, that they should in Twelve hundred Years lie shallower than when first they were concealed; for the Earth by Tillage is made lighter and finer, consequently more subject to be carried off by Rain and Floods. The Compost that is carried on to them, bears no Proportion to what is wash'd away. And a great Part of what is carried on turns to the finest Earth, and so becomes portable by the Water.

This constant Ploughing in those Countries which afford the best Husbandmen, and not the best Soil, hath brought them to a Necessity of a new Method to drain their Arable.

They make frequent Ditches, of about thirty Inches deep, and narrow at the Bottom. These are kept hollow by Stones, Wood, or Straw laid underneath, then the Earth is thrown in again, and it is ploughed over as usually.

The Benefit of this Manuring seems to be, that it carries off that Rain Water which hath been used to stagnate, since the Staple hath been made thinner by ploughing. Before it became so thin, there was Room for the Water to sink below the Roots of the Corn: But since the Staple is thinner, and the Plough reaches even to the Clay below it, that Clay contains the Water, as in a Cup, and chills the Roots of the Corn, unless there be some leaky Parts to receive and carry it off.

Till of late, the Ploughmen thought it a Damage to their Soil, to turn up the Clay which lay under it. But Experience hath taught them in *Northamptonshire*, that Clay turned up to the Sun, and mellow'd by it and the Dews, becomes as good as any Part of the Staple; and they are not afraid to plough as deep where they fetch up the Clay, as if it were in the blackest Mould.

They



They have, as I have been informed, between *Newport* and *Northampton*, a new Experiment to make the strongest Clay they can dig out of a Pit, very good Amendment for their Land.

They either enlarge a Pond in a Field, by digging up the Banks and the Bottom, or begin in a fresh Place, and make a Pit or Pond. The Clay is thrown up in Heaps, amongst which some Hollowness remains, and a Summer dries it. The Turf that was above the rest is laid by itself. This when it becomes dry, will very easily be set on Fire, and when it hath burned for some time, they throw on the Clay by Degrees, which is also reduced to Powder and Ashes. This they carry on to their Arable and Pasture, without farther Expence than that of Labourers already mentioned, and Carting.

It is observed, that these Heaps of Clay having lain their usual Time, moulder and crumble, so that by stirring the Heap, it falls to pieces without the help of Fire.

In the County of *Warwick*, above all others, the Farmers carry a great Quantity of reddish Earth call'd *Marle* upon their Arable. They find it in great Plenty, and improve barren Land with it to Admiration. This may be assigned for a Reason, their Staple is more lasting than in other Countries. But I would not bring it to account for the not finding Coins about *Warwick*: They are ever found by Accident. And, perhaps, this Place was so well fortified, that the *Danes* did not assault it; or the Inhabitants were Victorious, and took up their Money they had concealed.

Our third Station of this County is *Manduesfeldum Alcester*. From thence to *Bennones*, the *Itinerary* reckons twelve Miles. It's true the Distance is not so great if we go the nearest Way. But as the *Romans* had from *Warwick* a Military



Way, direct to *Etocetum* in *Staffordshire*, still fair and visible, and retaining for some Miles together, about *Kings Norton*, the Name of *Portway*, I presume they followed this as far as *Henley*, and then struck out of it another to *Alcester*, by a Circuit of two Miles. This Town of *Henley in Arden*, was, perhaps, named from its standing upon the Military, or Highway, *Hean* in *Saxon* signifying High, and such is the Pronunciation of the Swains at this Day, *Heanly*. But I should rather derive it from the little River *Alne*, upon which it stands, so from *Alnly* corruptly *Henly*.

This helps to shew the Importance of *Warwick*, and its Title to *Præsidium*, that there are so many Military Ways which own it for their Centre; one from *Rataë*, one from *Bennavenna*, one from *Tripontium*, one from *Manduessedum*, one from *Etocetum*, another from *Pennocrucium*.

That *Manduessedum* hath been elsewhere placed is not to be denied. Mr. *Camden* in *Front*, made *Manceter* near *Atherston* his Choice.

But admitting it to be *Mancestre*, as it is found in Sir *William Dugdale*, sometimes it may be from its Neighbourhood to *Oldbury*, as we find *Chesterton* in *Oxfordshire* so called from its being contiguous to *Alcester*. Sir *John de Mancestre*, Knight, in the Thirteenth of *Edward I.* covenanted to discharge the Nuns of *Polesworth*, to whom *Oldbury* belonged, from *Scutage* there.

The Right Reverend Annotator hath made no Alteration here, except by the mention of *Oldbury*, at a Mile's Distance, of which Sir *William Dugdale* hath given a full Account. Dr. *Gale* and Mr. *Baxter* acquiesce in Mr. *Camden's* Notion, which proceeds upon *Higbicrofs* being *Bennones*, and the *Watling-Street* that which leads from one to the other.

The Patrons of this Scheme must acknowledge they want four Miles of the Twelve which the *Itinerary* hath prescribed between *Bennones* and *Manduessedum*; and on the other Side, four between their *Bennones* and *Ratæ*, if they call the latter *Leicester*.

The first Syllable of the Name *Man*, was what tempted *Camden* to fix at *Manceter*, which we find improved by later Inquirers into *Cestre*.

That *Alcester* is *Roman*, we have it confess'd to our Hands, though hitherto without a Name, or a Title to be in the *Itinerary*. So well was Sir *William Dugdale* apprized of a *Roman* Way here, leading hence by *Birmingham* into *Staffordshire*, that he hath given it the Name of *Tkenild-Street*. He hath drawn a Line for it in his Map, which is followed by the last Edition of *Camden*.

The modern Name of the Town is *Saxon*, signifying the *Roman* fortified Town upon the River *Alne*. *Mandu*, according to the Etymologists, will mean *Patria*, so *Patriæ sedes*. *Maen* signifies Stone, so the *Stone House*, or the *Royal House*. The original Meaning of the *British* Name, which was latinized by the *Romans* into *Manduessedum*, we may suppose lost and unknown to the *Saxons*; and the present given by them, by which they sufficiently knew and distinguish'd the Place.

Sir *William Dugdale* mentions great Quantities of *Roman* Coins found in this Place, besides *Roman* Bricks and Foundations, as well as the Trace of a Wall or Street, whose Ridge is visible for half a Mile from *Blacklands* into *Alcester* Field. The languid Corn is a Guide to find it by. Tho' I lay no Stress upon the finding Coins, any farther than to shew it probable, the *Britons* who buried them, followed the *Roman* Choice, and inhabited their Towns after them. I shall mention some here for the Sake of those that make them a



Proof of *Roman* Settlements. There are Gold, Silver, and Copper found here, but more of Silver than usually. That Urn which in the last Century Sir *William* takes Notice of, in Possession of the Lord *Brooke*, as Lord of the Manor, had above Six hundred Silver Medals, and Eight of Gold. Those I have seen there were chiefly Silver, and of a finer Sort of Metal than ordinary. One very fair had the Emperor's Head inscribed, — *Imper* *Vespasianus* Au. R. a Man sitting with some Plant growing behind him, underwritten *Judæa*. This was of the Breadth of a milled Groat.

There is hardly a Cellar sunk here but some Coins are found. And these are laid so deep as to be out of the Way of every Man but the Owner to find, except upon such accidental digging; not as if the *Romans* had thrown them in for Posterity to take up, and acknowledge them the antient Masters of *Britain*. If the *Romans* hid them, and with that Design, we may conclude, their placing them so deep was not agreeable to their usual Sagacity. But the mere Value of these Six hundred Pieces is sufficient to convince any Man these were a private Treasure committed to Mother Earth for Protection. A twentieth Part of the Number would have given as good Proof of the *Romans* being here, as the Whole. And if Soldiers, or such as had left off Military Affairs, and betook themselves to a Rural Life; or such as had intermarried with the *Romans*, and went off with them, can be thought to leave so valuable Marks of their Residence here behind them, where they never hoped to return, we must admit them very different from the present Race of Men, whether of martial or civil Employment.

What Fortifications this City had in its Prosperity, 'tis not at present possible to trace. Great Quantities of Stone have been sometime or another  
dug



dug up out of the neighbouring Hills of *Upper and Lower Ousley Lodge*. On these Eminences may have been antiently a Camp, though defaced by later Possessors. This Manor of *Ousley*, once *Oversey*, was in the Crown, and granted by *Henry I.* to the Earl of *Mellent*, made by that King Earl of *Leicester*. The Earl of *Leicester* granted it to *Ralph le Boteler*, sometimes call'd *Radulphus*.

*Pincerna de Legecestria*. His Residence was at *Ousley Court*, belonging at present to Sir *Robert Throckmorton*. The Farmer of this Estate found about five Years ago a large Quantity of *Roman Coins*.

There has been built since the *Roman Times*, by *Ralph le Boteler*, a Monastery on the North side of *Alcester*; and *Ousely Bridge* over the *Alne*, after that River is reinforced by the *Arrow*, as well as the Town of *Alcester*, many times we may conclude out of these exhausted Quarries of *Ousley*. Great Part of the Stones may have been originally a Wall for Defence of the City; and these being easier of Carriage, may have been taken for Building, and so the Fortification defaced.

The fourth Station of this County I reckon *Pennocrucium Oldbury* adjoining to *Manceter*, already mentioned, in the Neighbourhood of *Atherston*, at a Mile's Distance from what is call'd the *Street Road*, leading from *Northamptonshire* by *Higbicrofs* to *Litchfield*.

The direct Way to it from the *Præsidium Warwick*, is by *Coventry* and *Nun Eaton* to *Hartbill*. But the Way the *Itinerary* leads us to it, is in the second Journey. Thus from *Uxacona Wall* to *Pennocrucium Oldbury*; are reckon'd twelve Miles; from *Pennocrucium* to *Etocetum Barbeacon* in *Staffordshire* twelve Miles; from *Etocetum* to *Manduessedum Alcester* sixteen; and from *Manduessedum*



to *Bennones*, or *Præsidium Warwick*, twelve Miles.

*Oldbury* is in the Parish of *Manceter*, a Mile from the Street ; it consists of a Fortification, of a *Vallum* and *Fosse*, including about six or seven Acres. It is upon a well-chosen Hill, accessible only on the Western Side. It stands amongst a Number of Hills, some Stony, some Woody, all which it overtops. In this Sense it may be understood the Head or *Pen*, as the *Britons* call the Head of the Country. Thus they use *Penmenmaur*, *Pengethly*, *Pendle*, *Pennigent*.

*Manceter* itself lies low, unfortified by any Eminence, and all the rest of the Hills have either an *Apex*, or too little Room for the Encampment of the smallest Body. Coins have been found here by Mr. *Farmer* lately dead.

There hath been a Wall of Earth continued from this through a Wood, and cross a small Valley towards *Hartbill*. This may have been a *British Oppidum* afterwards possessed by the *Romans*. One Thing to fortify this Conjecture is, the Axes of Flint Sir *William Dugdale* mentions to be found in a Pond hereabouts. They are four Inches long, ground sharp at the Edge, and by Sir *William* supposed to have been put upon a Staff, and used for Pole-Axes by the *Britons*, before they arrived at the Materials for Iron Weapons.

It remains now, that the Opinion of Authors be given upon *Pennocrucium*. Mr. *Camden* chooses *Penkridge*, so named from standing upon the little Stream *Penk*. This for Similitude of Sound he takes up with, though two Miles distant from the great Military Way he had so much rejoiced to find himself upon. Neither is there here any thing of Remains or Situation to recommend it to us.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Natural History, stood in Awe of this Objection of *Penkridge* standing too far off  
the

the Way, upon which he was for removing it to *Stretton* upon the *Street*.

The Annotations on *Camden* insist upon the Objection Dr. Plot mentioned, and admit, that *Stretton* seems to lay a juster Claim to the Station than *Penkridge*. But nothing is asserted to encourage one's being sanguine upon the Point. It's true, no more of Remains or Situation can be produced at *Stretton* than the other.

Dr. Gale is for fixing it at *Four Crosses* upon the *Street*. He observes the Military Way to enter the County at *Falsley Bridge*, as *Camden* had done. His Words are ; “ *Mibi vel Quatuor Cruces, quæ jam ad viam sunt, vel Oppidulum Stretton Pennocrucium Antonini fuisse videtur ; hæ Britannici nominis plus retinent, illud melius quadrat distantia ab Ufoconâ, si ducem nostrum sequaris.* ” — *Crug Britannis est Cumulus & Agger, & Pen Caput, Crucochidient etiam Ninnio expositore est Cumulus Occidentalis. Itaque tantum non adducor ut statuum Pennocrucium (quod interpretari possumus Caput Aggeris) ad vicum vulgo dictum The Four Crosses, ubi agger ille & terminari, & quodammodo post flexum denuo parvum incipere videatur.* ”

The Dean acknowledges in the next Words, what must make me dissent from him : “ *Reclamat tamen, ut dixi, utrobique distantia ; illam utrobique observat Stretton.* ”

Mr. Baxter stands to the old Way, and finds *Penkridge* in *Pennocrucium*. “ *Est autem Pen y Grag iu sive velustâ scripturâ Pend o Gruc it ad caput Grucii amnis sive ericeti.* ” He rejects Dr. Plot's *Stretton*, not being at all daunted to find himself two Miles from the Military Way. This he would supply, by supposing a Vicinal one leading to the Place. But neither doth he shew any Part of this Way left, nor any Remains at



*Penkridge* worth making a Way that should lead to it.

We do sometimes find a Station at some Distance from the Military Way, to which a Vicinal one carries us forward and backward. But this is where the Nature of the Ground would not bear the *Agger* to be continued, without greater Hazard and Expence than it was prudent to venture on: And where the Advantage of Ground for a Camp, by Nature already fortified, was an Invitation; or the Importance of the Post made it eligible.

Dr. *Stukeley* in his third *Iter*, is very short upon the Matter. “ Entering *Staffordshire*, we went  
“ along the *Watling-Street*, by *Stretton* and *Water-*  
“ *eaton*; where a Brook crosses the Road was the  
“ *Pennocrucium* of the Romans, as mentioned in  
“ the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*. A little way off is  
“ *Penkridge*, which, no doubt, retains somewhat  
“ of the antient Name.”

What the Dean of *York* observes of the Want of due Distance at the *Four Crosses*, will hold in all the other Schemes, if we measure from what the same Authors make *Etocetum* and *Uxacona*.

One thing I have thought of this County, that its computed Miles are the longest in *England*; not but that they answer to the *Itinerary*, as well as those of other Counties, which is a Circumstance supporting the Conjecture, that the Romans reckon'd by the *British* Measure they found here.

The fifth Station I find in this County, is *Tripontium* upon *Edgehill*, below which a bloody Battle was fought between King *Charles* and the Parliament. It is mentioned only in the sixth Journey of *Antoninus*, between *Isanavatia* and *Bennones*. I have in a former Part observ'd, that some Authors would make *Isanavatia* the same as *Bennavenna*,  
and



and would find *Tripontium* in the direct Way from *Stratford* to *Daventry*. *Camden* makes it *Towceter*; the Dean of *York*, and Dr. *Stukeley*, *Dovebridge*; but differing in the Etymology. The Dean brings the Name from a Number of Bridges; the Doctor not esteeming the Stream worthy of Roman Bridges, fetches the Name from the *British* *Pant*, signifying a Valley, and *Tre* a Town; whence Corruption of the Vowels makes *Tripont*.

The Dean in his learned Commentary argues thus: “*Tripontio Towcester (ubi tres ponticulos notavit) vult Camdenus esse Tripontium hoc, & hic extra suum locum poni. Mirum sane est cur hic retrogrado gressu petat Antoninus stationem hanc; mirum etiam cur & in alio itinere ubi per Bennavennam transit ad Lactodorum (inter quæ in medio fere itinere locatur Towcester) nullam Tripontii mentionem injiciat, si eo loci fuisset. Neque numeri M. P. inter Bennavennam & Towcester, neque inter oppidum illud, & Vennonas aliquo modo congruant illis Antonini quippe quod a priori octo modo, a posteriori viginti sex distat.*”

Mr. *Baxter* defends *Camden*, and falls foul upon the Copyers of the *Itinerary*: “*Tripontium: Hic locus apud Antoninum turbato venit ordine; postponitur enim Dannavantiæ cum præponi deberet. Verissima enim Camdeni conjectura est illud esse nostrum Torcester in Boreali dicta Antonâ cum vel hodie huic insint cum totidem ponticulis tres fluvii.*”

Here are Difficulties one would think insuperable, yet are they got over. Here is *Bennavenna* and *Isanavatia* made the same Station, though neither in Sound nor Writing are the Names like one another.

Here is a Difference between the second and the sixth Journey of *Antoninus*, in Point of Distance.  
The



The second makes the Distance from *Lactodorum* to *Bennones* but of Twenty-nine Miles, the Sixth makes it Thirty-three.

The *Towceter* Scheme must fall to the Ground, because *Isanavatia*, which goes for *Bennavenna*, and is called *Weedon*, comes in order before *Tripontium*, which if *Towceter*, must have had the first Place, as nearest to *Lactodorum*.

This Mr. *Baxter* would have set to rights by his *turbatur ordine*.

Who would be a Copyer at this rate? To be accountable for all the Errors, Prejudice, Supineness of After-Ages?

This is an expeditious Way of solving Difficulties, by defacing the Original, to make Room for our own Guesses; 'tis cutting the *Gordian Knot*.

*Towceter*, *Weedon*, *Dowbridge*, *Highcross*, have none of them either Remains, Situation, or Distance, to tempt one to so great Partiality as is shewn them. It is doubtless to make the *Watling-Street* strait, which cannot be done, the Miles being more than can be so accounted for. That it is not strait must be admitted, if we go to *York* by *Westchester*.

That it is not strait between *Lactodorum* and *Verulam*, is confess'd by those that shew the greatest Regard to the Figures of the *Itinerary*, making a *Diverticulum* of twelve Miles from *Dunstable*, either to *Hertford* or to *Berkhamsted*.

These apparent Difficulties, are sufficient to countenance our Conjecture of two different Military Ways from *Lactodorum* to *Bennones*, calling *Borough-Hill* above *Daventry*, *Bennavenna*, from whence we go to *Warwick* the shortest Way, but Twenty-nine Miles; and for that of Thirty-three, taking the other Road to *Alcester* in *Oxfordshire*, *Isanavatia*, thence by *Tripontium* *Edgill* to *Warwick*.

That

That *Alcester* and *Edgbill* have sufficient Roman Remains, nobody will deny. And Dr. Plot, as I have observed upon *Oxfordshire*, admits a Military Way from *Alcester* towards *Edgbill*. This is generally call'd *Akeman-Street*, which probably signifies no more than *Via Lapidea*, or the Roman *Agger*, which will serve my Purpose. To this may be added the Name of *Wattle Bank*, mentioned in our *Sixth Part* upon *Oxfordshire*.

This *Edge-Hill*, where I would fix *Tripontium*, at twelve Miles Distance from *Alcester*, and nine from *Warwick*, hath a large Fortrefs at the East-End of the Hill, of a square Form, but rounded pretty much at the Corners.

This Situation will by no means admit of a Name that hath relation to Bridges. If I may be allowed to guess in a Case where no Certainty can be had, it may be named from the Thought of a *Tripes*.

Generally it is written *Tripontium*; some are for writing it *Tripotium*, others *Triputium*. According to *Ravennas*, there is a Place in *Scotland* written *Trimuntium*, which the *Vatican Copy* hath *Triminitium*. I have no Pretence to say this may have been at first *Trimontium*, nor if that would be allowed, do we arrive at the Meaning of the Name.

The Dean of *York* produces out of *Gruter*, an Inscription, in which is the Word *Triputien*, which he imagines should be *Trepontien*. If we allow the Name taken from a *Greek Copy*, *τρεπώνιον* or *τρεπώνιον* may be right, which in *Latin* would be *Triputium*. By Alteration of one Letter, *Tripoution* will come to *Tripontion*. That there was a *Greek Copy* for the Use of the Eastern Part of the Empire is not to be doubted. The Monk of *Ravenna* is thought to have used a *Greek Copy*. Some of his Names of Places are such, particularly their Terminations;



minations ; as *Juliocenon*, *Stodoion*, *Alitacenon*, *Cataractonion*, *Stene*, and many others.

This Camp then at the Point of the Hill, overlooking the Vale of *Redhorse*, makes a Sort of Triangle with *Bennones* and *Bennavenna*, which puts one in Mind of a *Tripes* : Farther, if this will be allowed, it is more eminently a *Tripes* still, because it makes, if we please, two Triangles more ; one with *Bennavenna* and *Lactorodum* ; and one with *Lactorodum* and *Isanavatia*.





A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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STAFFORDSHIRE,



S Part of that Country which, according to the *Roman* Account, was inhabited by the *Cornavii*. Whilst the *Saxon* Heptarchy lasted it was in the Kingdom of *Mercia*. It is observed by *Camden* to be in Form almost of a *Rhombus*. This County hath *Derbyshire* on the North-East, *Cheshire* on the North-West, *Shropshire* on the West, on the East *Derbyshire* and *Leicestershire*; on the South the Counties of *Warwick* and *Worcester*.

The County is named from the Shire Town, *Stafford*: And, probably, the Shire Town from the Stream it stands upon, which at present is called the *Sow*: *Somner's* Etymology is but very



very little edifying, *A vado forte Baculo transmeabili.*

I am apt to believe, either the River's Name or the Town's Name hath undergone some Alteration. *Camden* tells us, the Place has been called *Betheney*, and afterwards *Statford*. Perhaps this *Sow* was once pronounced *Souette*, so from *Souetteford*, by Corruption, it might come to *Statford*, as *Camden* finds it, and from thence the present *Stafford* might emerge. If *Nicolshire* was formed out of *Lincolnshire*, upon the *Norman Conquest*, as we are by good Authors assured, though the new Name did not obtain, we need not be much surprized at the Change to *Stafford*.

The Castle of *Stafford*, at a Mile's Distance from the Town, belonging to the Earls of *Stafford*, of which we see at present only Ruins, as it was built upon an Eminence, made in its Prosperity a most august Appearance. These Places of Strength, like their Owners, over-topped the level Ground, and look'd like *Saul* amongst the Vulgar. They were a Picture of the Splendor in which their Lords lived, whose Tables were spread for the Benefit of Rich and Poor; whose Houses were Seminaries of Education, and Nurseries for the cultivating young Men for the Service of the Church and State.

This County hath much barren Land in it, more, perhaps, than any other in *England*. Some Part of it is a vast Wild, such as *Cankwood*, consisting of dry Soil and unfruitful Hills; and the Northern Part, called the *Moorlands*, where that mountainous Ridge begins, which is continued thro' *Derbyshire*, *Torkshire*, *Northumberland*, to *Cheviot* in *Scotland*. These are wholly rude and uncultivated, being what the *Saxons* call *Hethfeld*, and left to Deer and Sheep for their Summer Habitation, who must find better Quarters in Winter.

The

The Land that is turned to Agriculture is generally the most unpromising of any that is manured. The Staple is of itself lean and dry, and the Country doth not afford Compost to improve it. *Injussa Tellus* is not understood by the Farmers of *Staffordshire*. They have a great deal of Land for their Money, and by the Plenty of Sheep-Walks have the Demands of Nature answered, without great Labour, in a most healthful and pleasant Climate. The Cheapness of Fuel, from abundance of Pit-Coal, may, in that respect, make them the Envy of *Oxfordshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and others, whose Woods are exhausted, and who are at a great Expence for Importation, either of Pit-Coal or Sea-Coal.

After this said, in general, it must be observed, that there are Meadows in this County fruitful enough, on the Banks of the *Trent*, the *Dove*, and the *Tame*, which make good Amends for the Unkindness of the rest of the Soil.

The Navigation too of *Trent* is of great Benefit, carrying out and bringing home at a very easy Expence. They have Opportunity of an inland Trade by it to *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Lincolnshire*, and, by the Confluence of the *Ouse*, to *York*, as well as by the *Humber* to the Ocean.

*Staffordshire* affords us, according to my Scheme, Four Roman Stations: These are,

<i>Mediolanum,</i>	<i>Knightley.</i>
<i>Urioconium,</i>	<i>Wrottesley.</i>
<i>Uxacona,</i>	<i>Wall-Litchfield.</i>
<i>Etocetum,</i>	<i>Barbeacon.</i>

In the second Journey of *Antoninus*, as it leads from the North by *Chester* to *London*, they stand thus; with *Rutunium* in *Shropshire* between the  
two



two first, *Pennocrucium* in *Warwickshire* between the two last :

*Deva* Leg. 20. *Viçt.*

*Bovio* Mil. pass. 10.

*Mediolano* Mil. pass. 20.

*Rutunio* Mil. pass. 12.

*Uriocenio* Mil. pass. 11.

*Uxacona* Mil. pass. 11.

*Pennocrucio* Mil. pass. 12.

*Etoceto* Mil. pass. 12.

*Manduessedo* Mil. pass. 16.

*Bennonis* Mil. pass. 12.

For the *Itinerary* I refer to the *First Part* upon *Kent, Suffex, and Surrey.*

This Name *Mediolanum* seems to be arbitrary, and of *Latin* Original. A few of this Sort we find, such as *Prætorium, Colonia, Villa Faustini, Tripontium, Ad Pontem, Pontibus, Ad Ansam, Aquæ Solis.*

The Original of *Mediolanum* in *Britain* is not to be hoped for, since that in *Lombardy*, so much more famous, is not yet discovered. The Appellation is arbitrary ; if Relation be had to any thing in it, it must be to Situation : If it be placed at equal Distance from two Seas, or from two Garisons, or rather between three or four, one may think to have got its Meaning.

What the *Romans* regarded in this Name must be in the Dark : It stands, where we place it, between *Westchester* and *Warwick*, two very considerable Places, at *Knightly*, three Miles from *Eccleshall.*

*Dr. Plot* is confident he finds about *Wootton* a *Roman* Military Way, which he calls a *Vicinal* one ; but makes no Conjecture whither it leads. It may be observed to point upon *Eccleshall*, as it comes from *Condote*, passing near *Newcastle.*

The

The present Road leads us through *Eccleshall*, but when we are up the Hill from thence, we find ourselves again in the old one, into which the other winds. This carries us on for two Miles in the Road to *Newport*, but in its straight Course leaves that Road, going on by *Rum Pool*, a Water of about three Acres, to *Knightly Hill*.

*Mediolanum* hath been looked for at *Matbraval*, at *Llanvethlyn*, and at *Meirvod* in *Montgomeryshire*, but without Success. The Etymology admitted of the Name comes to no more than *Fair Fields*, which discovers nothing. It's true, they make *Meirvod* agree with *Bonium* in Distance, but they have neither Remains nor Situation on their Side. And when they come to try the Distance from *Condate* of eighteen Miles, as saith the Tenth Journey of *Antoninus*, they find themselves at a Loss again. Whereas *Knightly* answers in Distance from *Condate* as well as it does from *Rutunium*, and from *Bonium*. This amounts to no more than Conjecture.

From the first it stands eighteen Miles, from the second twelve, from the third twenty, which are the Figures of the *Itinerary*.

It may be objected, that the Stations I make it answer to are not allow'd by others.

Two of them, *Condate* and *Bonium*, are allow'd by every body to be Stations. And for the third, which I make *Rutunium*, it is by all acknowledg'd a Station, though by another Name. If then we have *Condate* right, and *Bonium*, it is impossible the Situation of *Mediolanum* should be any where but as we place it, if the Figures of the *Itinerary* are just; except we would look for it in the *Irish Sea*. But we have no Pretence to fix *Condate* any where but between *Mancunium* and *Deva*, upon which I may fairly conclude, *Mediolanum* must be somewhere about *Knightly*.



The Place I choose for it is a proper Situation upon a Hill, fortified by Nature; the Name of it is *Hob Hill*. This contains about fifty Acres, the greatest Part facing the South-East Sun, which was the Prospect the *Romans* aim'd at for their Camps, if they could have it here, and which, considering our Climate, is the most eligible. This Hill is on three Sides defended by a Moor. In one Place, which is a Lane, the Ground is raised above the Moors for two or three hundred Yards, which may be a Part of the *Vallum*. On the Land Side of this Hill, from the Foot of it North-East and towards *Knightly Hall*, seem to have been many Buildings. The Hill itself has been built upon, perhaps all over, and seems to have been considerable from the Tract of Ground, upon which they daily plough up Foundations. There are now to be seen around this Hill, upon the Edge of the Moors, large and small Stones rolled down when the Plough struck upon them, some are bigger than a Man can stir, and it would surprize one to see them here if this Account were not to be allow'd of it: There is no Quarry within a Mile of the Place, all are ploughed up single, not continued from a Rock. In the Flat, a Quarter of a Mile off, the Inhabitants say, they break in some Grounds two or three Ploughs in a Day. By constant Manuring, the Earth has been made light, and washed away with Rain, so that they plough nearer the Foundations than antiently they did.

From hence leads a broad Military Way thro' *Newport* to *Rutunium* in *Shropshire*. *New Port* and *Portway* are frequently found to mean a *Roman* Way. This I presume to be *Dr. Plot's* vicinal Way, which he observ'd about *Wootton*, which was continued from *Condote* quite thro' the County of *Stafford*, by *Newcastle* and *Eccleshall* to *Knightly*.  
There

There was also another Military Way hither from *Bonium*, where it crossed the *Dee*, and led hither by *Whitchurch* and *Drayton* in *Shropshire*. And this is what we must call the *Watling-street*, which makes the second Journey of *Antoninus*, which comes from *Westchester* to *Knightly* by way of *Banchor Bonium*.

The modern Name of this Place it hath from the *Saxons*, with whom *Knightly* signified something above the Vulgar. It was first written *Cnuchtelei*, then *Knybtelei*. The original Meaning of the Word *Knybt* was a Servant, a young Man, a Disciple: Those of our Saviour, in their Translation, are called *Leorning Cnyhts*. Yet the Appellation grew honourable at length, and King *Alfred* knighted his Grandson *Atbelstan*, which is the first we hear of Dubbing. Amongst the *Normans* the Word expressed Service, but then it was of the best Sort, such as attending upon the King's Person, and following him in his Wars. A Knight had his Esquires always attending upon him, one of which always carried his Helmet, 'till he put it on for Battel, another carried his Shield. He is called *Eques* and *Miles*. Military Service and Military Tenure were highly esteemed, and the Term used by way of Distinction from vile and mercenary. We find in many Places *Roman* Towns keeping a Precedency above others. They were afterwards the Residence of *Saxon* Kings or Great Men, they gave Name to Hundreds and to Deaneries, and were the Heads of Civil Diocese as well as of Ecclesiastical. The most honourable and paramount Manors are, a great many of them, antient Demesne, such as we can trace in the Crown as far as our Histories reach.

Mr. *Camden* mentions a good Family of this Name settled at *Fawesley* in *Northamptonshire*, where they had long dwelt, adorned with the Ho-



nour of Knighthood, and descended from the more antient Family of *Gnowshall* in *Staffordshire*. This *Gnowshall* is within two Miles of *Knightly*, which has not so much as Ruins to boast of. Otherwise, 'tis probable, the Family would derive themselves from it, and with a fair Pretence. But whatever this Place has been in *Saxon* or *Norman* Times, even the Memory of it is obliterated, unless the Name *Mediolanum* will revive it.

The second Station of this County is *Urioconium*, which I call *Wrottesley*. The Place answers in Distance from *Wroxeter* and *Wall*. The Remains that have been observed by *Dr. Plot* and others, have amazed them. The Extent of the Place, the Partitions for Streets, the large squared Stones, and the Hinges found there, have made them inquisitive to whom these Works are to be ascribed. And *Dr. Plot* admits something Roman at *Kings Swinford* not far from hence.

Once I thought *Urioconium*, which must be found between *Wroxeter* and *Litchfield*, must be looked for at *Ivesey Bank*. The exact Distance of eleven Miles from *Wroxeter* and from *Litchfield*, and its Situation upon an appearing Military Way, and upon a rising Ground that lies above the Moors, gave it, in my Opinion, a Preference to *Penkridge*, that had neither Military Way, Remains, nor Distance to boast of: And above *Stretton* and *Water-Eaton*, and *Four Crosses*, which had neither of the latter.

Nor hath *Ivesey Bank* any Remains, which justifies the Choice of *Wrottesley* where they are.

As to a Military Way from *Litchfield* by the *Four Crosses* and *Ivesey Bank*, it may be no other than a new Road to *Shrewsbury*, struck out from *Litchfield* after *Wroxeter* was deserted and *Shrewsbury* grew up out of its Ruins. The Roman

*Agger,*

*Agger*, which I suppose to have been from *Litchfield* to *Wrottesley* and *Wroxeter*, might fall to decay, and *Shrewsbury* lying to the North-West of *Wroxeter*, a new Road on the Right was nearer.

The Lords of this Place are named from it; Sir *John Wrottesley*, the present Possessor, hath his Seat here. As to the Reason of the Name, there is a *Saxon* Word which may have given Occasion to it. *Wrotan* in their Dictionaries signifies to root, to turn up, as Swine do. This Place being sacked, and, literally speaking, razed by an Enemy, *Pict*, *Dane*, or *Saxon*, it became the Habitation of Beasts; and so might be called the *Ley* or Field where the razed City stood.

There seems but little Room for Dr. *Plot*'s questioning whether the Remains of *Wrottesley* are *Roman* or *British*. From the large Tract of Ground it contains, being in Compass three or four Miles, he might believe it a *British Oppidum*. But when he comes to the Foundations of square Stones, sometimes discover'd; to the Divisions by Streets, or the like; above all, to the Hinges that have been found here, he cannot believe all was owing to the *Britons*. Unless he means, that it was possessed by the *Britons* after the *Romans* left the Island. In that Case the Works must be owing to the *Romans*. For the *Britons* had every thing left to their Hands. Nor had they Peace and Quiet enough from the *Picts* and *Saxons* to build Cities, if they had them not built to their Hands.

A Hinge for a Door or Gate to turn upon was unknown to the *Britons* before the Coming of the *Romans*, if their Towns and their Houses are justly described by the *Roman* Historians. They might have a With for a Hinge, such as is used at this Day chiefly in *Wales*, to hold their Heavers to the Post or the Tree that doth the Office.



The great Stones found in the Neighbourhood are wonderful. We have the Dimensions of them in the Notes upon the *Britannia*. “ The first  
 “ made one hundred Loads ; another, after ten  
 “ Loads were hewn off, required thirty-six Yoke  
 “ of Oxen to draw it, and made a great Cistern  
 “ in a Malt-house here at *Wrottesley*, which tho’  
 “ left very thick both at Bottom and Sides, wets  
 “ thirty-seven Strikes (Bushels) of Barley.”

The Neighbourhood of this Place shews it hath been considerable. *Seasdon* hath a Fortrefs upon the Summit of a Hill, called *Apewood Castle*. *Kings Swinford* Dr. Plot allows to have a Roman Fortification, though he can find no Military Way leading to it. *Tatnall*, corrupted from *Theotenball*, is remarkable for a Battel fought Anno 911. in which *Edward the Elder* was victorious over the *Danes*.

All these Monuments in the Neighbourhood of *Wrottesley* confirm the Opinion, that the *Romans* had a Settlement here. It is well known, the Fortresses they left were, some of them, possessed by *Danes* and *Saxons*, against which the Enemy raised more whilst they blocked up and straightned the Possessors.

The Stones already mentioned at *Wrottesley* could be no other than Sand concreted by a powerful Cement, such as I presume those of *Stonebenge* were. The Place might be considerable, in the Time of the *Romans*, and these Monuments of their own or of *British* Labour, might be preserved ’till some general *Danish* Ravage obliterated all that was not as durable as Stone. The Traces of Streets crossing one another, and Discovery of Hinges, leave no Room to doubt it had *Roman* Inhabitants.

*Urioconium*, where-ever it stood, appears from the *Itinerary* to be a City and Place of Consequence.

quence. It is the *Terminus* of the twelfth Journey of *Antoninus*, and every one that is a *Terminus* there is such.

I confess *Urioconium* hath generally, from *Camden's* Time to this, been placed at *Wroxeter*. But as *Wroxeter* is by me admitted *Roman*, and to be *Rutunium*, I have a fair Pretence to look for *Urioconium* elsewhere, unless Etymology had obliged me to continue there. And I don't find any Attempt to derive *Wroxeter* from *Urioconium* so successful as to determine in its Favour.

Mr. *Baxter* is fond of reading it *Veroconium*, supposing the *Greek* to have been *Ὀυερονόμιον*, and that *Wroxeter* is formed out of *Veroc* or *Werocceaster*.

Mr. *Camden* is content to take the Name from the *Saxon*, *Wreken-ceaster*. This he interprets a Place wrack'd and destroy'd in the Wars, and such a Sense the *Saxon* Word will bear.

But with much greater Probability is it called *Wreken-ceaster*, from the *Wreken*, a famous Mountain, near the Foot of which it stands. And if so, *Urioconium* is no more corrupted into *Wroxeter* than *Rutunium* is.

The two famous Barrows of Stone at *Ashwood* Heath in *Swinford*, are a Memorial, doubtless, of some great Action, probably of the *Danes*. Dr. *Plot* takes these to have been originally Piles of Earth, by subterraneous Heat turned to Stone. We have no parallel Instances to support this Opinion. How should a subterraneous Heat have been confined to so small and regular a Compass? And why should not this Heat rather consume the Earth than petrify it? Why should it not have petrify'd also the bordering Earth? More probable it is that they were originally Stone, a Heap made up by a Body of Men or an Army, every Man carrying a single Stone. These, in Time,



may have been concreted into a kind of Rock, by the Property of some Stone assimilating the Earth that is contiguous. We see the same Fields yield plenty of Stones, though they are every Year picked up for the Highway. We find Oyster-shells in other Fields, with a stony Crust adhering to a considerable Thickness. In our eldest Histories, we read of Piles of Stones heap'd over a Malefactor, and for other Memorials. These might be turfed on the Outside for Beauty, and the Earth that fell into the Interstices might be consolidated. We find some of a mix'd Nature, friable, approaching as near to Earth as to Stone.

At *Wrottesley*, no Antiquities remain but what have been mentioned, and some of these visible only to a curious Observer. Some Part of the Place is turned to Wood. The Mansion House, with the Yards and Gardens, have made a considerable Alteration. A Road lies from it through *Bridgenorth* to *Bravinium*, agreeably to what we find in the twelfth Journey of *Antoninus*.

*Uxacona* is our next Station, *Wall Litchfield*, at eleven Miles distance, as saith the *Itinerary*. Here all agree to make it a Roman Settlement. Nor have we any Adversary as to the Point of its being Roman; they would have it Roman, but by another Name.

This in some Copies is *Usocona*. *Camden* looks for it in *Shropshire*, and fixes it at *Okengate*, a Place famous for Coal-Pits, and for nothing else. This is five Miles from *Wroxeter*. It affords neither Distance, Situation, nor Remains.

The Dean assents to *Camden*, supposing, however, an Error in the Copyers, in putting down too many Miles from the next Station. What invites him to make this *Uxacona*, is the Liberty some Copies give of reading it *Usocona*, or rather he

he would read it *Ysocona*. “*Ys Britann. inferius*  
 “*aliquid exprimit, & Stationis hujus situm, quæ*  
 “*in valle devexâ occultatur ita, ut nisi via Mili-*  
 “*taris eam proderet, vix a nobis deprehenderetur.*”

Here is a double Alteration from the usual writing *Uxacona*: And a Confession that the Situation is low, which a *British* Interpretation will not be sufficient to support against a *Roman* Practice.

Mr. *Baxter* rejects *Camden's* *Quernæ Portulæ*, and makes his *Briton* speak, *supra caput Aquæ*, or *juxta Aquam*, as the Meaning of *Uxacono*. He would have the Place to be *Aqualet*, by the Inhabitants, as I remember, call'd sometimes *Forton Mere*, in the Neighbourhood of *Newport*. And 'tis for the Sake of this Name *Newport*, that he looks for any thing *Roman* hereabouts, except the Military Way, by which I came from *Knightly* to *Wroxeter*.

There is a fair rising Ground near *Aqualet*, where a great Number of Firrs were growing some Years ago, but there are no Remains of Works of Earth, that should tempt one to make a Station of it. The same Author objects, That *Okengate* will not answer *Antoninus's* Miles. Let us see how his own Scheme has a Regard to the same Rule. From *Urioconium*, which he calls *Verioconium* to *Uxacona*, the *Itinerary* gives eleven Miles: From *Wroxeter*, his *Verioconium*, to *Newport*, his *Uxacona*, he can find but eight.

From *Newport* his *Uxacona* to *Penkridge*, his *Pennocrucium*, he can find but eight; whereas the *Itinerary* directs him to twelve.

The Remains of *Uxacona* are to be seen at *Wall* upon the *Watling-Street*, a Mile short of *Litchfield*. This answers to the Distance of eleven Miles. I need not go about to prove this Place *Roman*, since it was confess'd by *Camden*, and by every Author  
 . after



after him; but by the Name of *Etocetum*. Dr. Gale is of Opinion, that the City of *Litchfield* stands also where the Roman Town was, and that it was continu'd quite to *Wall*.

Mr. *Baxter's* Interpretation of *Uxacona*, by *supra caput Aquæ*, or *juxta Aquam*, agrees well with *Camden's* Description of *Litchfield*.

“ The City stands low, is pretty large and neat,  
 “ divided into two Parts, by a kind of *Lough*, or  
 “ clear Water, which is but shallow: However,  
 “ they have Communication with one another  
 “ by two Causeways made over it, which have  
 “ each of them their respective Sluices. — This  
 “ Lake at *Litchfield*, is at first pent up into a  
 “ narrow Compass within its Banks, and then it  
 “ grows wider afterwards; but uniting itself into a  
 “ Channel, presently falls into the *Trent*, which  
 “ continues its Course Eastward, till it meets the  
 “ River *Tame* from the South.”

Dr. Gale in his Edition of *Ravennas*, with the *English* Names of Places, hath made the *Leëtocetum* of that Monk *Litchfield*. This Mr. *Baxter* hath also done, tho' calling it *Letocerum*, whence he imagines *Litchfield* derived.

If we observe that this *Leëtoceto* of *Ravennas* comes within two Stations, if not within one of *Virolianum*, we must rather take the Name to be corrupted from *Lactodorum*, whose Situation is thereabouts.

*Camden* takes notice that *Bede* calls this City *Licidfeld*, which that diligent Antiquary *Rous* of *Warwick* interprets a Field of Carcasses; taking his Hint from the Tradition of the Place, that a Number of Christians, instructed in the Faith by St. *Amphibalus*, were martyr'd here, and inhumanely left unburied. The Arms of the Town being a Representation of this Massacre, do certainly confirm this Tradition. But if *Rous* hath  
 hit

hit upon the right Interpretation, the Derivation from *Etocetum*, *Leetocetum*, *Letocerum*, must be given up.

Our learned Men of the last Century, are for setting aside *Amphibalus* out of the Roll of those that suffer'd Martyrdom in the *Dioclesian* Persecution. And instead of admitting him to be the Instructor of St. *Alban*, turn him into St. *Alban's* Cloak, for which the *Greek* must be a little strain'd.

Their Prejudice against this Piece of History, seems to have no better Bottom than this; That it is related by Writers who have told all they had heard, and amongst many Truths, had intermix'd some Fables. And if that be a Rule for rejecting what comes sometimes with ill Company, we may reduce our *British* Story, and some part of our *Saxon* too, into a very small Compass. St. *Alban* could not preach the Christian Doctrine to himself: And why should so great an Outcry have been raised about the Name of the Person that instructed him? Supposing it to be a fictitious Name, as *Boanerges*, for him that found Shelter at S. *Alban's* House, it hath not given Offence equal to the Zeal with which it has been persecuted.

My next Station is *Pennocrucium* Oldbury in *Warwickshire*, twelve Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*; from whence I go to *Etocetum* twelve Miles more, according to the *Itinerary Barbeacon* in *Staffordshire*.

The Remains of *Etocetum* are found upon a high Hill call'd *Barbeacon*, four Miles North of *Birmingham*, in the Parish of *Aldridge*, about the Midway from *Birmingham* to *Litchfield*. The Military Way that leads direct thro' the County of *Warwick* from *Alcester*, by the *Portway* to *Birmingham*, is also visible from *Barbeacon* pointing towards *Litchfield*. Thence it hath its Course to *Alrewas*, corrupted probably from *Alderways*  
or



or *Elderways*, and there passing the *Trent*, leads towards a Roman Fortrefs in *Needwood Forest*, and thence to *Little Chester* near *Derby*.

The Course of this Road is observ'd by Sir *William Dugdale* and Dr. *Plot*, upon their several Counties, of which they have given us the History. It is, indeed, call'd the *Ikening Way*, upon a Notion that this Country was inhabited by the *Iceni*. If it be allow'd a Roman Way, it is sufficient for my Purpose.

For though the *Watling-Street*, upon which the second Journey of *Antoninus* proceeds, led, for the Sake of visiting their Garrisons, from *Chester* to *Banbor*, to *Knightly*, to *Wroxeter*, to *Wrottesley*, to *Wall-Litchfield*, to *Oldbury*, to *Barbeacon*, to *Alcester*, and *Warwick*; yet there is no doubt to be made, but they had a nearer Cut from *Barbeacon* to *Litchfield*, than going to it by *Oldbury*; but that they had a Communication from *Warwick* to *Derbyshire*, by which they could march an Army, or convey Orders in a direct Line.

This *Barbeacon* hath its Name from a *Beacon* that stood upon it, for it hath a most extensive Prospect. It looks towards the *Wreken* and *Wales*; towards *Malvern* and *Breedon* in *Worcestershire*; towards *Needwood Forest* and *Derbyshire*; towards *Oldbury*, and the Forest of *Charnwood* in *Leicestershire*. Just in View it hath *Cank Wood*, and its beautiful Cluster of Trees on the Summit call'd the *Furnace Coppice*; for here was a Furnace for working Iron, till the Wood was exhausted. *Aldridge* seems to take its Name from the Military Way, or *Old Ridge*.

Here are Lines drawn round the Hill on one Side, enclosing a large Camp up to the Military Way, in Form of a Half-Moon, and several other Subdivisions have been made, that it may have served

erved for a greater Number or a less. The People have a Tradition, that these Works upon the Hill were Fences upon a Division of the Common, which they have heard was ploughed up, but have no Notion of a Fortrefs here.

They seldom find such expensive Fences of one Farmer against another in the same Field. And the Tradition of Ploughing might be out of Doors upon the Barrenness of the Soil, which the present Age doth not think worth their Labour. It was only suited for the Residence of an Army, their Masters, who could at their Ease look down upon the laborious Swain in the Vallies, the Profit of whose Sweat they were to enjoy.

The Works upon this Hill might be alter'd by *Danes* or *Saxons*; this Country affords many defensible Places, some of which are attributed to *Canutus*.

From *Barbeacon* the Course of *Watling-Street* is through *Birmincham* to *Alcester Manduessedum*, sixteen long Miles, but such as the Country still computes them. The Military Way is for the greatest Part still remarkable, as it is from *Oldbury* to *Barbeacon*. This from *Oldbury* to *Barbeacon*, leading over *Sutton Colfield*, is remark'd by *Dugdale*, and observ'd by the present Inhabitants of *Warwickshire*, who are surpriz'd at it, not guessing with what intent so great Pains were laid out.

It may be a Question how far the Law *De pace quatuor Cheminorum* extended; whether at the Time of the Conquest, the Roman Military Ways, that traversed the Country from Sea to Sea, were exactly known by the *Normans* or not. 'Tis probable they were better known then, than some Ages after, because no more than Five hundred Years had past to wear them out. And if we, at the Distance of Twelve hundred, can find many

Traces



Traces of them, more must have been visible at that Time. The *Saxons* generally made use of them, as did the *Danes*. Most of the considerable Battles the *Britons* had with them, or that they had with one another, if the Field be mentioned, it was near one of these Publick Ways. We have therefore no Rule to know which the *Normans* accounted *Watling-Street*, but the *Itinerary*; and according to that, it must be the intire second Journey.

This County will ever be held in Honour for the memorable Deliverance of King *Charles II.* This was his *Asylum* after the Battle of *Worcester*; and the only human Means of his Escape, was the good Nature and Sincerity of the Country, not to be corrupted by Bribes and Favour, into Treachery and Paricide.

Endeavours have been used to depreciate the Virtue of the *Pendrils*, and the other trusty Instruments of the Deliverance, as well as to lessen the Regard we ought to have for the wonderful Protection under which the young Monarch was shelter'd.

They say his Pursuers were not in quest of his Life, offering no more than a Thousand Pounds to secure him: That this was but an Intimation for him to fly: That the Nation was already surfeited with cold Blood; and that if he had been taken off, his Brothers would have maintain'd their Claim.

It may be true, That the Victors had no Mind to bring Majesty a second Time before a High Court of Justice. The Odium to which the first Experiment had expos'd them, made them shy of a Second. And the Reward was, indeed, not enough to tempt People of Condition, to perpetrate so flagrant a Crime.

But One thousand Pounds to a *Pendril* was enough, it would have dazled his Eyes as well as a hundred times as much ; he had no Notion of being Rich beyond that Sum. And if it had not been for the innate Detestation of betraying an innocent Man, and, in one Sense, his Father, the Money was sufficient to invite him.

Had the Offer been never so great, he had Firmness enough, we may believe, to despise it, and to prefer being *splendide mendax*, which ever since *Horace's* Time hath been esteemed, to the vile Satisfaction of selling Innocent Royal Blood. No Man is profoundly wicked, but by Experience and by Example. Treachery can find no Admittance to a Cottage.

The Peasant that hath drudg'd all his Days for a Livelihood, and work'd upon the sincere Earth, which rewards its Tillers, would be frighted at a Heap of Gold, for which he was to give up his Integrity, yet untouched and unfullied.

The Man that was to be purchas'd for such Work as this must have abandon'd Humanity. He must been have enur'd to Wickedness and Avarice, train'd by Extravagance to Want. He must have beheld the gawdy Shew in which successful Vice appears ; the serene Countenance of a Proficient in Villany. He must have arrived at an Emulation of the Possessors of Wealth, *quocunque modo* obtain'd, and imitated the Perfection of abdicated Virtue, to sin without Shame and Remorse. *Alieni appetens sui profusus*, instructed by Example, and thorough-pac'd by Practice ; an *Anti-Paul*, that could be all Things to all Men, that he might gain some—thing to himself, versed in higher Schemes than a Cottage knows, must have been the Man.

A *Pendril*, or any of the Trusty Persons concern'd in the Secret, had for many Years a Foundation



dation of Pleasure hardly to be expressed. The Conscience of having rejected the Price of Blood would solace a poor Miller, as he smoak'd his Pipe, with a Joy unknown to the Undertaker of Death. His Heart would be gay, and his Spirits would mantle upon the beautiful Reflection; whereas the Barterer of Blood, baulk'd in his Expectation of Success, grew sullen and gloomy, and upon every little Disappointment, the Appearance of the intended Slain came uppermost in his Thoughts; the Ghost of him bespoke to be massacred, presented its Terrors, and shew'd him whatever he suffer'd had been deserv'd.

If we compare the solid Enjoyment of the Victorious *Cromwell*, amidst the Compliments of his thriving Adherents, and his fawning Enemies, admiring the Splendor of his ravish'd Possessions, with the rural Integrity of *Pendril*, we may believe the Monarch's Substitute had less reviving Slumbers than the Miller.

The one with Guards and Treasure about him, in Possession of the same Dominion which was due to his Master, whose Head he set a Price upon, stood in constant Awe of retaliating Providence. The Pistols he carried in his Pockets, one of which betray'd his Fears when the Coach overturn'd him, were not a Security equal to *Pendril's* Integrity. His Daughter *Claypole's* Lectures, worse than a *Sibyl's* Prophecy, presented his unhappy State who had sinned against Man beyond Hope of Forgiveness, against God, beyond Hope of longer Forbearance.

The other might have been pronounced happier than *Cræsus*, I mean than *Cræsus* in his original Fortune, or than him whom *Solon* preferr'd to him. For of that all *Cyrus* made happy, or that we hear of made happy by any other Means, there's no Man whose Change from Glory to Disgrace, from the

Arms

Arms of Death to a Crown, and to a Crown so much the more valuable, as it was adorn'd with the Addition of *Solon's* Wisdom, was so bright, so shining as his.

The Principle from whence such Fidelity as the *Pendrils* grew, has been, perhaps with too much Partiality, called the peculiar Growth of *England*. We ourselves being Judges, it's no Wonder if we have a favourable Verdict. It's too hard upon the rest of the World to monopolize Good Nature, and no great Policy to give Strangers Opportunity of retorting.

My Lord *Bacon*, in his Essay upon *Goodness*, and *Goodness of Nature*, begins thus in his *Spartan* Way ; “ I take Goodness in this Sense, the  
“ affecting the Weal of Men, which is that the  
“ *Græcians* call *Philanthropia* ; and the Word  
“ *Humanity* (as it is used) is a little too light to  
“ express it. *Goodness* I call the Habit, and *Good-*  
“ *ness of Nature* the Inclination. This of all Dig-  
“ nities of the Mind is the greatest, being the  
“ Character of the Deity ; and without it Man is  
“ a busy, mischievous, wretched Thing ; no bet-  
“ ter than a kind of Vermin. ”

His Notion of *Vermin* is just and instructive, excluding the Virtues of the Social Life, and viewing every Man as prowling for himself.

On the other hand, a general Benevolence, if the World were worthy of expecting it, would make every Man stronger and securer in Society, than the shrewdest Politician by himself. He would have the Hands and Hearts of the whole Body for his Defence and Assistance.

The great Genius just now quoted hath an Adage, That *Man's Nature runs either to Herbs or Weeds*.

So much Labour goes to the cultivating the one, by extirpating the other, as requires Courage and  
P p Integrity.



Integrity. Weeds are a Sort of Vegetable Vermin, which having got the better of the Herbs, keep them down, and propagate more of their Kind.

The Lord *Bacon* was, perhaps, a Martyr to his admir'd *Philanthropy*. Nothing hath been fixed upon him that discovers the contrary. If we regard popular Clamours indeed, he was charged with those Crimes which he detested, with Bribery and Avarice. It is much that a Man of his Talents, and his Opportunities, if his Fancy had lain towards Money, should not have secured a greater Share of it. Every Day shews us, a little Skill, and a little Power, will make a Man Rich, if he hath not a little Virtue to hinder him.

His benevolent Temper led him to be generous and kind, not to suspect those for Enemies he had not made such by ill Usage. He sunk under the ill Treatment of an exasperated Age. Some Authorities for Monopolies had passed thro' his Hands, of which he was charged with the Contrivance and the Profit: Nor would he throw the Odium where he might. He lived to be denied Small-Beer, and pined away with Regret.

As busy, mischievous, wretched a Thing as Man is without *Philanthropy*, there is sometimes a Necessity of setting Bounds to this Inclination. To do our Neighbour no Hurt is always incumbent upon us; but to endeavour to do him Good, is not always prudent. A Man may raise himself Enemies by a good Office. In that case, the Wisdom of the Serpent is as necessary as the Innocence of the Dove; we are as much bound to protect ourselves, as to avoid injuring others.



A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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DERBYSHIRE,



ACCORDING to the *Roman* Division of *Britain*, was possessed by the *Coritani*. Five other Counties that we have gone through are taken into the same ; those of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, *Derbyshire* was in the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as were the five Counties just mention'd, and Ten and an half more.

On the North it has *Yorkshire*, on the West *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, on the East *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*. Its Breadth toward the North is Two thirds of its Length from North to South. Its Southern Point is narrow, touching



upon the Counties of *Stafford* and *Leicester*, dis-  
severed from the rest by the Course of *Trent*,  
which there crosses it. Its Boundary towards  
*Staffordshire* is the River *Dove*, which falls into  
the *Trent* below *Burton*. It is water'd from North-  
West to South-East by the River *Derwent*, which  
divides it into two Parts, and falls into the *Trent*,  
upon the Borders of *Leicestershire*.

This River seems to have given Name to the  
Shire-Town, as that has done to the County.  
The *Saxons*, who gave the Name, wrote it  
*Deorbi*. *Camden* is of Opinion, that the Town  
takes it from the River; the Annotations, that  
the County is denominated from an Habitation of  
Deer, which is understood by *Deoraby*, and that  
the Arms of the Town, *a Buck couchant in a Park*,  
confirms this.

The Arms of our Corporation Towns, are some of  
them so lately, and so precariously taken up, that  
little is to be built upon the Fancy of the Com-  
piler; witness those of *Oxford*, an *Ox in a Ford*,  
for want of knowing the Derivation of their City's  
Name from *Ousney Ford*; and those of *Hertford*,  
*a Hart couchant in a Ford*, upon the Loss of the  
true Interpretation of *Herevord*, from *Vadum Mi-  
litare*, as upon the *Ermine-Street*, as *Here* signifies  
an Army, and *Hereman* a Soldier.

Some of these Devices are as edifying, as if  
they had dropt from the Mayor's smoaking his  
Pipe amongst his Brethren at a Weekly Assembly,  
when they spent Three-pence apiece, and set up  
the Reckoning to be discharged by the Candidates  
at the next Election.

If we examine, we shall find this Name of  
*Derwent* one of the general Appellatives of Rivers,  
such as *Tame*, *Ouse*, *Avon*, *Stort*. Mr. *Baxter*  
makes the *British* of it to mean no more than  
*Pervolvare*, which he saith the *Franco-belgæ* have

in common with them in their *Deur-winden*. *Dour* signifies Water, and *Winding* preserves the same Meaning still with us.

There are six Streams by this Name in *England*, one in *Northumberland*, one in *Yorkshire*, another in *Devonshire*, which is contracted to *Dert*, and gives Name to *Dartmouth*, this of *Derbyshire*, one in *Cumberland*, one in *Lancashire*.

As most of the antient Towns that stood upon Rivers, are named from those Rivers, we are most likely to find the Original Name in them. This I take to have been *Deorwentby*, of which the middle Syllable is dropt. *Bye* is a *Saxon* Word for an Habitation. Accordingly we see the greatest Part of the Towns and Villages of *Lincolnshire* have Names ending in *by*. In other Countries we have them ending in *lei*, a Field or Meadow; in *worth*, *bale*, *ing*, *angre*, *don*, *ham*, *feld*, *sted*, *ton*.

In the Catalogue of Rivers given by *Ravennas*, we have one written *Dorvatum*. The *Gallican* Manuscript, and that of the *Vatican*, have it *Dorvantium*, which comes pretty near our *Derbentium*, if we consider the promiscuous Use of *b* and *v*. The *Vatican* Copy hath six proper Names following *Dorvantium*, perhaps determining where the Rivers which passed by that Name were to be found.

The North and Western Parts of this County are Rocky and Unfruitful, except the small Profit that arises from Sheep who can climb and sheer that little Fleece the Mountains afford. This dreary County bears the Name of *Peak*.

Mr. *Somner* fancies *Peak* to be a *Saxon* Word, when his mentioning the *Peak of Tenariffe* as a Parallel, might have convinc'd him it was not so: For no Man can think the *Saxons* had the Naming of the other of *Tenariffe*.

I believe the *Peak* of *Derbyshire* had its Name since the *Norman* Conquest, or a little before,



when *Edward the Confessor* introduc'd *French* Names. For such is certainly is this. The *French* had a better Pretence to give Names to foreign Places than the *Saxons* had, being more considerable in the World, greater Traders, and better known at a Distance. *Pique* signifies any thing sharp and pointed. The Participle *Piquant* bears the same Sense, and thence the Phrase, *Si piquer d' honneur*.

The South-East Part of the County produces a Soil which sets the Inhabitants upon the Level of their Neighbours, and, perhaps, of the best of them. The Oxen we have from thence are kindly for Feeding; the Land both in Pasture and Tillage makes good Returns. The *Trent*, the *Derwent*, and the *Erwasb*, which divides this Country from *Nottinghamshire*, have all of them fruitful Banks.

The horrid Part of *Derbyshire*, affords from its Bowels, those Riches which its Surface wants. Its Lead is first to be reckon'd, after that its Iron, then its Pit-Coal.

As to *Roman* Antiquities of this County, the Military Way mentioned upon *Staffordshire*, which out of *Warwickshire* leads by *Barbeacon*, by *Litchfield*, by *Needwood* Forest, points to *Derby*; and a Part of it is seen in its Course Northward, at *Little Chester*, on the other Side the *Derwent* against *Derby*.

We have no Station of the *Itinerary* in *Derbyshire*; whether it was, that the *Romans* at that time, having had long and quiet Possession, found not the same Necessity of maintaining as numerous Garrisons as at first; or whether there were Garrisons kept in other Places not mentioned in the *Itinerary*, 'tis too hard for me to determine.

If we had any Discovery with what Intention the *Itinerary* was made, it might be the better judg'd

udg'd whether it took in all those Places that were at that time garrison'd or not. It appears from the *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*, that the Romans had many more fortified Places, especially on the Northern Borders, than *Antoninus* mentions. And from *Ravennas* it appears, that they had a great many more of what that Monk calls Cities.

This of *Little Chester* hath the Traces of a razed City yet manifestly remaining, besides what the Name shews. Its Streets and Partitions are discoverable from the languid Corn and Grass that is over them. And its Walls are not yet totally carried off and put to other Uses.

The Roman Name of this Place has been guess'd at by many Authors, their Hint was from *Ravennas*, who places *Derbentione* after *Deva Victrix*, with two others only between, and before *Condate* and *Ratecorion*, with one only between.

This *Derbentio* stood most probably upon the *Derbyshire Derwent*. The Remains of Building, Fortification, Coins, at *Little Chester*, give sufficient Grounds for their Conjecture.

Admitting this to be *Derbentio*, the Conjecture might be carried yet farther: It may be the Garrison under the Duke of *Britain*, mention'd in the *Notitia*, *Præfectus numeri Derventionis*, *Derventione*.

It's true, most of these Parties were distributed about the North, and thickest about *Adrian's Wall*. But if they that have interpreted for us are to be follow'd, many of them were at as great Distance as *Wales*, and some others, as far South in the Midland Country, as *Little Chester* is from the Wall.

They that make *Aldby* on the *Derwent*, seven Miles from *Tork*, to be the *Derventio* of the



*Notitia*, have crowded the Garrisons cloſer than was neceſſary, for *York* had one juſt by. This gives Room for *Little Cheſter* to lay its Claim, which, though but ſlenderly ſupported, has yet as good Proofs as *Aldby*.

We have more Northward in this County, *Cheſterfield* in *Scarſdale*, whoſe *Saxon* Name intimates ſomething *Roman*. It may have been a City or Fortreſs of theirs, to which they might have a Way from *Little Cheſter*, from *Cambodunum*, and from *Legcolium*. Though the Generality, almoſt all the *Ceaſters* we know of, were *Roman* Fortreſſes, it muſt yet be allow'd, that ſome Places bearing that Name, have not the Pretence of Hiſtory, Remains, or Situation to be accounted ſuch.

To ſolve this, I imagine ſome *Britiſh* Work thrown up in the Wars between *Britons* and *Saxons*, after the *Romans* left the Iſland; or by the *Saxons* in their firſt Invaſions, may, by Ignorance of ſucceeding Ages, paſs for *Roman*. They might not be eaſily diſtinguiſhable from the *Roman*; nor, perhaps, had the *Saxons* any Deſign to diſtinguiſh them, but to deſcribe Places ſo as they ſhould be known by Rivers, Caſtles, Camps, Mountains to which they were contiguous.

Thus *Godmancheſter* in *Huntingdonſhire*, which lies low, and expoſ'd to Floods, hath this *Saxon* Teſtimonial of being *Roman*, though diveſted of all other Pretenſions. The Caſtle of *Huntingdon* hath been a Fortreſs of very long ſtanding. That *William the Conqueror* built it, Hiſtory aſſures us; and for ought we know, he built upon an older Foundation, which he enlarg'd and improv'd according to the later Arts of Fortification. This may have been beſieg'd on one Side the  
River,

River, and block'd up on the other. There may have been many Works made on the *Godmanchester* Side for such a Purpose, which were afterwards levelled, and yet the Name might remain.

The *Roman* Way from *Buxton* Wells to *Burgh*, call'd *Bathgate*, hath been long ago taken notice of, and some *Roman* Building, at least Materials, at *St. Ann's Well*, are thought sufficient Proof that the *Romans* used these tepid Springs.

Bathing was so much their Practice, that where-ever Nature had furnished them with such an Opportunity, they would not neglect it. And though we do not find Military Ways struck quite through these craggy Countries, we must believe where the Soil had a Temptation, or a Bath so suitable to their common Usage lay in their Way, neither would be neglected.

Many Reasons might be given for the Loss and Disuse of the *Roman* Military Ways. One is the making our Rivers Navigable since their Time. Then the Place of Trade and Concourse was removed to the Water-Side for Easiness of Carriage, so new Roads were made to these new Towns, and the old ones of course were neglected.

Another Reason is, the introducing of Freeholds and Inclosures. When the *Barons* made their Vassals Lands free, in order to engage them heartily in the Quarrel against the King; and when Improvement of Lands came in by inclosing some of the Commons, the antient Roads were turned to Pasture or Tillage. These by their direct Course might have been visible to this Day, had it not been the Interest of the Owners to manure them; in order to which they frequently carried off the Materials of the *Agger*, by which  
at



at the same time they mended the Land they were taken from, and the Highway to which they were carried.

*Derby* the Shire-Town was the Shelter of the *Danes* for some Time after they had driven out the *Saxons*. They had the *Peak* for a natural Fortification at their Back, having nothing to provide against but what was in View.

*Camden* takes Notice of a Chapel upon a Bridge over the *Derwent* at this Town. Many of these were built on publick Passages, where Travellers dropt their Alms and received their Benediction. The Annotations inform us, that, after it had fallen to Decay, it was repaired in the Reign of *Charles II.* and made a Meeting-House; that it is since new built, and converted into a Dye-House.

These Mutations are the spurious and illegitimate Issue of Zeal without Knowledge.

It is natural to find Fault; it is natural to mend; it is natural to throw away that which was the worse for mending.

Who can think that all the World were made to mend one another? They want no mending themselves! We have a common Saying, '*Tis easier to find Fault than to mend.*' It is indeed easier to find Fault with others than to mend ourselves, and the more desirable Employment.

In the Church of *All-Saints* in this Town, saith *Camden*, is a Tomb for the Countess of *Shrewsbury*, from whom the Dukes of *Devonshire* descend. It was erected, saith he, in her Life-time, because she distrusted the Care and Affection of her Heirs.

She had Grounds, perhaps, to believe they would not indulge her Request. Upon what Reasons they were like to deny it 'tis not said. But if the Practice of so early a Date, so zealously, and,

and, I may say, so superstitiously regarded, may without great Offence be examined into ; if the Virtue and Efficacy of it, not visible to every body, may be demanded, the Thing may appear with another Face.

There are some Customs so thoroughly established, that a Man who lifts up his Hand against them might as well set himself in the Pillory to be pelted. Custom is but a younger Brother to Time and Truth, and where it hath got the upper Hand of Truth, one would venture the Discipline of the Pillory rather than not throw in one's Mite to dispossess it.

That of Burying in Churches, however defended by daily Practice, is indecent and irreligious. The Original of the Practice I allow to have been a Respect to the Martyr to whom the Church was dedicated, and a dying Profession of the same Faith. Some of our antient Altars were founded upon that Earth which covered a Martyr's Bones. Thence arose a Desire of being deposited within the Verge of what they esteemed privileged Ground. The Descendants of those buried here came into it because their Fathers had done it. They took Example for a Sanction, which in another Generation or two became Prescription. The first that appointed the Church for their Place of Sepulchre, did it perhaps without examining what might be alledged against it. They were Founders of the Church, or Benefactors to it, and therefore were indulged in what would have been an Offence in others. Natural Affection influenced their Posterity to have a Place near their Parents ; to which may be added, the Desire of Precedence and Distinction from the Vulgar.



The Decency of the Thing may be tried by the Opinion and Practice of civiliz'd Nations, as far as History reaches. And if it appears that in a State of Paganism this was reputed a Defecration and Nuisance, how much more should it be expelled from Christian Temples?

Sepulture and the due Rites of it have been the Care of all polite Ages. What was the Reason of *Homer's* insisting so strenuously upon it, and by his Example *Virgil*, I don't find: But *Homer*, in the Beginning of the *Iliad*, reckons the want of Sepulture amongst the greatest Calamities the Plague brought upon the *Græcian* Army. And *Virgil* admits none to pass over to the *Elysian* Fields for whom it had not been perform'd.

The Reason why the great *Genius* first mention'd lays so much Stress on this, seems to be, that a Man's Behaviour in Life entitles him to this good Office of his Friends: And that it is to be concluded, the Deceased has been guilty of some flagrant Crime whom his fellow Mortals excluded from this humane Ceremony, and left a Portion for Foxes. This being so like the Punishment of Malefactors, who were hanged up to be devoured by Crows, or put into Caves to be eaten up by Vermin, made a Body exposed a detestable Thing: And though a Miscreant could fly from the Hands of Justice, he should, at least, suffer some Ignominy after Death. Such Care did the *Pagan* Moralists take to guard Virtue, that the last good Office a Man had to ask for, and what common Usage had taught him to set his Heart upon, should be denied to the Vicious.

Neither the *Greeks* nor *Romans* would suffer a Body to be buried within a City. The latter by a Law of the *Twelve Tables* prohibited it, and even Burning within the Walls. The whole Island  
of

of *Delos* was exempted from Burial, being held a consecrated Place, because *Apollo* and *Diana* were born there.

There is no Sepulchre or Monument to be found at this Day within the Walls of Old *Rome*, except such as are of later Date than the Sacking of the City. Dr. *Woodward* hath judiciously determin'd, in his Letter to Sir *Christopher Wren*, the Extent of Old *London*. The Urns that have been dug up must have been without the most antient Wall.

That the Burying-Places of the Antients were near the Highway appears not only from History but from the *Exordium* of their Epitaphs addressing a Traveller. These were chosen to put Men in Mind of Mortality; and that they need not be at a Loss to find the Memorial of any one they looked for.

It's true, the Practice of some Countries about our Saviour's Time was to bury privately in their own Gardens. The Reason of leaving this off seems to have been preventing of Murthers. For whoever is buried at a publick Place hath some Account given of his Death. His Friends and Neighbours speak of his Sickness, or what brought him to his End. Whereas, if a Body were to be secretly interred by Allowance, the Discovery might be prevented of what a publick Funeral would bring to Light.

The Objections of the Antients to burying within Cities were chiefly these two; first, that these Cities were prophaned by it; secondly, that the Air was tainted.

By a City's being prophaned one must imagine the Whole taken for a Part. That the Temples for their Worship being prophaned, the City might be said so to be. For the City might be,  
amongst



amongst the Religious *Pagans*, esteemed within the Verge of their Places of Worship. These were the Residence of their Deities. These Deities were their Tutelars, under whose Conduct they expected Prosperity.

The Reverence too that was maintain'd to their Senates and Courts of Justice set them above ordinary Places. They were separated for the solemn Uses they were put to, and would have been thought in some Degree desecrated, by being surrounded with what was noisome or uncomely. Whenever the Places appropriated for the Performance of solemn Offices are brought into Contempt, the Offices themselves do not long survive it. To bring the Rites of Religion to be performed in Barns is a virtual Discovery we have no Respect to the Honour of that Worship that should be more decently performed. When Decency is dropt, though but the Shell, the Substance is soon the *Ludibrium* of the Prophane.

The Field-Meetings of *Scotland*, if that were their Design, have the Appearance of a religious Regard above all the rest. These are under the Canopy of Heaven, adorned with the most beautiful Scenes of Nature, instilling Gratitude and Devotion.

A Herd of Men got together in the Habitation of Beasts, have given up the Exterior of Religion, which hath been always the Rail and Guard to defend it. They have no Hints to Cheerfulness and Alacrity in the Service. But all about them administers to Sullenness and Discontent. We need go no farther for a Proof of this than the Improvement made upon it. Sitting in the Time of Devotion, and putting on their Hats in Sermon Time (which, by the way, is esteemed the chief Part of Worship) soon succeeded the other.

Preaching

Preaching with the Hat on, used by the *Walloon* Churches in *London*, and by the Jesuits abroad, hath a much better Air than when the Hearers do it. The Preacher keeps up his Authority above the People, but at the same Time disregards *the Dreadfulness of the Place*, where himself is but a Suppliant. This Point of Authority, perhaps, was the Motive in the last Century to the Parliament Officers to mount the Pulpit and preach to the People in their Sword and Shoulder Belt, and so literally to inculcate their Doctrine.

If Sepulture was not allowed by Heathens within the Walls of their Cities, much less would it have been in their Temples.

The Notion they had of the Air being tainted might be justly founded, if we consider the Number of Bodies half corrupted that must be turned up and exposed in a populous Place, especially in Time of Pestilence or other general Sickness, when less Care is taken than at other Times. If the Air would be infected with unwholesome Smells without Doors, how much more is the Danger within? An ill Scent in a Church is confin'd, and hath not Room to vent itself by a Succession of fresh Breezes.

We need go no further than our own Prisons, to find the Inconveniencies of unwholesome Smells, even amongst the Living, such as produce a most malignant Disease, known by the Name of a *Gaol-Fever*.

The Indecency of burying in Churches may be farther proved from the Opinion of the very People that do it. For they would not bear it in their own Houses, or in the Verge of 'em. They would not have Rottenness and Corruption in the View of the Parlour and Dining-Room. A Vault that opened into the Kitchen would be their Aver-  
sion.



sion. And if their Neighbour were to throw up the Remains of Carcases before their Doors or Windows, they would indict for the Nuisance.

Yet the Floor of the Church may be broken up, and left sordid and uneven. The nauseous and unwholesome Fumes, which arise from Putrefaction, are taken into the Nostrils without Complaint; and if Snuff be made of Coffins, it may be the least offensive Part of what is here drawn in.

Vaults indeed give less Offence, not breaking up the Floor. But to open them, some Part is generally broken up. Then the noxious Vapour which has been locked up in these subterraneous Receptacles of Rottenness, mixes with what the Congregation swallows.

Why may not these Vaults be as well without Doors? Why not in the Church-yard, which is consecrated Ground? There Monuments may be erected, and Pyramids too, if they are desir'd. Inscriptions and Monuments might be against the Wall of the Church, within or without, and give no Offence.

Nor are these so lasting Habitations for the Dead as is generally imagined. The Graves are often turned up to make Room for others. The Vaults are cleared when a new Lord takes Possession. The Rebuilding the Church, which happens generally in four hundred Years, and the Church may be nearer its Period, dislodges all these Bodies so carefully stowed, to make Way for a new Foundation. The Churches of the West Country, which are built of a more durable Stone, must be excepted. These are thought to last double the Time of those of other Parts of *England*.

Amongst

Amongst all the Arguments that might be brought to batter this unreasonable Practice, founded upon blind Custom only, I shall content myself with one.

That is, that Mens Design in making the Church a Place of Sepulture is frustrated. That they miss the End they aim at: They propose to have their Bones more undisturbed; that their Flesh shall lie quiet 'till the Time of Fermentation is over; and that it shall not be mixed with the *Exuviae* of the Vulgar.

How much oftner is the same Ground broken up in Churches than Church-yards? If we consider the vast Numbers of Coffins deposited in the Churches of *London*, one would not imagine there was Room for the tenth Part of them, unless they were dug up again before their Time. And whenever the Grave is opened to receive another, the superfluous Earth which it will not contain with the new Coffin, is carried out and thrown upon the Dunghill. The Sweeping of Vaults goes the same Way.

Here's the Dust of Right Honourable carried out in Scavengers Carts, which they vainly hoped should remain unmov'd 'till the Conflagration.

Whereas Plebeian Dust thrown out in a Church-yard, mixes gradually with the neighbouring Soil, is purified and levigated by wholesome Breezes, and returns with a more decent *Apparatus* to Parent Earth.

I need not waste Paper to prove the Custom irreligious; if it be indecent it is of course irreligious.

If such Respect was to be had to the Divine Presence in the *Jewish* Temple, that the Priests were to wash their Hands and their Feet before they approached the Altar; that the Altar must



not be ascended to by Steps, lest a kind of Irreverence should be shewn to it in that Posture, how can we think it consistent with that Regard we ought to shew to the Chancel and Altar, where the most solemn Offices of Worship are performed, to break it up and defile it with the noisome *Exuviae* of a Sepulchre?

If so high Resentment was shewn to the Money-Changers, and those that sold Doves for the Service of the Temple, who approached no farther than the exterior Court; must it not pass for a more flagrant Defecration of a Place dedicated to the Christian Oblation, to make it the Receptacle of what is fordid, loathsome, and most offensive?

I might produce Examples of many that have protested against this Custom; if not in Words or Writing, yet in their Desire to be deposited in the Church-yard. *These being Dead yet speak*, and reprove that Practice from which they have withdrawn. They have shewn by their Example what was their Opinion, and a Man's Opinion is never so well known as by his Practice.

Amongst these, not long since, was an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Judgment wants none of my Recommendation.

It is natural for every Man that finds a Fault, in the next Breath to propose a Remedy: For what is remediless, 'tis in vain to talk against. Mine, in which I am very serious, will be taken otherwise. It is, in short, that the Price of burying in Church-yards should be double to that of burying in the Church.

He that observes the Fondness Mankind hath for excelling in this useless Pomp; the Ambition of the lower Rank of Men, to rival or outshine those to whom Title and Fortune have given a Pre-eminence;

Pre-eminence; the Satisfaction with which even the Needy pay for one gawdy Shew, will not despair of seeing them crowd for a Place without Doors, when Price, and consequently Fashion, have set up their Standard there; and thus the last Instance of human Vanity may be innocently indulged.

To justify what has been said, I may produce the Act of Parliament for Building Fifty new Churches, which provides, That no Burial shall be in or under any of them. It's to be hoped no Opinion will pass for singular or extravagant that has so honourable a Countenance.

*The END of the SEVENTH PART.*







## ADVERTISEMENT.

**I**N the *Third Part* of this *Survey*, upon *Cambridgeshire*, is mentioned Mr. *Aubrey's* Account of a Fortrefs called *Arbury Banks*, in the Parish of *Chesterton*, about a Mile from the River *Cam*. This is represented as a Mistake of Mr. *Aubrey*, as if he had placed at *Chesterton* what is really at *Ashwell* in *Hertfordshire*.

The Truth is, at both Places is a Spot inclos'd by a *Vallum*, that at *Chesterton* with a *Fosse* besides, and both go by the same Name.

That at *Chesterton* consists of about Five Acres. It seems to me not to have been *Roman*, the Choice of Ground is not like theirs. It is upon a Flat, without good Water near it. In the *Saxon* or *Danish* Wars it may have been fortified, for one Night's Security of an Army, against an Assault from *Cambridge Castle*.

If it be *Roman*, it must be one of those that were made for the Exercise of the *Tyrones*, and for their Instruction in Fortification: But then one would look for it in a better Situation.

A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

WHEREIN

The Defects of CAMDEN are supplied, and the  
Errors of his Followers remarked :

The Opinions of our ANTIQUARIES are  
compared :

The *Roman* MILITARY WAYS traced ;

And, The STATIONS settled according to the  
ITINERARY, without altering the *Figures*.

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With some NATURAL HISTORY of each County.

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By N. SALMON, LL. B.

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PART VIII.

Comprehending YORKSHIRE, DURHAM, NOR-  
THUMBERLAND, and CUMBERLAND.

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Ὁν βελάρων καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνδρες ἢ τε πάντες  
Ἀϊδαίων. —————

HOM.

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LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*, and J. LEAKE,  
Bookseller at *Bath*. 1730. (Price 1 s.)



# SURVEY

## ENGLAND

WILLIAM

The Deeds of the Surveyors of the  
The Deeds of the Surveyors of the  
The Deeds of the Surveyors of the  
The Deeds of the Surveyors of the  
The Deeds of the Surveyors of the

With some Historical Notes of the County

By W. S. A. L. R.

P. A. R. L. R.

Geographical, Historical, and General  
Description of the County

In which is contained a full and  
complete Account of the County

AND

Particulars of the County of  
Gloucestershire



A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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YORKSHIRE



S Part of that Country whose Inhabitants the *Romans* called *Brigantes*. The Counties of *Lancaster*, *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Bishoprick* of *Durham* make up the other Part. *Lancashire* and *Westmorland* are its Boundary on the East; on the North the River *Tees*, which parts it from *Bishoprick*; the West Side is washed by the *German Ocean*; on the South lie the Counties of *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and *Chester*.

In general, the *Brigantes* were famed for Manhood and Feats in War. Mr. *Camden* attempted the Etymology of their Name: His first Thought of bringing it from *Briga* he gave up, because from *Strabo* he learned the Word signified a City amongst the *Spaniards*, and was altogether *Spanish*.



His next Offer was to derive it from a *Belgic* Word, signifying *Free-hands*. This he is satisfied with the mention of, as shewing his Diligence of Enquiry, but rests not in it as worthy his Recommendation.

Then he comes to the Sense in which the *French* understand the Word, a *Boistrous, Resolute Blade*, supposing that to be the Meaning of the old *Gaulish* or *British Brigand*; a Man in this Mood is said to *play the Brigand*: And *Brigantine*, he observes, is the Name of a *Pirate Ship*. At present, I believe, it means no more than a *stately* or *proud Ship*, as, well built and mann'd. Supposing the Word to signify a *Murderer*, a *Robber*, a *Thief*, as at present, it is no Reflection upon the Country; for it is a Name which was given by their Enemies, who felt the Weight of their Strokes. Their Courage was clear, and their Reprisals smart, and this was enough to bring a reproachful Name from their Neighbours, that had carried their Arms so far, and could carry them no farther. Thus the *Romans* called all Nations *Barbarous*, that were not in Amity and Subjection to them: And the Inhabitants of the *Fleet* and *King's Bench* call their Creditors Rogues, for pursuing the due Course of Law against them.

The *French*, who in former Ages received many a broken Head by the Influence of *English* Beef and vile Malt Drink, might perhaps distinguish a *Yorkshire Pole-axe* from a more Southerly Weapon, and returned this Flirt when the Danger was over. But supposing this the Meaning of the Term, we need not go so far back as the *Gaulish* and old *British* Language for it; it need not be fetched but from the Habit of the People, as their own *Gasconade* is.

Mr. *Baxter* having a strong Inclination to long Pedigree, hath in his *Glossary* made *Britons* and *Brigantes* the same. So good a Reputation have the *Brigantes* maintained in History, that he was perhaps tempted to people the whole Island with this superlative Breed of Men. Etymology is not every Man's Delight, therefore I refer the Reader to the Original, which I will not mangle and quote in incoherent Scraps. In the main, he begins with the *Genus*, *Japeti*, and brings the Name through *Phrygia* and *Thrace*, making it signify the Inhabitants of a cold Country. He quotes *Ammianus Marcellinus* for a Report subsisting in his Time, That the *Phrygians*, after the Destruction of *Troy*, settled in *Gaul*, at that Time uninhabited. For this his Author cites *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Helmoldius*, *Æneas Sylvius*, and others.

There lies indeed an Objection to this Scheme of making *Britons* and *Brigantes* the same: That *Seneca*, as quoted by *Camden*, hath made the *Brigantes* a Part only, and a very considerable Part of the *Britanni*; for we cannot think him calling the same People by two different Names in the same Sentence, if indeed two different Names belonged to them. The Name of *Brigantes* might be specifick to one part of the Island, called in general *Britain*. The Emperor *Claudius* is thus complimented upon the Progress of his Arms;

———*Ille Britannos*

*Ultra noti littora Ponti, & cæruleos*

*Scuta Brigantes, dare Romulæis colla catenis*

*Jussit, & ipsum nova ROMANÆ jura securis*

*Tremere oceanum.*

The Poet's Meaning was perhaps to distinguish the *Picts* from the other *Britons*; and to advance the Roman Glory, mentions particularly the Reduction



duction of that Part of the Island who held out the longest, and who were most terrible in War.

The Thing at last is not of any great Consequence: But if we would imagine the Inland *Britons* retained their antient Name of *Brigantes*, in Distinction from the *Belgæ*, and other new Planters, we have carried them too far North for *Cæsar's* Account, who believed at his Time the *Aborigines* possessed the whole Island, except the Coast next to the Continent.

The *Brigantes* had this Advantage, that they could be attacked only in Front. The Sea defended them on the East and West. They might summon all their Force to their Southern Frontier, being liable to Danger no where else, and might therefore maintain their Freedom longer than a Country subject to be surrounded; for the *Roman* Generals had not yet practised the attacking by Land and Sea at the same Time, and using a Fleet in concert with their Army.

*Petilius Cerealis*, *Proprætor* under *Vespasian*, was the Man that first brought the *Brigantes* under the *Roman* Yoke. They stood it, according to *Tacitus*, very bravely, and were not subdued till they had fought many Battles. This *Cerealis* had fled before *Boadicea*, when he was Lieutenant of the ninth Legion; all his Foot were cut to pieces, and he was glad to get off with his Horse. But at this Time *Vespasian* had furnished him with superior Force, and brave Officers, who brought down the sturdy *Brigantes*. They had been before, in the Time of *Ostorius*, under the *Roman* Power, but it was more by Treaty and Consent than by being beaten into it. This Effort against *Cerealis* was carried on with the true Spirit of Despair; they could see nothing before them but expiring Liberty, and therefore nothing that could tempt them

them to survive it. They stand recorded for the stoutest Resistance, for selling their Lives and their Country dearer than the rest of the Island.

During the *Saxon Heptarchy*, the County of *York* was a Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, of that Division which was called *Deira*, in Distinction from *Bernicia*. Some of the Coins of *Edward* the elder have on them *Deorwald*, which is interpreted *Deirorum Sylva*, or *York Woulds*, of which *Beverley* is the principal Town. Others have *Diora Moneta*, which the *Adept* call the Money of the *Deiri*, or *Yorkshire Men*.

There are some other Coins in which Mr. *Walker* confesses he finds a Difficulty; most of them coin'd at *York*; they carry, *Sancti Petri Moneta*, yet with several Stamps. Upon the *Saxon* Coins he writes thus; " I am in great Doubt  
 " whether these were coined for *Peter-pence* (or  
 " *Rome-scot*) which was an annual Tax of a  
 " Penny each Household, given for the *West Saxon*  
 " Kingdom by King *Ina*, about the Year 720;  
 " for *Mercia* by King *Offa*, and paid at the Fe-  
 " stival of *St. Petri ad vincula*; at first, some say,  
 " for the Education of *Saxon* Scholars at *Rome*,  
 " but afterwards, as all grant, for the Use of the  
 " Pope himself, not then so well provided as af-  
 " terwards. (The like Tax of Three-half-pence  
 " and a Sieve of Oats for each Family, was about  
 " the same Time given also by the *Polonians* up-  
 " on the same Reasons.) Or whether it was  
 " the ordinary Money coined by the Archbishop,  
 " whose famous Cathedral was of *St. Peter*; for  
 " amongst the great Number of such Coins, I  
 " have seen very few stamped other where. Be-  
 " sides there is such great Variety in the Stamps,  
 " that very many (more methinks than necessa-  
 " ry for that Payment) must needs have been  
 " R r 3 " coined;



“ coined ; nor is the Sword a proper Symbol for  
 “ St. Peter.

The County is named from its City, *York* ; and the City from the River *Urus*, on which it stands. The *Urus* receives a Brook called *Ouse-born*, whence the River hath obtained the Name of *Ouse*, and dropt that of *Urus*. It is a Wonder the *Saxons* should choose the Brook's Name rather than the River's, especially since there are other *Ouses* which might be confounded with this, whereas there is no other *Urus* to be mistaken for it. But so in fact it is, nor is this the only Instance that might be given in the Island, where Servants are on Horseback, and Princes go a Foot.

The Name to this Day amongst the Natives preserves pretty well its *British* Sound, *Eborac*. In Latinizing the Word, the *Romans*, for smoother Pronunciation, put in the ( *b* ) and added a Termination of their own, as usual. The Names of Places that have continued longest without a considerable Change, through People of different Languages, are those taken from the Rivers on which they stand ; for the Rivers yet generally retain their *British* Names, except such as were altered because there were too many of the same, as *Isis*, *Avon*, *Tame*. This was no Inconvenience in the Time of the *British* *Reguli*, who used these general Names, which signified no more than the River, as the chief River of their District ; but when the whole Country came to be under one Head the Confusion was avoided, which must otherwise have happened, if many of the principal Streams of *England* had been named alike.

This County is divided into three *Ridings*, called the *West*, the *East*, and the *North Ridings* ; to the last of these is added in our Maps *Rich-*  
*mondshire.*

*mondshire*. The Name of *Riding*, for a Division or District, is not any where else to be met with. What *Riding* would signify in another Case is obvious enough; a Man *Rides* a Horse, and a Horse is said to *Ride* well if he carries his *Rider* well. This Division of *Yorkshire* might possibly be made by a Man's *Riding* so much Ground in such a time, but that Interpretation is not very edifying. I incline to Mr. *Baxter*, who brings the Word from a Corruption of *Thridding*, or a Division into three Parts. Upon the Name *Brigantes* he has this; “*Britannica vero Brigantia*  
 “*proprie dicta etiam olim in tres divisa est Triar-*  
 “*chias quas hodie vitioso nomine vocant Ridings*  
 “*pro Thriddings.*” He goes on and distinguishes them; “*Harum primam Segantii tenuere qui Raven-*  
 “*nati dicuntur Siguntiaci, qui tandem a Saxone vic-*  
 “*tore versus mare pulsi Ducatum condidere Lanca-*  
 “*strensem, qui videtur initio Præfectura quædam*  
 “*fuisse Cumborum sive Aboriginum Regni. Secun-*  
 “*da Triarchia sive East-Thridding, seu Orientalis*  
 “*Triarchia, Parisorum sedes fuerat, ut & tertia*  
 “*Deirorum, de quâ longe melior portio, a Saxonum*  
 “*Regulis, S. Cuthberto & Monachis donata Episco-*  
 “*patum efficit Dunelmensem.*”

The *Saxon* Dictionaries will justify the calling a Division into three Parts a *Thridding*. *Thridde* signifies the Third: Thus *Thridda Fæder* is the Great Grand-father, *Thridda Suna* the Great Grand-son.

And there may have been amongst the *Saxons* such a Division as our Author gives us, such a *Thridding* as the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the *Bishoprick*, and *Parisi* or *York Wolds*.

He seems to make a Comparison between that more antient Division and the present, by his *etiam olim*. The Word *Riding* is with so much more Ease pronounced than *Thridding*, that we



are not to wonder at the Change; especially if we consider how uncouth this would be to a *Norman*. If they changed *Lincolnshire* to *Nicolshire*, as we are assured for some Time they did, we need make no doubt but they acted the part of Conquerors upon *Saxon* Names as well as upon *Saxon* Estates. The natural Corruption would then have been to *Ridding*, not to *Riding*. And we must attribute the present Sound of the Name to the Genius of the People, who delighting in Horsemanship, are best pleased with a Jockey Term.

These three *Ridings* are in Extent equal to three Counties, if we take Counties as they rise, yet the Land-Tax of them all is but a few Shillings yearly more or less than *Essex* pays.

As to *Roman* Antiquities of *Yorkshire*, there are many; and indeed the farther North we go, the more of these we find; for when the *Romans* had reduced as much of the Island as they thought worth the keeping, their principal Force, as appears from the *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*, as well as from *Antonine's* Itinerary, was canton'd on the Frontiers, where they have left Memorials of themselves on Altar Tombs, Sepulchral Inscriptions, and on the Walls which were their Limit against those they called *Barbarians*. Some Inscriptions were left upon natural Rocks illustrating History, which an Age or two ago were to be seen, and the Traces of others not then legible.

There are three *Roman* Military Ways from the North of *England* to the South, or towards it; upon these the first, second, and tenth Journey of the Itinerary is made; the fifth indeed is almost the same as the second, for so far as it goes, with this Difference only, that it begins from *London* and goes Northward, whereas the three already mentioned go from North to South.

Upon

Upon the first Journey, and the second and the fifth, we pass through the County of *York*; and to shew the Importance of the City of *York*, three Military Ways lead through it. They meet at *Cataractonium*, in this County, and keep the same Track till they are passed *York*, making a sort of Saltire.

Because this County is large, and that there are many Stations in it, I recite so much of the *Itinerary* as relates to it, beginning from each Northern *Terminus*, and placing against the *Latin* Name the Modern.

I T E R I.

A Limite I. E. A Vallo Prætorium usque.  
M. P. 156.

	m. p.
A Bramenio	----- <i>In Scotland</i>
Corstopitum	20. <i>Gemblespeth</i>
Vindamora	9. <i>Greenchefer</i>
Vinovia	19. <i>Ebchefer</i>
Cataractoni	22. <i>Merton</i>
m. p. 8. Ifurio	24. <i>Rippon</i>
Eburacum Leg. 6. } Vict.	17. <i>York</i>
Derventione	7. <i>Aldby</i>
Delgovitia	13. <i>Godmundham</i>
22. Prætorio	25. <i>In the Sea</i>



## I T E R II.

A Vallo ad Portum Ritupas, m. p. 481.

	m. p.		
A Blato Bulgio	-----	<i>Tinnmouth</i>	
m. p. 10. Castra Explorato- rum	} 12.	<i>Near Ruckbester</i>	15.
Lugwallio	12.	<i>Walwick</i>	15.
Voreda	14.	<i>Caer Vorrán</i>	
Brovonacis	13.	<i>Carlisle</i>	
Verteris	13.	<i>Old Perith</i>	20.
Lavatris	14.	<i>Brough</i>	
Cataractoni	16.	<i>Merton</i>	13.
Ifurium	24.	<i>Rippon</i>	
Eburacum	17.	<i>York</i>	18.
Calcaria	9.	<i>Helensford</i>	
Camboduno	20.	<i>Almonbury</i>	
Mancunio	18.	<i>Manchester</i>	

## I T E R V.

A Londinio Lugwallium ad Vallum, m. p. 443.

	m. p.		
Cæsaromago	28.	<i>Braugking</i>	
Colonia	24.	<i>Castle Comps</i>	
Villa Faustini	35.	<i>Maldon</i>	25.
Icianos	18.	<i>Colchester</i>	
Camborico	35.	<i>Hogmagog</i>	
Duroliponte	25.	<i>Chesterton</i>	
Durobrivis	35.	<i>Tattershall</i>	
Caufennis	30.	<i>Brough-Hill</i>	
Lindo	26.	<i>Lincoln</i>	
Segeloci	14.	<i>Ancafter</i>	
Dano	21.	<i>Little-Brough</i>	
		<i>Legcolio</i>	

Legcolio	16. <i>Doncaster</i>	
Eburaco	21. <i>York</i>	
Ifubrigantum	17. <i>Rippon</i>	16.
Cataractoni	24. <i>Merton</i>	
Lavatris	18. <i>Brough</i>	
Verteris	13. <i>Old Perith</i>	14.
Brocavo	20. <i>Bewcastle</i>	
Lugwallio	22. <i>Walwick</i>	

The tenth Journey, leading from the North to the South-west, goes not through any Part of *Yorkshire*.

The Account *Ptolomy* gives of the *Brigantes* must be compared with the rest: It is this that follows; “ *Rursus autem sub Elgovis & Otadinis*  
“ *ad utraque maria habitant Brigantes.*

*In quibus Urbes,*

*Epiacum*

*Vinnovium*

*Caturactonium*

*Calatum*

*Isurium*

*Rigodunum*

*Olicana*

*Eboracum*

*Et Legio Sexta Nicephorica*

*Camunlodunum*

*Apud hos penes sinum portuosum Parisi*

*Et Urbs Petuaria.*

I choose to begin at *Caturactonium*, because here the two grand Roads fall in together, one of which comes from *Carlisle*, the other from *Northumberland* through *Bishoprick*. The Numbers of the *Itinerary*, bring us to this Place, if we reckon from the North and North-West hither, or if we reckon  
from



from *York* hither. *York* is a Place so indisputably *Roman*, and its Name, *Eburacum*, so well established and agreed upon, that I may safely measure from thence to find the Stations before and after it.

*Cataractonium* must be at the Distance of forty Miles from *York*; and so it is if we go by *Rippon*. *Merton* upon the Confluence of the *Tees* and *Greta* I fix upon for the City. It is divided from *Bishoprick* by the *Tees*, and hath, I presume, its present *Saxon* Name from being a *Border Town*; for such is the Meaning of *Mere*. There are several Villages in *England* called *Merton*, *Meerston*, *Marston*; lying upon the Extremity of a District. The Balks or Slips of *Greenfword* that lie in common plough'd Fields, to distinguish one Man's Land from another's, are known in some Countries by the Name of *Meres*.

The Traces of this City are yet visible about the Church and Manor-House of *Merton*, in several Pastures near the *Tees*, on both Sides the *Greta*. The Park of *Rokesby* seems also to have been included, and a Piece of fortified Ground near *Greta* Bridge, the Wall of which has been dug down.

Before I go about to establish my own, I will enquire into the Strength of the adversary Scheme. The Place hitherto allowed to be *Cataractonium* is *Cattarick* Bridge, upon the *Swale* or *Thornbrough* in its Neighbourhood.

Mr. *Camden* first started this Notion. He was fairly in his Way to *Cataractonium*, had he not gone off the Scent for bewitching Etymology. The Name dazzled his Eyes, and he was content to fix at a Place where is no Situation nor Remains. At a Mile or two Distance he was inclined to find something *Roman*, which seems however more like *Saxon* or *Norman* Work.

The

The *Annotations* on *Camden* mention *Roman Remains* at *Thornburgh*, which stands high and affords *Coins*: This *Mr. Baxter* hath followed; yet the *Right Reverend Annotator* instances farther in *Coins* found at *Bramton*, on the other Side *Swale*; many were in the Possession of *Sir John Lawson*, besides a great *Brass Vessel* turned to a *Brewing Copper*. *Cataractonium*, as appears from *Ptolomy*, was a Place considerable, because he describes the 24<sup>th</sup> Parallel to be through it; this *Camden* himself takes notice of, as well as the *Dean of York* and *Mr. Baxter*.

All the *Evidences* put together for *Cattarick*, *Thornbrough* or *Brampton*, will fall very short of proving it a considerable *City*, or that there are *Traces* of such. As to the *Fall of Waters*, I have heard of no *Cataract* there (except what *Camden*, I believe, means at *Richmond*) but a noisy *Passage* through the *Rocks*, as happens in all the *Rivers* of this *Country*, as they descend from the *Mountains*. The frightful *Appearances* of the *Hills* about *Richmond* will make one expect the *Murmurs* of the *Water* in its *Passage*, but not more here than in other *Places* where such massy *Stones* obstruct it.

I very much question whether *Alan Duke* of *Britanny*, who commanded the *Rear* of the *Army* at the *Battle of Hastings*, gave the *Name* of *Richmond* to his *Castle*, from whence the *Shire* hath it. It was given him indeed by the *Conqueror*, but considering the craggy *Precipices* it stands amongst, and that there are other *Places* of the same *Name* in *England*, one particularly near *Amtill* in *Bedfordshire*, there is *Room* to believe it was named *Ridgmont*, from its *Situation*; he might soften it into the present *Sound*, as fitter for a *French Man*. If it be a *Riche Mont* from the *Mines* it covers, these have been found since.

What-



Whatever be the Place *Bede* mentions, as a Village in the Neighbourhood of *Cataractonium*, he doth not inform us where *Cataractonium* lay; perhaps it was *Bernard's Castle*.

The Dean of *York* produces an Inscription,

*Deo qui Vias  
Et Semitas com-  
mentus est —*

belonging to *Thornburgh*, and owing, he saith, to *Camden*, upon which he makes the following Observation;

“ *Hic observare non abs re erit, quod Via quæ*  
“ *ducit a Londino ad Carleolum Herminstreet diceba-*  
“ *tur nomenque id a Mercurio, sive Hermete, Deo*  
“ *qui vias commentus est, iisque presidet, sortita fu-*  
“ *isse videatur.*

*Herminstreet*, according to my Scheme, leading from *Hamshire* through *London* to *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, obliges me, in Defence of that Scheme, to ask leave for saying thus much; That the Name is purely *Saxon*, not *Roman*: That if it did mean the Road from *Cattarick Bridge* to *Carlisle*, the other through *Bishoprick* hath as much Pretence to the Name, because here they are both the same, and do not part till they come to the *Greta*. That *Via* and *Semitæ* are *Plural*, and have, I presume, a Regard to all the Military Ways of *Britain*, indeed of the whole *Roman Empire*; else one Road has a Tutelar and all the rest are without.

At last, the Bridge may be named from *Cataractonium*, as the Road upon it leads thither, and it is the first Place of Note beyond it. So we call the Gates of *Carlisle*, the *Scots*, the *Irish*, and the  
*English*

*English* Gate, because the Way from these Gates leads to these Countries. The Name of this City seems to be entirely *Roman*, taken from the famous Cataract the *Tees* makes, about ten Miles nearer to its Spring. Here the Water falls from the Rock, as it is computed, twenty Yards. The Pleasure was great in finding the Remains of this City, its Foundations of squared Stones after the *Roman* Cut, with its Altar Tombs and Sepulchral Inscriptions at the exact Distance from *Isurium*, and *Eburacum*, and *Vinonia*, as the *Itinerary* gives us; the Name then comes in as a corroborating Evidence, in the Place where Etymology should lay its Claim.

At the Confluence of these two termagant Streams, and on both Sides the *Greta*, Foundations are daily discovered. In a Field of *Merton*, just above the *Tees*, and East of *Greta* forty Yards, was dug up two Years ago an Altar Tomb, now at *Merton-Hall*. The Mason that took it up saith it was about a Yard long, and two Feet broad; that it was enclosed within a Stone-Wall six Yards square, the Wall was two Foot above it, and as much under it: It was broken up, and used in building the Wall of the present Park. The Inscription, as it was sent me, is as follows; it was not to be come at when I was there.

S E I T.  
E L L I N V S  
B F C O S P R O V I N C I E E  
S V P E R I O R.  
V S L L M

This Place was well situated for sleeping if Murmurs will produce it. The two Rivers, after Rain on *Stainmore*, come rolling over Pieces of



of Rocks that fall from their Banks, with a Noise so hideous as can hardly be met with in the Island. These Rocks are of dark - coloured Marble, which make very good Chimney Pieces.

The Right Reverend *Annotator* on *Camden* takes Notice of a Camp at *Greta Bridge*, and of an Altar, which is also mentioned by Mr. *Gale*, as found at *Rokesby*, and of another Altar at *Rokesby*, which seems to be either the same, or another erected by the same Persons. The following Inscription is sent to me from *Rokesby*, taken from one lately uncovered there.

LM: PP DD  
 NC AL LO  
 EVOLV  
 SIAVO  
 AVCC

*Rokesby*, and the fortified Ground near *Greta Bridge*, I suppose, all contained under *Cataractonium* as well as *Merton*. The Ground near the Bridge was walled in, the Wall was dug down to build a House at the Bridge; this was so rich Land that it was known to be ploughed fourteen Years without a Fallow. They tell us, at *Merton-Hall* are broad Pavements of Stone in the Cellars which lead into Vaults and subterraneous Passages a great Way.

The Military Way from *Merton* towards the North, seems to cross the *Tees* at *Barnard Castle*; no *Vestigia* of it remains at present, but on *Bishoprick Side* it is visible, and leads towards *Ebchester*. This is acknowledged a Military Way, but supposed to lead from *Bowes*, which must be allowed to have Roman Remains, as of a *Villa*, but  
 not

not to be *Lavatis*, as generally hath been received.

On the South-bank, over against *Barnard Castle*, are the Remains of another Fortrefs, which was perhaps a Frontier to a Dominion which the *Tees* divided from *Bishoprick*. The Stones are all removed, perhaps they were used in building King *Athelstan's* Monastery, between it and *Merton*; the Materials of the *Roman City* might also be employed in the same Building.

I entreat the Reader to observe, that the exact Distance from *York* to this Place agrees with the Numbers of the *Itinerary*; that there are here most visible Remains of a City; and that the Name is properly fixed from the Cataract upon the *Tees*. At *Cataractonium*, where-ever it is, the two Roads part, the one for *Carlisle*, the other for *Bishoprick*. *Merton* being allowed the Place, all the remaining Difficulties hitherto urged will vanish, and the mangled *Itinerary* will maintain its Exactness: Whereas, if we allow *Cattarick Bridge*, or its Neighbour *Thornburgh*, hitherto deemed the Place, and that the Military Ways, part upon *Gatterley Moor*, one of which goes on the modern Road to *Durham*, the other to *Greta Bridge*; we have scarce one Station South or North, standing according to the Numbers of *Antoninus*. All is sacrificed to the Idol Etymology, with as much Right as if *Carlisle* was said to lie in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, because it hath an *Irish* and a *Scots Gate*.

Let us go on Southward to our *Isurium, Rippon*, twenty four Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*. This Way mounts the Hill from *Greta Bridge*, pointing Westward to avoid some boggy Ground, then turns Southward, and keeps its Course up another Hill to *Gatterley Moor*. In the Lane where is a strong Pavement to carry us over the narrowest Part of the boggy Ground, the Curious



have thought some part of the Work *Roman*, and in its most antient Form. Upon the *Moor* nothing is observable but the Straightness of the Way, whatever *Agger* there has been is sunk and defaced. We go over *Cattarick* Bridge, and about eight Miles off *Rippon*, we strike out of the present *Burrow* Bridge Road and go by *Burnaston* to *Rippon*.

This Place is in the fifth *Iter* called *Isubrigantum*, contracted doubtless from *Isurium Brigantum*. This is interpreted the principal Town of the *Brigantes* in the *British* Times. The *Romans* transferred the Metropolis to *York*. The Situation of *Rippon* is fine, and its Name taken from its standing a little above the River *Urus*. When I remove it from *Burrough* Bridge, or *Aldbrough*, where it hath had long Possession, the Advantage of Situation is as visible as the Agreement of the Miles of the *Itinerary*; there is no Advantage of Ground nor Remains of Fortification at the other. *Burrough* Bridge seems to have its Name but from *Barrow*, from the great *Barrow* half a Mile off it, whence the Devil is said to have shot his four Arrows that stand a quarter of a Mile from the Bridge: These are described by Mr. Gale in his *Commentary* from a Plate, as well as in the *Britannia*. The Intent of those who erected them is harder to find out, than the Composition; it is past a Doubt with me that they are not natural, but Sand concreted with some powerful Cement. By Weather and Time some of the exterior *Lamina* are dropping off from the Body. Whatever they were set up for, *Trophies*, or *Deities*, would have been best understood if the Head or Top of them had been left. That they were designed by the *Romans* to support *Mercuries*, as standing upon a *Quadrivium*, there is good Reason to question, because I am not convinced the *Romans* had a  
Way



Way here till the lower Empire, but that it is of more modern Erection. They stand in a Line, two about sixty Yards asunder, the fourth at about twice that Distance. It is probable the third that was demolished to make a Cross, or a Bridge, as Report goes, stood in the Line, equi-distant from two others. There was something at Top directing the Rain into Channels. About three or four Channels are on every Side of them all. That the Rain hath worn these 'tis plain, because two of them that stand leaning have their Channels direct. The Ground has given Way to the Weight of these Pillars, and if they stood upright the Channels would be oblique.

*Aldbrough* abounds in Antiquities, which it may shew without being *Isurium*. Its Distance from *York* is but of twelve Miles, which should be seventeen. In so long Time as the *Romans* were Masters here, by Intercourse of Marriage, and other Alliances, the *Britons* came into the *Roman* Fashions. This might be a *Villa* of one great Man, or the Residence of a Number of People. Or *Aldbrough* may be a Station of the *Notitia*, when the *Roman* Force moved chiefly Northward, and the new Way over the *Tees* was, as I presume, erected, which will be more at large upon the next County. If I were to take the Liberty of guessing, I would fix *Braboniacum* here rather than in *Westmorland*.

The Rarities, Coins, Pavements, Aqueducts, Bricks, Signets, frequently found here, are a notorious Proof of its having been a Settlement of *Romans*, or of *Romanized Britons*. A Woman shews a *Mosaic* Pavement in the inner Room of her Cottage, lately come to Light. It is according to the rest which the late Mr. *Morris* and others had met with here. It lies about a Foot below the common Level of the Houses. The *Tesseræ*



of the Middle are not above a fourth Part so big as the exterior ones, and of finer whiter Earth than the other. Here are Figures of Flowers, and other ornamental Things, made in differently colour'd Earth. That it lies below the common Level, may be accounted for by a *Danish* Ravage. Where-ever a Town was burnt or razed, the Rubbish of Course will raise the Ground.

Whether the Military Way from *Rippon* to *York* lay by *Burrow Bridge*, I very much question. The *Romans* who dealt but little in Bridges, and forded where-ever the Water was fordable, would hardly pass the *Urus* twice to come at *Rippon* from *York*, when they need not pass it at all. They did probably make a little Deflection towards *Knareborough*, that they might fall into the Way from *Rippon* to *Calcaria*. For they did not multiply Ways, but chose a small Circuit to come into one already erected. Tho' the second Journey carries us from *Rippon* to *Calcaria*, by Way of *York*, which was visited perhaps as the *Roman Place of Arms*, and the *Metropolis* of the Country, we have no Reason to doubt but there was a nearer Passage betwixt the two Places for ordinary Travellers. And the falling into this nearer Way for a few Miles next to *Rippon*, may be the Reason of the superfluous Mile we have in the *Itinerary*, which calls the Distance from *York* to *Isurium* seventeen Miles. I don't pretend to shew the *Vestigia* of every Military Way, which has had so many hundred Years to efface it. But the Road from *York* towards *Knareborough*, where it parts from that leading to *Burrow Bridge*, would tempt a Stranger to take it for *Roman* rather than the other with many Windings.

The pleasant Town of *Rippon* has a Declivity all round it, except a small Part to the West. From the *Urus* is an Ascent on its North Side  
from

from the *Skellbeck* on the South (a small Stream that runs through Mr. *Aislaby's* delightful Park). The East stands high next to *Alsea Hill*, the Minster and Neighbouring Houses all above the *Skell*, and the Eminence on the South-west is called *Skellbank*. What Fortifications this Place antiently had are not to be seen, the Fury of the *Danes* levelled them with the Ground; if there was more than of Earth, they were used probably in building the Monastery and the Houses of the Town.

The Mount called *Alsea*, or *Hilshaw*, is said to have been *Danish Work*. And the demolishing the Fortifications of it, may perhaps have been *Danish Work*.

The Minster is a beautiful Building, in the Form of the rest we see, with a Spire on each Side the Porch, or West Entrance; another West of the Choir. In the North Transept are two Effigies of Knights and their Ladies. The Ladies have both of them the Right. This uncommon Fashion, but sometimes met with, I know not whether to attribute to their being Heiresses, or to what else.

I keep the Thread of the first Journey of *Antoninus* to its Period, which is in this County, before I go to the Southern Stations of this County. Half a Mile before we arrive at *York*, we pass by some Hills round, and of a Size much above the ordinary Barrows. These have been called *Severshoo*, or *Severs-Hills*, which, by those that would make every Thing they see *Roman*, is esteemed the *Cenotaphium* of *Severus*, who died at *York*. The same History that gives Account of his Death there, and the Funeral Games performed at it, mentions his Ashes being reserved in a costly Urn and carried to *Rome*, and deposited with those of the *Antonines*.



There may be observed to the North-west more Hills that seem artificial for a Mile or two, which may have been made in Memory of some notable Victory ; but I am rather inclined to think them a Limit and Boundary of different Possessors of that Country. And considering their Nearness to the four Pillars of *Burrow Bridge*, the Pillars may have been erected on the Frontier of one *Regulus*, as the Mounts were for another. To *sever* is to *part*, to *distinguish*, but in this I only guess.

There is also an Effigies of a Man taller than the ordinary Size, lying in the Isle North of the Choir at the Minster, which, to the great Benefit of the Vergers, is said to be for *Severus*. It was of late Years dug up some where in or near the Town. The Hair is curled, and no Defence about the Head and Face, as it is usual to find of those buried since the *Norman Conquest*.

I shall not go about to prove this a *Roman Colony*, or a *Municipium*. The Altar Tombs and Inscriptions preserved in the *Britannia*, Dr. Gale, and other Writers, are Proof enough. It appears from the memorable Coin of *Severus* which was struck there, and that the *Legio Sexta Victrix* was there in Garrison.

This City has by some been affirmed the *Caput Insulae*, and so it might be. The Journeys of the *Itinerary* that lead to it, and take it in, tho' going round about to do it, and its being once made a *Terminus*, from whence they go to *London*, shew it to have been a Place of Importance.

I have not Room to describe the antient or modern State of this City, and it would be but transcribing the Accounts of others. Much might be said of its Cathedral, which commands  
our

our Veneration ; which displays the Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors. The City which was destroyed by *Danish* Fury in a hostile Way, was afterwards by the *Norman* Conqueror treated in a more unnatural Manner, who had made himself its Lord and Protector. Yet by the Zeal and Munificence of a more religious Age, it was brought to the glorious State in which it now appears.

The Vows and the Merit of the Founders seems to have been particularly regarded in that memorable Protection this Fabrick received from so ill a Man as *Fairfax*. The Parliament Army having left the Siege to go to *Marston Moor* Fight, and returning victorious, soon were Masters of the Place. Though Silver Crosses, are generally the most offensive, even Stones and Timber put together for Decency of Worship, were enough to employ so zealous a Set of Men in their Destruction. *There is, saith Lord Bacon, a Superstition in avoiding Superstition* One could hardly think there was a Musquetier in the Company, that would have forgiven himself the leaving one Stone upon another. The Form of the Inscription upon a *Roman* Altar, would have fitted most exactly an *English* Demolisher; *Votum solvit lubens*.

Yet this glorious Structure, in Spight of the Malice of those who vowed its Ruin, was protected by *Fairfax*, a Native of the Country, its painted Glass and Chapter-House remaining almost entire. This was a Disappointment equal to that of *Alexander's Myrmidons*, who gaped for the Plunder of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which was saved out of their Hands by the incensed Conqueror.

When we come to *Marston Moor*, we come to the Declension of *Cavalier* Glory. Hitherto we



may trace Rebellion and Hypocrisy marching as it were, *passibus equis*, with Loyalty and Honour. Sometimes one Side got the Advantage, sometimes the other. The Prince, whose Conscience was clear as his Courage, clear I mean of the vile Accusations thrown at him, (though not without human Infirmities, yet happy in their having no ill Influence upon his own or his Subjects Fortunes) attended by those that fought for Duty and Religion, after various Success, and sometimes a Prospect of being victorious, sunk and became a Sacrifice to prosperous Iniquity.

The Graves of *Marston Moor* extort a Sigh at the Remembrance of an innocent Prince, as far as a religious, virtuous, compassionate Temper can render a Man, surrounded by the bravest of his Kingdom, with his noble Heroick Train, sinking and trampled upon by fortunate Rebellion.

From this Day the Fate of the Monarch and the Kingdom, appeared in the Signature of past Crimes, chargeable upon this Land, to be understood by their Punishment.

From hence we go to *Derbentio Aldby*, upon the River *Derwent* seven Miles. From *Camden's* Time to ours the World has agreed in fixing the Station here. *York* being a sort of Centre to us, that is a Place we are sure was *Roman*, and *Roman* by the Name of *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, we safely judge of the circumjacent Stations, by computing their Distance from it. *Aldby* shews only the Rubbish of a Castle upon the Eminence above the River. And probably there was no more than a Fort here, the Colony lying so nigh. It may be the *Derwentio* where the *Præfectus numeri Derwentionensis* was station'd, *sub dispositione Viri spectabilis Ducis Britanniae*.

The Dean of *York*, in his learned Commentary, is of Opinion, *Derventio* is the *Petuaria* of *Ptolomy* and *Ravennas*, though the latter writes the Name *Decuaria*: The *Vatican* hath it *Petuaria*. *Camden* had made it *Beverley*. The Dean's Reason is, that neither *Ptolomy* nor *Ravennas* have *Derventio* but the other, and *Ravennas* places it next of all to *Eburacum*. He finds also in *Panciroll*, upon the *Notitia Imperii*, *Peturiense Derventione*.

Mr. *Baxter* would correct *Ravennas*, and makes the Name *Pecuaria*, which he takes the Freedom to do, because it suits his Notion of *Holderness*, and his Interpretation of *Ptolomy's Parisi*, a Country of low Pasturage. He seems rather influenc'd by his dear Etymology, having made his *Pecuaria Pocklington*. This *Pocklington* is a Village between *Derventio* and *Delgovitia*, encompassed with good Store of barren Moors, which little deserve the Name of Pasture. The Arable hereabouts is of greatest Value.

Indeed *Holderness*, in the main, hath little Right to the Epithet of fruitful, no more than this Part of the *Riding*. Great part of it is yet so much under Water as to be let for about Six Pence an Acre to the Tenants. And we may believe Draining has been improved there since *Ptolomy's* Time, as well as in the other Fens of *England*. The Hay Harvest of this Country is as backward in many Places as their Corn Harvest, even in their most kindly Lands. In the worst Part of *Holderness* 'tis the Custom for a Man to mow the Grass that grows in the Water where the Ground is a little rising, going along up to his Knees as he works. The Women follow with Rakes, and carry it to the dry Spots, where after 'tis withered they cock it up. There it stands till the Water rises, and is then  
fetch'd



fetch'd off in Boats. Upon this young Cattle will thrive. And this must be better than some of their Winter Feed, which is strong Wheat-straw sheared (as they call what is reaped) pretty close to the Ground. The Weeds that run up the Straw make it, they say, better liked by the Cattle. The Women shear here more than the Men. All their Corn, except Pease, is bound up in Sheaves here, and all through the North of *England*. The Horses of *Yorkshire* are light and fine limbed. They are very rarely large, but suited to the short Commons they have on their Moors in the Summer, and their hard Fare in the Winter. They are almost all grey, a black one being hardly met with. The Carts that go generally upon the Road, and which fetch Coals from *Bishoprick*, have one Horse between the Shafts, and two abreast before him.

My Conjecture upon *Petuaria* comes in at the next Station but one, *Prætorium*.

Our next Station is *Delgovitia*, *Godmundham*, twelve Miles from *Aldby*. The Road seems to fall in with the present Road from *York* to *Beverley* upon *Newton Common*, leaving *Pocklington* on the Left. *Wighton*, half a Mile from *Godmundham*, is always taken for *Delgovitia*, first by *Camden*, then by all his Followers. Etymology seems to have been his Inducement. *Wighton* and *Vitia* have not so much Affinity as to justify the Conceit. And here are the two first Syllables, the most considerable, dropt. *Wighton* stands low, hath neither natural Strength, nor other Fortification. Why we should scruple to fix the Station at *Godmundham* I cannot see. The Situation is proper, upon a rising Ground, which on the East is an Eminence above a running Water. The Defence seems to have been of Earth only, and to have taken a Circuit from East to West.

On



On the West, which is the lowest Part, and the Drain of the Field, at present ploughed, seems to have been the Ditch. Some *Vestigia* of the *Vallum*, dug down to make Room for the Plough, are probably on the Side of the Road leading to *Burlington*. On the South-East Side of this Ground lie the Holes and Hillocks which are represented the Ruins of a Pagan Temple. They seem to have been included in the *Roman Fortrefs*, as I imagine it.

This is the present State of the Place. Why it is called a *Pagan Temple*, and whether of *Britons* or *Saxons*, is to be examined. *Camden*, though he places his Station at *Wighton*, derives *Delgovitia* from the Statues or Images of the Heathen Gods. And that he might have done from *Godmundham*, if the *Romans* had set up any Statues there. This Name of *Godmundham* is certainly *Saxon*, and is not to be supposed an Interpretation of the *Roman Delgovitia*, as *Delgovitia* is pretended of the former *British* Name.

The Dean of *York* hath this upon the Place ;  
 “ *Delgovitia nomen Britannicum, Saxonice God-*  
 “ *mundigaham, i. e. Deorum septa. Locus ita de-*  
 “ *scribitur a Beda, Wighton in proximo est Aræ*  
 “ *Oppidum ; Wigbod Bedæ interpreti idem plane*  
 “ *denotat. Hoc nos ducit ad Oppidum Wighton*  
 “ *tanquam sedem horum sacrorum. Porro cum apud*  
 “ *Conradum Celtem lego Weightelberg in Sylvis Ger-*  
 “ *manorum fuisse Druidarum notissimum Oppidum,*  
 “ *suspicio mihi oboritur hos lucos, has Aras ad*  
 “ *Wighton a nostris Druidis fuisse celebratas.*

We have no Reason to think *Bede* carrying the History through the *Roman* Times to the *British*, for which he could have no Hints but from the *Romans*, which he doth not quote.

The



The Story of *Coyfy*, quoted by *Camden*, from a *Pagan Priest* turning *Christian*, is what *Bede* gives; that the same Man upon the preaching of *Paulinus*, defecrated the Temple, or rather Altar, of the *Saxons* in this Place. *Bede's* Account doth not agree with the deriving the Name from *British* Superstition.

The Ruins that lie above *Godmundham*, South-East of what I judge the *Roman* Fortrefs, and perhaps included in it, take up about two Acres. There is one oblong regular Cavity from North to South, that seems in its original State. No Foundations are broken up in or about it. It may have been a Place for Exercise or for Shew in the *Roman* Times, or for the Baiting of wild Beasts, which might be seen from the higher Ground about it.

Hence we are to go to *Prætorium*, according to the *Itinerary*, twenty five Miles. This is the *Terminus* of the first Journey of *Antoninus*, beginning a *Limite*. This Station I take to be the same with *Curia* and *Petuaria*.

*Ptolomy* concluding his Cities of the *Brigantes*, saith, *Apud hos penes sinum portuosum Parisi & Urbs Petuaria*.

It is observable, that this Geographer mentions not *Prætorium* at all, and that he places *Petuaria* where we are to look for the *Prætorium* of *Antoninus*. There is Room for Conjecture, that one of these Names is a Corruption of the other. *Prætorium* is so plainly a *Roman* Word, and answers so well to the Meaning of *Curia*, that we may well believe them the same. And if *Prætorium* or *Petuaria* be the Corruption, and introduced by the Error of Copyers, the former into the latter is much more probable, than that a barbarous *British* Name Latinized, as *Petuaria*, should by Blunder and Mistake be brought to a  
Latin

*Latin Word*, a Word expressing the Court that was held at it.

The same *Ptolomy*, amongst the fix Cities of the *Daninii*, brings (according to the Translation) *Coria* for one: And the two Cities of the *Otadeni* are in the Translation *Curia*, and *Bremenium*. *Coria* is the *Greek Way* of Writing.

The Right Reverend *Annotator* adds another Interpretation of *Prætorium*, as *the General's Tent*. But if it be the same as *Curia*, we must imagine it a Place where some Person in Commission held Courts for Maritime Affairs.

*Patrington* seems to have been made Choice of for its Kindred Sound to *Prætorium*, and that is all. It is neither at proper Distance, but nearer to *Delgovitia* than it should be; nor is there any Thing of Situation or Remains to countenance the Opinion. If the *Romans* had made a *Prætorium* upon the *Æstuary*, 'tis easy to be guessed that they would have taken *Hull* rather than *Patrington*: *Hull*, where the present Garrison is, between the River *Hull* and *Humber*, is a strong defensible Place, and commands the Navigation of the *Æstuary*.

*Prætorium*, according to the Distance, seems to have lain upon the *German Ocean*. It may have been washed away long since. *Hornsey* upon that Coast has lost, we are told, ten Miles in the Memory of Man. The Annotations on *Camden* give an Instance of a Petition from *Frifmerk*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* who abated their Tax upon the Loss of their Lands, which the Sea had swallowed up.

It is hard to determine upon what Part of the Coast *Prætorium* stood, but if we take that for the Military Way which leads from *Delgovitia* through *Beverley*, it points towards *Aldborough*, South of *Hornsea*.

The



The Town of *Beverley* is not to be named without Mention of its *Minster*, which is one of the Glories of our Island. The Choir is not large, but exceedingly beautiful; the Altar of fine Marble, arched over with excellent Woodwork; The Floor of Marble surprizingly handsome. This Church was tumbling into Ruins, and lately restored to its original Beauty. The Body is new built. The Gentlemen of this Neighbourhood have shewn an uncommon Zeal to repair this venerable Structure. Sir *Michael Wharton*, who enjoyed the Church Estate, gave at once five hundred Pounds, and by his Will four thousand Pounds, the Interest of which is appointed for Repairs.

The Work was chearfully undertaken by Mr. *Moyser*, at the Desire of the Benefactors, who conducted it through, and deserves the Name of a Founder, with *John of Beverley* and King *Athelstan*.

The *Freed-Stool* mentioned by *Camden* is to be seen in the *Minster*. To view the rest of the Stations of *Yorkshire*, we must go back to *York*, from whence are the two other Branches of the Military Way, one leading by *Doncaster* to *Little-Brough* in *Nottinghamshire*, upon the *Trent*; the other over the River *Wherfe* towards *Lancashire*.

The fifth Journey of *Antoninus* hath *Legcolium*, twenty one Miles from *York*, the eighth Journey hath *Lagecium* at the same Distance. The next Station in both is *Danum*. It is not doubted but these different Names belong to the same Place; as *Agelocum*, and *Segelocum* are allowed to be; as *Magiovinium* and *Magiovintum*; as *Mancunium* and *Manucium*. *Ravennas* is thought to call it *Lagentium*, and the *Vatican* Copy *Laguentium*, but his *Lagentium* stands as far from *York* as *Cumberland* is.

This

This Station I call *Doncaster*: First, Because the Distance answers to *York* of twenty one Miles, and to *Danum Little-Brough* of sixteen: Next, That *Doncaster* is allowed by all Authors to be a Station, and that it stands upon a Military Way. There is no Manner of Account given of its antient State; whatever it was in the *Roman* Times might be defaced by *Saxon* Buildings. And even these *Saxon* Buildings, according to *Camden*, were reduced to Rubbish near a thousand Years ago.

That which induced our Antiquaries to call it *Danum*, was the Luckiness of the River's Name upon which it stands. This River is called the *Dan*. Had it been *Dancaster*, it would doubtless have pleased them better. But must we give up our Authority, our Rule, for the Sound of one Syllable, and that not exact to the River's Name?

*Castleford* on the Confluence of *Aire* and *Calder* is called *Legcolium*. But here's no Manner of Distance between *Castleford* and *York*, or between *Castleford* and *Doncaster* observed. The only Evidence is Coins, against which I have, in the *First Part* of this *Survey*, protested, as no certain Proof of a *Roman* Town or Station. No Man will call all those Places where Coins are found, *Roman* Towns or Stations. Nor doth the Place lie upon a Military Way. Neither that to *Tadcaster*, nor the other to *Wetherby*, can be proved such.

Another Reason of *Doncaster* having been made *Danum* so universally, seems to be, that *Agelocum* could not otherwise be provided with a Settlement. I submit to the Reader's Judgment whether that Point is not cleared up by fixing it at *Ancaster*, as may be seen in the *Fourth Part* upon *Lincolnshire*.



The Branch that leads from *York* to *Lancashire*, according to the second Journey of *Antoninus*, lies seven Miles from *York*, by the Name of *Calcaria*. This as it points to *Lancashire*, must pass the River *Wherfe*, and most probably is upon a Pass of that River. *Tadcaster* hath been allowed the Place for a great while, but the Annotations upon *Camden* have laid down good Reasons to find it something higher up the Stream, about *Helensford*, or *Newton Kyme*. There are some Remains of a Bridge, which must be more modern than the Time of the *Romans*. The Name of *Ford* shews the River was fordable, and if to any People, the *Romans* would have used it as such. Farther, 'tis observed, that the Ground from *York* thither is much better than by *Tadcaster*. And what ought not to be forgot, the Distance of seven Miles suits better than with *Tadcaster*. The Town, if it was one, hath suffered the Fate of many others, to be entirely razed or worn away by the Force of the Stream.

The Derivation of the Name from *Limestone*, and from working in *Lime*, which indeed the Country affords, would have a fairer Pretence, if the same had not been done at *Willoughby*, on the Borders of *Nottinghamshire*, by another Word. There *Marga* is the Word, and *Margidunum* is to signify the same as *Calcaria* here, the *British* Name being used in one Place, and the *Latin* in another.

This makes it more pardonable to guess again at the Name; May it not be from the Trade of making Spurs there? *Rippon* has been famous in our Time, and the best Spurs were said to come from thence. If there was a Town upon the *Wherfe*, which in the *Roman* Times dealt in this Manufacture, it might be transferred to *Rippon*, upon the other's being razed.

The

The last Station of this County is *Cambodunum*. Every one hath placed it at *Aldmonbury*, six Miles from *Halifax*. The present Name is from *Albanbury*, a Church having been built by *Paulinus*, and dedicated to that Saint. It was a Royal Seat, and burnt down in the *Saxon Wars*. The *Romans* had probably a Fort here, as a Security to their Military Way, and at proper Distance between *Calcaria* and *Mancunium*; from the first twenty Miles, from the other eighteen. The just Distance according to the *Itinerary*, and the Strength of the Place, have made every Author content in esteeming it the *Cambodunum* of *Antoninus*, and the *Camunlodunum* of *Ptolomy*.

This Part of the *Survey* will trace the second Journey of *Antoninus* from its *Terminus* to *Cataractonium*, from whence we have brought it hither, and from hence it will appear to have gone to *Mancheſter*.







A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
E N G L A N D.

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*Bishoprick of* DURHAM



AS in the District of the *Brigantes*: In the *Heptarchy* it was part of *Deira* of the *Northumbrians*. In Form it is triangular. On the East it hath the *German Ocean*: On the South and South-West the *Tees* separates it from *Yorkshire*: On the North-West and North lies *Northumberland*, divided from *Bishoprick* by *Derwent* and *Tine*. Upon the Western Point which is very narrow, *Bishoprick* touches also upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

It is named from the City of *Durham*. The *Saxon* Name of this City was *Dunholm*, which expresses a *River Island* upon an Eminence. *Holme* we know very well is a *River Island*, whence the Monastery received its Name, whose Lands the Bishop of *Norwich* hath in Possession  
in

in Lieu, or in Exchange, or what he could get for the antient Revenues of his *Bishoprick*. The Letter (*b*) being barbarous to the *Normans*, they changed the Name to *Duresme*, which another Revolution of Names has brought to *Durham*.

St. *Cuthbert's* Bones brought hither, and honourably deposited, have been fortunate to his Votaries. No Prelate in the Island enjoys a temporal Power equal to this. It is not *Imperium in Imperio*, for the King's Sovereignty is secure and the same as in other Counties: Only the Bishop enjoys the Privileges and the Profits of the Civil Sword here under the King, exclusive of all other Officers who else-where share it.

*Durham*, in its antient State, for Beauty and Strength of Situation, for stately and venerable Buildings, for plentiful Revenues, for Regularity of the Churchmens Lives, for the Decency and Splendour of their Worship and Service, may be allowed the Place where Religion had its Empire in *Britain*. This was meant by *Necham*, in the Distich *Camden* quotes.

*Arte, situque loci munita Dunelmia, salve  
Quâ floret sanctæ Relligionis apex.*

Mr. *Kennet* must have had its present State in View, translating it;

*Hail, happy Durham! Art and Nature's Care,  
Where Faith and Truth at th' noblest Height appear.*

The great Power intrusted with the Bishops of *Durham* by the Kings of *England*, was of real Service to the Crown. The Bishop was always ready and able to make Head against the *Scots* Inroads. As he enjoyed this Power but for Life, and his Successor was to be named by the King,



the Crown was in less Danger of having an Interest set up against it.

A Gentleman of this Place, to whom I have been obliged for the Sight of some curious Things, inform'd me of a broad Plate of Copper, perforated at each Corner, by which it was antiently fixed; this was found at *Bear-Park*, 1728. the Country House of the Prior of *Durham*. On it was the Figure of a Man, on the right Side of his Head was *Alpha*, on the left *Omega*; in his right Hand a Sword, in his left a Book; under his right Arm a Rose.

In the Church of *Gilston* in *Hertfordshire*, is an old Stone with *Cross Fleury*, and this Legend;

+ *Rosa beata Christus Dei rosa.*

The Eastern Bridge of *Durham*, called *Elvet* Bridge, was built by Bishop *Hugh*, with two Chapels upon it (one dedicated to St. *James*). One is made a Workhouse to the House of Correction. The other nearer *Elvet* was built upon two Pillars, and is at present a Blacksmith's Shop; but a Charity School is kept in the Chancel, the old Walls remaining. To the West is *Framwell-gate* Bridge, a fine Piece of Architecture, built by Bishop *Ranulph* about 600 Years ago. The Street leading thence to the Market-Place is called *Silver-Street*, from the Bishop's Mint there adjoining to the River, and the Eastern End of the Bridge, where remains a Portico of hewn Stone, and a Staircase to the Battlement.

The Minster here is esteemed admirable Work. The Coarseness of the Stone and Largeness of the Pillars on that Account are a Disadvantage. The Loss of the Western Towers, which on other Cathedrals add to the Glory of the Porch, is much to be lamented.

In

In the beautiful Library of the Chapter are some *Roman* Antiquities. One Altar Tomb has this uncommon Legend ;

M P G A N  
H A D R  
L E G I  
A P I A T O R I O

This related to a Sacrificer, as Dr. *Hunter* conjectures. Another as remarkable hath lost the upper Part ;

— — —  
Fortuna  
Audac Ro  
manus )  
Leg. vi. xx.  
Aug.

The Doctor would read it, *Mancipium Fortunæ, Audaciæ Romanus.*

There are three others erected to *Fortune* ; One *Fortunæ, P. R.* A second, *Fortunæ Augusti.* A third, *Fortunæ Cohortis primæ Batavorum.*

These Altars so frequently inscribed *Fortunæ, genio Locī, bono Eventui,* are a Proof of *Pagan* Observation, That the *Battle* is not always to the Strong ; though the *Dutch* Proverb is, *God helps the Strongest.*

The Coals of this Country with which the South is served, bring in a great deal of Money to the Owners. Some employ the Mines themselves ; others let them out to Farm. A Labourer earns eight or ten Shillings a Week. They dig sometimes 150 Yards deep, leaving Pillars of Coal to support the Earth, which Pillars are at last hewn away, and the Roof supported with Wood.



The Land where the Pits are sunk, lies generally higher than the *Tine* and the *Weare*, where the Coals are shipped. A Boy with a Waggon and one Horse, conveys to the Water-side what seems to be thirty Hundred Weight.

The Bishop, to whom the Waste belongs, is paid for the Privilege of his Royalty for what is dug there. He has Inspectors, to take Account of the Product, and is paid according to the Tun. From the Quarry-hill, two Miles South of *Newcastle*, there is a most glorious Prospect every Way.

In this County are five *Roman* Stations, of which two belong to the *Itinerary*, three to the *Notitia*. One of the two first is in the *Itinerary* and the *Notitia* both. These are *Ebchester*, *Lancaster*, *South-Shields*, *Chester in the Street*, *Binchester*.

*Ebchester* on the *Darwent*, at the North-West Border of *Bishoprick*, I call *Vinovia*, twenty two Miles from *Cataractonium*. The Military Way by which I pass, is already confessed and traced out for me, on each Side the *Tees*, by those that make *Bowes* in *Richmondshire* *Lavatris*, and *Binchester* *Vinovia*. The fortified Ground we see on the *Yorkshire* Side the *Tees*, is called *Stratford*, from the Passage at *Barnard Castle*. Then we have *Streetham* in *Bishoprick*, named from the Military Way. This Way, I take it, divided at *Streetham*; ours to *Ebchester*; the grand *Watling-street*, passes the *Weare* at *Wolsingham*, and goes in a Line by *Ebchester* to *Corbridge*, and so to *Scotland*, as will appear upon the next County. The other went to *Binchester*, *Chester*, *Shields*.

I need not name Names, and give the Opinions of Authors upon *Vinovia* singly, because with one Voice they call it *Binchester*. If my *Cataractonium* be right, as I hope I have proved, Distance

stance will not suffer *Binchester* to be the Place. Its Remains and Military Ways are no Objection to my Scheme, because I can otherwise account for it as *Roman*.

On the other Hand, *Ebchester* is confessed a Station, by the Right Reverend *Annotator* upon *Camden*. The Traces of a Fort are measured two hundred Yards square, an Altar and some Sacrificing Vessels found to confirm the Notion.

The modern Name is *Saxon*, entirely from the Church dedicated to St. *Ebba*, a pious Virgin of the Blood Royal of the *Northumbers*. The Distance from *Vindamora* on the *Watling-street* also answers.

The second Station of *Bishoprick* is *Lancaster*, which, I presume, is the *Glanoventa* of *Antoninus*, and the *Glanibanta* of the *Notitia*, where the *Tribunus primæ Cohortis Morinorum* was in Garrison. In this we must either imagine two distinct Bodies in the same Fortrefs, which is hardly to be thought from the Differences that were like to arise on such an Occasion; or we must imagine this which had been a Station of *Antoninus*, was deserted before the Garrisons of the *Notitia* were appointed. *Ebchester* upon the grand Military Way being a sort of Frontier to this, the *Romans*, for some Time in Peace and Quiet, might quit this Post of *Lancaster*, and this might be when they had extended their Arms to the more Northern Wall of *Lollius Urbicus*.

*Camden* finds *Glanoventa* on the River *Wontsbeck* in *Northumberland*; Dr. *Gale* about *Anterchester*; Mr. *Baxter* at *Routchester* upon the Wall; The Right Reverend *Annotator* at *Caervorran*. Here is Room it seems for finding another Settlement, for no two of these agree.



*Lanchester* stands upon the little River *Brune*, which falls into the *Weare*, a Mile South of *Durham*, near *Burn Hall*. This River's Name seems to be only a general *Saxon* Name for a Stream, called *Brun*, or *Burn*. It lies between *Ebchester* and *Binchester*, and hath another Military Way from it to *South Shields*, which seems to cross that from *Chester* to *Newcastle*, on *Gateshead Fell*, two Miles South of *Newcastle*.

In the modern Name there is something of *Glanoventa* remaining. The (g) might easily be dropt in the succeeding Age. *Alone* I take in this tenth Journey for my Centre, whence I am to find *Galava* and *Glanoventa*. *Alone*, is in *Cumberland*, *Galava* in *Northumberland*. I therefore bespeak *Old Town* upon *Alon Water* for my *Galava*, and postpone the Proof of its being such, which is my Foundation for calling *Lanchester* *Glanoventa*, till I come to *Northumberland*, observing only that the Distance from *Lanchester* to *Old Town* is of eighteen Miles.

At *Lanchester* is a square Fortification, singly ditch'd, about two or three Acres, with a Wall above. Within five Years the *Aqueduct*, which filled their Baths and the Ditch, was discovered in Ploughing. There was one upright Conduit, and two flat Stones at Bottom. The upright consisted of two Halves, first made hollow, then cemented together.

Something like this is to be observed in the melancholick Ruins of the Bishop's Palace at *Lincoln*. The Chimneys were made of one round Stone laid upon another, perforated like a Grindstone. The small Chimneys are of one entire Stone, as big as a *Cheshire Cheese*; the larger of two Stones cemented, two Halves, which together are of that Form. The Perforation was more easily performed this Way.

Before

Before I go upon the three remaining Stations of the *Bishoprick*, I propose a Conjecture, different to what I have thought and been led into, by the Authority of *Camden*, and other good Authors : That the Stations of the *Notitia*, under the Duke of *Britain*, are all to be looked for in the North, and that none of them are to be found more Southward than *Yorkshire*. They have been carried to *Warwick*, to *Caernarvon*, to *Radnor*, to *Montgomery*. The three last have been pitched upon for Similitude of Name some Place in those Counties affords. *Warwick* probably from its Importance antiently, and from its *Saxon* Name. It may have been *Præsidium*, as a Place of Arms in the Time of *Ostorius* or *Vespasian*, though its *Itinerary* Name be *Venonis*. As there was more than one *Curia*, more than one *Prætorium*, there might be, from the Office, more than one *Præsidium*. The *Equites Dalmatæ*, upon considering the Matter, will, I believe, be brought back to the North.

The Time of erecting these thirty-seven Stations under the Duke of *Britain*, seems to have been when the *Romans* had absolute and undisturbed Possession of the Island thus far. The *Britons* were subdued, and afterwards admitted to *Roman* Privileges, and taken into Alliances of Marriage. From them nothing was to be feared.

The *Saxon* Pirates were troublesome upon the Coast, who were curbed by the Forces of the *Comes tractus Maritimi*. The *Picts* only were to be dreaded, whom Hunger had made desperate, and Experience hardy. They might run willingly upon the Sword, who had the Edge of Famine in their Bowels, whose Fortune it was to live upon Air or Bloodshed.



In this State we may imagine the *Romans* would leave the Guard of the South to the antient established Force, or rather entirely to the *Romanized Britons*. These that compose the Troops under the Duke of *Britain*, were probably withdrawn from the antient Stations, to be upon a more necessary Duty in the North.

*South Shields* upon the *Æstuary* of *Tine*, I take for one of these Stations. The Military Way to it from *Lanchester* is one Proof. Dr. *Lister*, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, gives a Description of an Altar found at this Place, inscribed, *Deis Matribus*.

In so great an Uncertainty I will not take the Freedom to choose out a Name for any other Station of the *Notitia*: But for this I will venture one Guess, that it was called *Concangies*, where the *Præfectus numeri Vigilum* was in Garrison. The Situation of it suits very well with the Office of Scouts, to give Notice to the *Naves Lusoriæ*, which *Camden* supposes cruising at the Mouth of the *Tine*.

That *Chester upon the Street* is another of these Stations appears from its Name, and from its Military Way on which it stands, leading from *Binchester* by the Side of *Durham*, at half a Mile's Distance to the *Pons Ælia*, as I presume, upon the *Tine*. This Place, *Camden* saith, was by the *Saxons* called *Concester*, whence he took Occasion to call it *Condereum* of the *Notitia*. He tells us, that the Brook that runs through it into the *Weare*, is called *Conkburn*: If so, the Brook may have helped us to the first Part of the Name.

Some Remains here, shew it to have been an Habitation, at least, of *Romans*, or *Romanized Britons*. When Mr. *Hepburn's* Gardens were made, some Stones were dug up of *Roman* cutting, and some Coins, amongst them one of *Antoninus Pius*. The



The Town lies low. An Eminence might have been taken on the West Side the Street, but there are no Traces of a Fortrefs observed there. *Lumley-Castle*, the Earl of *Scarborough's* Seat, a little towards the East; stands higher than the Street, and may have been the Residence of the Garrison. The Castle and its Verge may have antiently taken up as much Ground as the *Roman* Fort did. When this Castle was turned to a Dwelling-House, the Earth-Works might be levelled for Gardens. The Castle may have been razed by the *Danes*, and the Form of the more antient Fortrefs obliterated at the Rebuilding.

*Binchester* is our next Station, whence we have a Military Way from *Chester*, and from *Chester* to *Shields*, as has been already observed. This Place hath had its *Altars*, *Inscriptions*, *Coins*, as the new *Camden* mentions. It stands finely on the adverse Bank of *Weare*, from *Bishops Auckland*. Here are four *Auklands* upon the *Weare*; this named from the Bishop's retiring House, which stands gloriously. They had their Name from a Plenty of Oak Timber, not common in this Country. Some have observed, where is such Plenty of Firing from the Coal-Pits, Nature hath not been so bountiful in Wood. But this seems rather owing to the Carelessness of the Inhabitants, who are no more diligent to nurse up Trees, because they don't want them to burn. Through a great Part of *Northumberland* the Land is exhausted of Wood. Oak, since the Memory of Man, North of *South Tine*, is advanced in Price one Third. And what is chiefly used instead of it, is Fir from *Norway*. Yet one may see Oak would grow there freely, and Ash too in the lower Grounds, but for want of Fences Cattle would destroy it, and they will not be  
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at the Expence and Trouble of fencing it in. The Town of *Bishops Auckland* is handsome.

Admitting this Account of these *Bishoprick* Stations of the *Notitia*, another Thing may be cleared up, against which the most learned in our *British* Antiquities are very positive. And though I will not charge the whole Body with being in the Wrong, I may enter my Protest, as not being convinced by the Reasons they give, that they are in the Right.

Here is a fair and notorious Way (parting near *Cattarick* Bridge, from that which goes to *Greta*) leading to *Pierce* Bridge upon *Tees*, thence in a direct Course to *Binchester*, whence to *Lanchester* and *Chester* are vicinal Branches.

The Matter of Fact I allow, but cannot from that Appearance look for *Cataractonium* before I come to *Greta*, because the Number of Miles the *Itinerary* directs me to go from *York*, are not compleat till I come at the Confluence of *Greta* and *Tees*.

Arriving from *York*, by Way of *Isurium*, at this Confluence, I have the two Military Ways I was to expect struck out before me: One by *Brough* under *Stainmore* to *Carlisle*, the other by *Barnard Castle* and *Ebchester* to *Scotland*. And farther, I have my *Roman* City named from a *Cataract* upon the *Tees*, such as our Island nowhere else affords.

The Objection is, That I desert the fair Military Way, pointing from *Cattarick* Bridge to *Pierce* Bridge, thence into the North.

My Plea is, That I have followed the Numbers of the *Itinerary*, which the other Scheme breaks through, and in no Place from *York* is exact.

I take the Liberty to solve the Difficulty thus ; When the *Roman* Eagles, secure of Possession in the South of *Britain*, moved in greater Numbers towards the North, they struck out a nearer and more commodious Passage than formerly they had. Before that Time they marched from Station to Station, where they were safe from any Surprize. But having all their Business in the North, they looked for the nearest Cut to it ; and finding Occasion to plant Garrisons on the North-East, the Eastern and middle Parts of *Bishoprick*, they quitted their *Watling-street*, which was made to carry them to *Scotland*, and passing the *Tees* lower, came more directly to these new-erected Stations.







A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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NORTHUMBERLAND



S by our Authors in general taken for that Country which the *Roman* Geographers call *Ottadini*, or *Otadeni*. *Ptolomy* hath it, *Οτταδινοι*. *Camden* believes it named from the River *Tine*; that the First Part of the *British* Word signified its Situation, at or beyond. I believe the *South Tine* was antiently called *Alauna*.

But if this be true, it is no Injury to Mr. *Camden*'s Etymology, because the *Otadeni* may have their Name from *North Tine*, which runs thro' the Heart of this County. He believes the first Part of the Name formed out of the *British* *Uch*, as *Uch-Conway*, *Uch-Mynyth*, which *Uch* he saith will signify at or beyond.

As for that Author's Difficulty of changing the (t) into (d) and making the *Latin* Name *Otadini*

*dini* rather than *Otatini*, the *Romans* used as much Latitude as that in Latinizing other Names: And perhaps the *British* Way of speaking did not sufficiently distinguish one Letter from the other. And I am not yet convinced the *Britons* had any Writing, or an Alphabet, unless to count by. *Cesar* speaking of the *Druids* of *Gaul*, saith, they used the *Greek Letters* in *Rationibus tam publicis, quam privatis*; from whence only it is proved, if that be a Proof, that the *Britons* could write or read.

*Northumberland* is of a triangular Form like *Bishoprick*; on the East it hath the Sea, on the West *Scotland*, on the South *Bishoprick* and a Part of *Cumberland*.

In looking for the Stations of the first Journey of *Antoninus*, I was forced to go into *Scotland* for *Bremenium*. Examining *Ptolomy*, I found *Bremenium* and *Curia* Cities of the *Otadeni*. The latter I knew not whereabouts to fix, the Name being lost, and, as it is not a Station, no Figures to direct me.

Looking at the Annotations upon the *Gadeni* or *Ladeni* of *Scotland*, I find the Right Reverend Author citing some Opinions, that the Name *Gadeni* or *Ladeni*, is the same as *Otadeni*, and corrupted from it; and that *Ptolomy* has fixed *Curia* in the fifty-ninth Degree of Latitude.

*Camden* imagines *Ladeni* a Corruption from *Gadeni*, when written in *Greek*, by turning the first Letter upside down.

Examining *Ptolomy*, I find his Order thus; Beginning from the North he first mentions the *Novantæ*, then the *Selgovæ*, the *Damnii*, the *Gadeni*, the *Otadeni*.

It is observable, That he gives us the Cities of every one of these Districts, except of the *Gadeni*. Are we to suppose they had none? Of the *Damnii*



nii he saith, with Respect to the *Selgovæ*; *His versus solis ortum magis septentrionales Damni sunt, in quibus Urbes—— Gadeni vero magis septentrionales. Otadeni autem magis australes sunt, in quibus Urbes——*

The Country of the *Otadeni*, if it extended from *South Tine* to *Edenborough*, and took in all the *Romans* possessed, and was the same as the *Saxon Bernicia*, might have a Sub-division, as we see in *Ptolomy*, into Northern and Southern.

The most natural Corruption of *Otadeni* into *Gadeni* seems to be in the *Greek Writing*. Supposing the *Omega* to be defaced, or by Error taken into the preceding Word, the next Letter, which makes *TAΔENOI*, may have lost half the cross Stroke. This being restored *TAΔENOI*, with the lost Vowel would be compleat, *OTADENOI*.

From *Cataractonium*, *Merton* in *Yorkshire*, I pass the *Tees* and come to *Ebchester* in the *Bishoprick* for *Vinovia*. From *Ebchester* I enter this County, and keep the remarkable known Military Way, leading over the united *Tine*, at *Corbridge*, directly into *Scotland*. This Way is called at *Corbridge*, and farther North, constantly *Watling-street*. It leads on the East Side of *North Tine*, by *Risingham* and *Richester*, to the Borders. The Distance at which I am to find it from *Vinovia*, according to the *Itinerary*, is of nineteen Miles. *Greenche-ster*, which lies half a Mile East of the great Street, is what I pitch upon for *Vindamora*. There is an Appearance of a vicinal Way from the Street to *Greenche-ster*. The Place stands well for a Prospect, and some Remains of a *Vallum* and *Fosse* near it. It is in the Neighbourhood of *Otterbon*, the Scene of the most Bloody Battle that ever was fought between the *English* and *Scots*; and which it is thought gave Occasion to  
the

the Ballad of *Chevy Chace*. The Scots had our Military Way to march on out of *Scotland*.

The Altar mentioned by *Camden*, which was found at *Riecheſter*, gives ſome Countenance to the Opinion, that a *Roman Military Way* led from this Part of the Country to *Bremenium*. And that an Officer of the *Exploratores*, ſtationed at *Bremenium*, erected this Altar at *Riecheſter*, where probably was a Settlement of *Romans* or of *Romanized Britons*, in the Neighbourhood of *Vindamora*, and on the grand Street. He might chooſe this Place for his Altar rather than *Bremenium*, which, as appears by the Legend, was no more than *Caſtra Exploratorum*: In *Camden* 'tis thus at large; *Duplares numeri Exploratorum Bremenii, aram inſtituerunt Numini ejus Cœpione Charitino Tribuno votum ſolverunt libentes merito.*

Returning half a Mile to the *Watling-ſtreet*, as it's called, I go Northward nine Miles farther to *Corſtopitum*, according to the *Itinerary*, which I take the Liberty to fix upon the Borders. It is at *Gembleſpeth*, which lies upon the Street at nine Miles Diſtance from *Greencheſter*, near the Head of *Coquet*, and hath the *Veſtigia* of a *Roman Fort*.

I am next to go to *Bremenium*, which muſt be twenty Miles within *Scotland*. I will not undertake to name the Place, ſince it is out of my Province. But I would keep the Military Way which led in a Line from *Cataractonium*, through *Biſhoprick* and *Northumberland*. This ſeems to point at *Lander*, or thereabouts, where I hope a curious Enquirer will find it.

It remains now to enquire into the Meaning of the Title of this firſt Journey of *Antoninus*; *A Limite id eſt a Vallo Prætorium uſque*: Becauſe if the Wall (*Adrian's Wall*) were the Limit, we have got about forty Miles North of it; and if



*Antoninus Pius* his Wall were the Limit, we have not reached thither by many Miles; and we have heard of no other Limit to the *Roman* Possession but one of these Walls.

Yet this Limit and this Wall cannot be the same, though it may be truly said, that the Journey proceeds from both of them, the intermediate Stations, lying between the Limit and the Wall, being introductory to the other. For if the Way comes through the Wall, it comes from the Wall.

*Bremenium* seems therefore to me to have been at the Time the *Itinerary* was made the *Roman* Frontier.

If this be admitted, it may help to ascertain the Age of the *Itinerary*. It is allowed to be of the Age of one of the three *Antonines*. If it cannot well be attributed to the first or the third, it will fall to the second.

*Antoninus Pius* made the *Scotch* Wall his Limit. *Caracalla* is by the Dean of *York*, and other good Judges, thought to have been Emperor when the *Itinerary* was made, at least that Part of it which concerns *Britain*. His Father *Severus* having contracted the Empire, and, at vast Expence, built the second Wall of Stone near *Adrian's* of Earth, we cannot imagine him extending his Frontiers beyond it. Nay, according to *Herodian*, he was not able to keep quiet Possession of what lay within the Wall. For the *Picts*, with whom he had made a League, invaded his Territories, and he had but just repelled them, if he had done so much, when he died at *York*. *Caracalla* is said to have prosecuted the War for some Time. Then we are told he made a Peace, and delivered up to the *Picts* their Forts and Lands.

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These Forts and Lands seem to have been within the Wall, though they are said to belong to the *Picts*: such I imagine them to be as they had Possession of at the Death of *Severus*. In this the *Roman* Historian gives but a short Account. Yet if we believe them on the North Side of his Father's Wall, we must have heard of his Victories rather than his Surrenders. He that was so fond of the Title of *Britannicus*, and of adding *Maximus* to it, would have been set forth as a greater Man than his Father, if there had been any Room for it; and so he had been in Regard to *Britain*, if he had quelled those that were too troublesome for so great a Man as his Father, who had made so strong a Bulwark against their Attempts.

In the Reign of *Antoninus* the Philosopher, the *Picts* are said to have revolted, and to have got Ground, and that *Calphurnius Agricola* had the Honour to put a good End to the War. It is not said that he maintained *Lollius Urbicus* his Wall: Which would have been so much to the Praise of the General and the Emperor, that an Account of it would never have been omitted.

At this Time I presume *Bremenium* was made the Limit of the *Roman* Power. And though it is said in the Reign of *Commodus*, that the *Picts* having got over the Wall plundered the Country, this may refer to their getting over it in the Time of the Philosopher. For it is to be supposed, when first they got over it they levelled it, at least, so far as to spoil it from being any Defence against them.

If *Bremenium* had not been the *Ne plus ultra*, we must have heard of *Curia*, which must therefore be lost before. Where-ever *Curia* was, whether at *Edenborough* or *Berwick*, it seems to have been upon the Coast, because *Prætorium* was, and



*Prætorium* is with great Probability made the same with *Curia* in *Yorkshire*.

As far as can be collected from the *Notitia Imperii occidentalis*, the *Roman Limit* was the first Wall, that between the Mouth of *Tine* and the Mouth of *Eden*. The Stations upon the Wall shew it plainly to have been so at that Time. This Account is generally supposed to be of the Age of *Theodosius* the younger.

But History is silent as to the Time and the Compiler of the *Notitia*. By the Officers, under whose Command these Garrisons were, it appears, the Account cannot be elder than *Constantine*, because these Offices were erected by him.

It could not be made in the Time of the first *Theodosius*, who was under *Valentinian*, because his Limit was extended to the *Scots Wall*, including *Valentia*, to which he gave Name. It might be made by *Victorinus*, Lieutenant to *Honorius*; but of this there is no History.

As all the Stations of the *Notitia* are South of the Wall, they must have been erected by some Emperor who was content to keep what *Adrian* and *Severus* were content with. And if it were not for *Constantine's* Officers, according to his new Regulation, one would imagine these very Posts taken and maintain'd by *Severus*. And so indeed they might. He might have as numerous Garrisons upon the Wall as any after him, though they were under Commanders of a different Denomination; and the new Officers might garrison his Forts afterwards.

This is observable, there are but two or three Names of Stations in the *Notitia* hereabout, that are also Stations in the *Itinerary*. And there is one which will be allowed me by every Body to be upon the Wall, which is mentioned in the *Itinerary*

nerary and not in the *Notitia*, which is *Luguvallum*, and, I presume, I can shew more of the Sort.

The Stations of the *Notitia* are not my Province, because I have no Figures to regulate them by. I am informed by a Gentleman of *Northumberland*, well qualified both by Knowledge of History, and Ocular Inspection to determine in this dark Affair, That of the twenty-three Stations which the *Notitia* places *ad lineam Valli*, the eighteen first correspond with a most surprizing Exactness to the Stations in Fact upon the Wall, and every Station just in its Place or Order, particularly all those that happen to be confirmed by any Inscription: That the five last have lain cross the Country, in a Line nearly parallel to the Wall, and at no great Distance from it, and communicating with it by a Military Way.

My Obligation to this Gentleman is to be acknowledged in the most respectful Manner, to whose Humanity I owe more than I could have made a Discovery of in much longer Time, had I been equally instructed to improve by those Hints he had. I forbear to name my Benefactor, because the Materials he gave me may be put to such Uses as perhaps he cannot justify me in; and because I hope in a short Time to see his judicious Collections made publick, in which his Thoughts will appear to much greater Advantage than any Endeavours of mine can set them.

A Passage in *Gildas*, quoted by Mr. *Camden*, near the Conclusion of his History of the *Romans* in *Britain*, shews that there were Cities upon the Wall, at least, that the Forts which had been there were large enough to be taken for such. It is thus in the Translation, that before *Gallio* of *Ravenna* left *Britain*, “ They made a Wall of  
“ Stone with the Help of the poor Natives, built



“ after the usual Manner, quite cross the Coun-  
 “ try, from one Sea to the other, by those *Cities*  
 “ that were perhaps built there for Fear of the  
 “ Enemy.

As we have no particular Account under what Emperor the Stations of the *Notitia* were erected, I am inclined to think them as antient as *Severus*. The Forts might be falling to Decay and repaired, or they might be demolished and rebuilt by those that came after him, being found of great Importance.

*Gallio* of *Ravenna* having been the last *Roman* here with a Command, it seems probable that the *Chorography of Britain* handed down to us by a Monk, is the Work of that General, and that the Preface belongs to the Monk. *Gallio* would doubtless inform himself of the State of the Country, and had a *Rationary* and Maps by him. The Names are corrupted and barbarous. And if we consider the Confusion in which *Britain* had been, the Inroads and Devastation of the *Picts*, who razed *Roman* Towns so as to carry off a Part of their Name, we need not wonder at the Change. This by the Name of *Ravennas* is thought to have been compiled for the Use of the Eastern Empire, because of the *Greek* Copy it is manifestly taken from. *Gallio* might be the Compiler of it for that Purpose, or somebody under him. It may have its Name from *Gallio's* being called of *Ravenna*, or it may have been found there by a Monk of that Place, or by somebody else. 'Tis plain the Monk had no Intention to gain a Name by it for himself, for he has not put his own to it.

Having pursued the first Journey of *Antoninus* from *Cataraetonium*, thro' *Bishoprick*, and thro' this County to *Bremenium*, twenty Miles within *Scotland*, I leave it to come to the second. 'Tis  
 true,

true, I should have begun at *Bremenium* and carried on the Journey Southward. But depending upon *Cataractonium* for a sure *Terminus*, and not knowing exactly where to fix *Bremenium*, I took the Liberty of moving Northward. And it is easy for the Reader to begin with *Bremenium*, and to go Southward to *Cataractonium*.

This second Journey begins, *A Vallo ad portum Ritupas*. So that we have no Pretence to carry it beyond the Wall. And that Wall must be meant the Wall of *Adrian*. If it were called the Wall of *Severus*, it would be almost upon the same Ground.

There are from *Cataractonium* to *Blatum Bulgium*, the Northern *Terminus* of this second Journey, seven Stations or Stages. According to my Scheme, which follows the Numbers of the *Itinerary*, three of these, *Lavatris*, *Verteris*, and *Brovonacis* bring us to the Wall. What have we then to do but to keep along the Wall for the remaining four, which agrees with the Title, and with the Numbers of the *Itinerary*, from *Brovonacis* to the Eastern Sea?

It has been the Course of Mr. *Camden*, and all that have followed him, and, indeed, all have followed him in his Beginning, to begin at the Western Point of the Wall, and to go Southerly from it. *Boulness*, the most Northern Point of Land upon the *Æstuarium Itunæ*, called by the Moderns *Solway Frith*, is reckoned *Blatum Bulgium*. Thence *Camden* goes to *New Carlisle* for *Luguvallium*, hinting however at *Old Carlisle* for *Castra Exploratorum*, situated at the Head of the River *Wiza*.

The *Dean* of *York* mentions some Opinions that would place *Castra Exploratorum* at *Drumbugh*, others that would have *Burgh* upon the Sands the Place. But himself is for erasing the Number



of twelve Miles after *Castra Exploratorum*, and then the Name would belong to *Boulness*, which is a proper Name for the *Exploratores*. It must be said, *Boulness* has a fine Situation for that Purpose, and from thence upon the Coast to *Elenborow*, it's probable there was a Military Way; for both these I presume were Stations of the *Notitia*.

The Dean observes the Distance from *Boulness* to *Old Carlisle*, having sunk the Figures after *Castra Exploratorum*, answers at twelve Miles, as does the next Distance of fourteen Miles to *Voreda*. But though he begins a *Vallo*, he is off from the Wall at his *Luguvallium*, *Old Carlisle*, which the fifth *Iter* tells us he ought not to be, the Title of which is, *A Londinio Luguvallium ad Vallum*. All Authors besides that I know of, place *Luguvallium* at the present *Carlisle*.

*Camden*, when he allows the modern *Carlisle* to be *Luguvallium*, is still dissatisfy'd with *Leland's* Zeal, in making it such by Etymology. *Leland* is first to beg that *Ituna* has once been called *Lugus*, and the other he is confident may be deduced from *Vallis*.

The Favour I ask of my Readers is no more than Patience to hear the Cause debated; to lay aside all Prepossession, and to come forward three Stages from *Cataractonium*. At *Brovonacis* they will find themselves in Possession of the Wall. If keeping along the Wall to the extreme Eastern Limit of it, answers to the Numbers of the four remaining Stages, and if the most remarkable of these Stages may yet be traced in Ruins and in Name both, I may leave it to any unprejudiced Judge, whether it is not more natural to begin from the Eastern Point of the Wall, than to leave out Figures, and the Wall too, in order to maintain a Scheme that is attended with insuperable Difficulties.

I go then from *Carlisle*, my *Brovonacis*, to *Caer Vorrán*, thirteen Miles, as I must to *Voreda*; here I have visible Remains of a razed Fortrefs, such as is allowed by *Camden* and all others. And here is Name as plain as a Lover of Etymology can desire.

Thence I go to a Station upon the *Tyne*, a Mile from *Walwick*, for my *Luguvallium*, at fourteen Miles Distance, as saith the *Itinerary*, and here is something of the *Vallum* remaining.

For the two other Stations I look for *Castra Exploratorum*, half Way at *Tinnmouth*, which is my *Blatum Bulgium*.

The Situation of *Tinnmouth* is such as makes it necessary for the Defence of those within the Wall. It is generally said, that the Wall reached no farther than what we call *Wall's-End*.

A Ditch is observed to *Tinnmouth*, which, where the River is broad, was thought sufficient. But a Fort that commanded the Mouth of the River, and could have an Eye upon Vessels that might serve for Plunder, was as necessary as any Station upon the Wall.

I am not Adept enough to take any Side in the Interpretations that have been given of *Blatum Bulgium*. The Dean produces one Reading *Sublato Bulgio*, and saith, "*Posset ab ipsius loci ingenio fidem emereri, de cujus Sabulo & Syrtibus proxima Statio nomen habuit* Burgh upon the Sands." Another is from *Alatum Castrum*, from the River *Eden*, since *Edenborough* is so called. A third is, *Ablato Bulgio, scilicet, Ab lato Æstuario*.

If *Bulgium* will signify *Æstuarium* we need look no farther. And it will serve our Purpose at the *Æstuarium* of *Tine*, as well as at that of *Earn*. Farther, the Stations of the *Notitia* seem to begin from *Tinnmouth* to *Boulness*, which is some Countenance to our Scheme. They that are for the  
Way



Way leading from West to East, think themselves happy in having *Tunocellum* for *Tinmouth*. On the contrary, *Tunocellum*, as my learned Friend of *Northumberland* makes it, is *Boulness*, in Fact *Promontorium Itunæ Impendens*. And the second of these Stations where the *Cornavii* were cantoned seems to be at *Newcastle*, where, I presume, was the *Pons Ælius*, which *Adrian* built when he built the Wall.

I undertake not to determine where the Station was which is in the *Itinerary*, called *Castra Exploratorum*. That is, was *ad lineam Valli*, and that it was in the Midway from *Tinmouth* to *Walwick* I conclude. It may be about or to the East of *Rutcheſter*. But since the Stations of the *Notitia* were erected, this is not to be known by its antient Name, but hath probably gained another. It hath probably a Fort built upon it, for it must stand upon an Eminence. When we come three Miles from *Newcastle* we keep rising up a Hill for a great Way together, and then go on at the Ridge of it.

I know of no Place in *England* that can afford a Traveller two Days of such Entertainment as the Wall and its Neighbourhood, from *Tinmouth* to *Boulness*. Those of *Adrian* and *Severus* are very distinguishable. *Gallio's* Work seems to have been exactly upon the Foundation of *Severus*. These shew a Proof of Roman Industry, that nothing was invincible to Resolution. These stupendous Works are a Monument of that Merit and Sagacity which enabled them to subdue and civilize barbarous Nations. If the second Legion performed this Work, they had, doubtless, great Numbers of the poor *Britons* to do the Drudgery; to break the Stones out of the Rock, to square them, and to carry them up those craggy Precipices, where no other Carriage

age could go. These Stones are generally carried off 'till we are even with the Ground, to build Houses, or to fence in the Fields. The Houses of this Country have been so frequently destroyed by Inroads of the *Scots*, that fresh Materials were requisite to rebuild. One Part of the Wall which creeps up the Precipice in the Waste of *Northumberland*, West of *Busby Gap* is like to stand till the Conflagration, no Houses or Fences being wanted hereabouts.

The Altar Tombs and Sepulchral Inscriptions which daily come to Light, some reserved in private Houses, some in publick Libraries, others lying amongst the Rubbish of decayed Buildings, are well worth the visiting. By them we see how far *Pagan* Religion carries Men; the Top Improvement to which Nature adorned with Learning and Civility can arrive. We may observe too, there were at that Time in the World some Remains of that Revelation which was given to the first Men. Else Sacrifice could never have been so general; indeed it would never have been invented at all, since it could never be a Dictate of Nature or Reason, but must have been owing to arbitrary Institution.

Many Altars are inscribed *Deabus Matribus*, which are by some thought to intend *Juno* and *Diana*. Dr. Gale observes, these were held in great Honour by the *Germans*, as appears from *Gruter*. Upon *Bremenium* he saith, *Deæ Matres (quæ & Matronæ) a loco ubi colebantur cognomen capiebant. Apud Gruterum, p. 91. habes Deabus Malvisis & Matronis Romanebis.* Another he produces, *Matronis Rumaehabus sacr.*

One I picked up at *Caer Vorrán*, supporting a Hog-trough, about fourteen Inches high, inscribed only *Matrib.* And no more had ever been upon



upon it. It is thought by the Size to have been a poor Man's Altar.

From the Wall we view the Banks of *Tine*, which are fertile, prettily interspersed with Arable, Pasture and Wood. They manure their Land in this County chiefly with Lime made of good black Marble. This is broke into small Pieces, and heaped up over Coals, which are, towards the *East*, cheap enough. The Heap is covered over with the Surface of the Earth pared up in Turffs. Of this Marble they make also Slabs and Chimney Pieces very handsome, the Stone is finer than that in *Herefordshire* about *Ledbury*.

The Road from *Newcastle* to *Carlisle* leads thro' *Corbridge* on *South Tine*, two or three Miles South of the Wall. It crosses here the grand *Watling-street*, as it's called here and farther North, upon which we come from *Bremenium* in *Scotland* to *Gemblespeth*, on the Borders of our *Corstopitum*, thence to *Greenchester*, our *Vindamora*, thence by *Corbridge* to *Vinovia Ebchester*, so to *Cataractonium* and *York* to the Coast of *Holderness*.

A Stone in the Front of a House at *Corbridge*, hath this,

IMPERATO...  
M. AVRELIO AN....  
POTESTAT.....

An Altar in the Church-yard hath this, but just legible,

HPAKΛEI  
TIPICW  
ΔΙ°ΔΩΡΑ  
ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΑ

This

This we have in the last Edition of *Camden*, printed 1722, with no other considerable Difference than the  $\Phi$  in the second Word, which upon the Stone seems P. I cannot say but the Letter might be plainer some Years ago, when the Inscription was taken.

In *Camden* we have a Copy of two Altars found at *Risingham*, more Northward in this County upon the *Watling-street* that goes through this Town. The one,

*Herculi Jul. Paullus Trib. V. S.*

The other begins,

*Deo Inviſto Herculi Sacr.*

If the *Tyrian Hercules* was the Sun, and his twelve Labours passing through the Signs, for the Benefit of his Light and Heat he would have Altars erected to him.

By some  $\Delta\text{ΙΑ}\Delta\omega\text{ΡΑ}$  is thought the Name of a Priestess, who set it up. To confirm which, the Practice of the Inhabitants of the Island of *Cos* is brought, whose Priest, tho' a Man, was obliged to wear a Woman's Habit from the Regard they had to the Female Sex.

We hear of no Priestesses here amongst the *Romans*, nor is it probable there were amongst their Troops that came hither from *Greece*, *Egypt*, or *Thrace*. They were kept solitary, confined to the Verge of their Temples, not suffered to go Campaigning.

It is much too the Island *Cos* should be without one of that Sex they chose for their Worship.

I should interpret it, *Herculi Tyrio propter Dona Pontificalia*, if I would understand what these  
Dona



*Dona* were, whether his supposed Influence upon the *Pontifex Maximus*, or something like it. *Ob conservatam salutem, & ob Reditum*, are frequently met with.

This may have been erected by some Tribune or Præfect of a foreign Cohort, where *Hercules* was worshipped.

If the *Ala prima Herculea*, cantoned at *Olenacum*, had their Name from any Relation to *Hercules*, one would imagine some of that Body Erectors of these Altars. But the Learned have told us they are named from the Emperor *Herculius Maximianus*. Thus much is certain, that whatever be the Meaning of the Legend, whatever the Letters may signify singly, or a few of them together, here is the Whole, there is nothing lost, for the Plate of Inscription is full with these.

To *Corbridge* joins *Colchester* on the West Side, whence these Stones probably were brought. Where the City stood is a Corn-Field. Two Pieces of the Walls are standing towards the West. The Mortar being full of Pebbles seems to be *Roman*. The Earth Wall next to the River remains.

At *Corbridge* the Duke of *Somerset* hath an Estate. A square Tower belongs to him adjoining to the Church-yard which has an Iron Gate into a Vault or Dungeon.

The Chapter of *Carlisle* are Impropriators here. On a Stone in the North Transept of the Church in *Saxon* Letters is this,

*Hic jacet in Terris Aslini Filius Hugo.*

A Stone on a Buttress supporting the Chancel this,

LEG. II AVG. COH F.

Coins

Coins I saw there of *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, and of the *Antonines*.

In the Way to *Hexham* are seen Lord *Derwentwater's* Seat at *Dilston*, on a rising Ground South of *Tine*: Something higher on the River, upon the North Side *Beaufront*, a Seat of Mr. *Arrington*, which is the better Situation.

*Hexham* Church is antient and beautiful considering the Age in which it was built. There is an Arch in it, said to have once held a Tomb for a King of the *Northumbers*. The *Effigies* of some Duke of *Somerset*, who they say was beheaded at this Town: Another for one *Umfreville*. A Lecture here is in the Gift of the *Mercer's* Company. It is endowed with great Tythes of some Parish a little farther North.

There are two Stones in the Foundation of *Hexham* Church, one of which is very remarkable. They are a Part of the Building, but the Side on which is the Legend turned outwards. A Vault under the West Part of the Church was lately opened in digging to make a Foundation for a Buttress, that was necessary to keep the Building from falling. The Workmen discovered a Vault, in which, amongst the front Stones, were two Altars inscribed thus. (This is at the present West-end, the antient West-end having been long demolished).

The First.

IMP CAES. L SEP  
PERTNAX ET. IMP. C  
AVR. ANTONIN.  
VS II . . . . . HOR  
V. EX III. A T I O N.

The



## The Second.

L E G. A  
 Q. C A L P V R N S  
 C O N C E S 2 I N I  
 V S. P R A E F. E Q  
 C A E S A. C O R I  
 O N O T O T A R  
 V M. M A N V P R  
 E S E N T I S S I M I  
 N V M I N I S D E V S

The Planting these Altars here seems to have been a *Christian* Triumph over *Paganism*. They were not to be seen by the Vulgar, perhaps, for Fear of giving Offence.

The Abbey of this Place has been turned into a Dwelling-House. In *Camden's* Time it belonged to Sir *John Foster*. Since it was Sir *John Fenwick's*. Then it was in the Family of *Blacket*, whose Heirs Male are also extinct.

The Town has been antiently in great Esteem. It was called *Hagulfstad*, and by King *Egfrid* erected into a Bishop's See. There was a Succession of twelve Bishops till the *Danes* put an End to it by their Inroads. It was reckoned afterwards a Manor of the Archbishop of *York*, till *Henry VIII.* took it in the Way, as it's called, of Exchange.

At *Haltwefel*, near the West of *Northumberland*, upon an Eminence above *South Tine*, is a remarkable Barrow of the long Kind, such as *Olaus Wormius* has described. That Author tells us it was the Practice of *Scandinavia*, and that Part of the North, to make sometimes long Barrows as well as round. The long were in Imitation of a Ship. This which the Swains there call

call *Castle Hill* is not in Form of a Castle nor of a defensible Shape, but made for Victory and Triumph. It bulges out on each Side as a Ship, is contracted at both Ends, and is lower in the Middle than at Head and Stern. Whether this last Circumstance is by Accident or Design, I don't take upon me to say. But as the *Danes* have been hereabouts, it's probable, upon some considerable Success, they erected this Monument.

The antient Manor Houses of all these Northern Counties were Castles, within the Defence of which they could secure their own and their Tenants Cattle. They were in continual Danger of Alarms, and could think themselves no other than Soldiers, *in the Midst of Life to be in Death*.

They would yet be in Danger of losing their Cattle, frequently by Thieves from *Scotland*, or Thieves of their own Country, who drive them to *Scotland* to sell, if it were not for a Contrivance the whole County are come into. Two Persons, whom they call *Country Keepers*, in Partnership, one of which lives towards the Northern Part of the County, the other at the Southern, receive yearly, by a Cess upon the several Parishes, 500 Pounds, to protect the Cattle from being stolen. The Owner of lost Cattle is to give Notice in 48 Hours after they are missing, and if they are not found for them, the *Country Keepers* pay the Value. These keep good Intelligence, and have their Spies upon the Borders, to give them Notice of suspected Persons. And they are of great Service to the County.

They carry home their Corn and Hay in the mountainous Parts of this Country, in such a Vehicle as they use in *Wales*, called a Sled, with this Difference only, that the *Welsh* Sled is dragged upon the Points, these have a Pair of small Wheels at the Points, made out of a Plank cut round, and without any Tire.



The Wains in the lower Lands for Harveſt, have only ſome upright Staves or Stakes on the Edge of the Carriage, which hold on their Corn. The Sides of the Hills are manured and fruitful, the Tops are called Moors and barren. Theſe are ſo ſpongy that about *Caer Vorran*, in Summer, a Horſe will, in ſome Places, ſink up to his Tail.

The Oat-Cakes of this Country, and even the Barley-Cakes, are preferable to the black four Bread, made with *Polish* Rye, and in the late Scarcity eaten in *Yorkſhire*.

About *Port Roſs*, where this County joins *Cumberland*, a Mile from *Stone Gap*, *Ebulum* grows upon the Wall a Yard high.

From *Milton Moor* we ſee Southerly *Tindale Fell*; to the Northward *Burnſwork* in *Annandale*, in *Scotland*, called *Four-nook-hill*.

*Thirlwall* Caſtle is by Mr. *Camden* taken for a Defence of the *Britons* againſt the *Picts*, who are ſaid to have broke thorough the *Wall* here. But the Building ſeems of more modern Date for ſomebody that dwelt in a Country liable to Ravages. If this had been *Roman*, but as antient as *Gallio's* Wall, why ſhould we find it ſtanding when all the reſt of the Forts upon the Wall are razed, except one or two more, ſuch as *Thirlwall*, of the ſame Form and Strength? One of them lies toward *Haltweſell*, and in all Probability was built long ſince the laſt Wall was pulled down. Beſides, it ſtands on the North Side the Wall, and ſo near to *Caer Vorran*, that if *Caer Vorran* were in Being, there would have been a Place of Strength near enough without it.

Of the three Northern Military Ways that paſs through this County we have traced two. Upon theſe two go the two firſt Journeys of the *Itinerary*; that from *Scotland* directly forward to *Cataraſtonium*, then inclining to the left, through  
York

York to *Pratorium*; and the other from *Tinmouth*, keeping Company with the Wall to *Port Ross*, where it enters *Cumberland*, and goes on to *Carlisle*, and thence to the Coast of *Kent*.

A third, upon which the tenth Journey is made, passes through a Part of this Country, from *Lanchester* in the *Bishoprick*, the *Glanoventa*, as I presume, of the *Romans*. It makes a little Deflection to come at its first Station in this County, then goes forward in a Line by the *Mayden Way* through *Westmorland*, *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, to its Period in *Staffordshire*.

*Galava*, eighteen Miles from *Lanchester*, I place at *Old Town* on *Alon Water*. This may be reputed *gratis dictum*, for Want of farther Proof. But that farther Proof, I hope, will be found in its Agreement with *Alone*. It is sometimes written *Galana*, which may be derived from the River, as *Galauna*, or *Glanalauna*.

Dr. *Gale's Galava* is *Walwick*, which he confesses agrees not as to Distance with *Anterchester*, his *Glanoventa*.

*Camden* saith, some have fancied *Walwick* to be the *Galana* of *Antoninus*. *Baxter* is for *Chester on the Wall*.

*Alone*, without all Doubt, is *Whitley Castle* on *South Tine*, on the utmost Border between *Alston* in *Cumberland*, and *Kirkhaugh* in *Northumberland*, but reckoned in *Cumberland*, whither we must go for the Proofs. The Way I would go to *Whitley Castle* from *Old Town*, points Eastward till it falls into the *Mayden Way*, leading through *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, and near *Caer Vorrán* going to *Bew Castle*, and thence falling into the *Wheel Causeway* of *Scotland*, which keeps pretty near to the *English Borders*.





A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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CUMBERLAND



AS a Part of the Country of the *Brigantes*, and afterwards of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, of the Division of *Deira*. It borders upon *Scotland* on the North; on the East hath *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*; on the South *Lancashire* and the *Irish Sea*; which Sea also washes it on the West Side.

There have been several Conjectures about the Original of the Name, none of which are to me satisfactory. *Camden* believes 'tis so called from the genuine *Britons* that inhabited it, and quotes *Marianus* for calling it *Cumbrorum Terra*. To fortify this Opinion he instances in the *British* Names of Places here, as *Caer-luel*, *Caer-dronoc*, *Pen-rŭb*, *Penrodod*.



*Somner*, who is quoted by the Right Reverend *Annotator*, derives it from the *English* Word *Cumber*, because it is encumbered with Lakes and Mountains.

As to the *Cumbrorum Terra*, we must remember that the Name of this County, as well as all the rest in *England*, is a *Saxon* Name. The *Britons* call themselves *Kumri*, but the *Saxons* call them *Welsh*. By *Welsh* we generally understand Strangers and Foreigners, and that the *Saxons* called the *Britons* so, as the *Romans* had named all Nations not in Amity with them *Barbarous*. To this Explication *Dr. Heylin* objects, in his *Help to English History*, that the *Britons* could not be called Foreigners and Strangers, because they were in their own Country. But certainly they might be reckoned such in respect to the *Saxons*. He will have it, that the Country is called *Wales*, and the Men *Wallish*, as descended from the ancient *Gaules*, the *Saxons* being apt to change (g) into (w). Thus, saith he, the *French* call the Prince of *Wales*, *Prince de Galles*. It is more probable, that the *French*, for Easiness of Pronunciation, have changed the (w) into (g). Yet it must be confessed, that *Walnuts* are in the *Welsh* Language called *French Nuts*.

*Somner's* *Cumbring* or *Encumbring*, is not a Name distinguishing enough, for the same may be said of the adjoining Counties of *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*.

If I may guess, I would rather look for it in the *British Comb*, a Valley between Hills; and that the old Name was continued by the *Saxons*. We have in *Cambridgeshire*, a Village, lying below a Hill, called *Comberton*; near *Roxton*, a Valley *Kelsey Comb*: So *Compton-Murdac*, in *Warwickshire*, whose Situation makes it called *Compton* in the Hole; and *Long Compton* in *Oxfordshire*,



*Combe Abbey in Warwickshire, and Combe in Surrey.*

'Tis possible this was named *Comb-morland*, in Distinction from *Westmorland*. A Part of *Staffordshire* is called also *Morlands*. The *Latin Name Terra Cumbriorum*, is perhaps of later Date than the *English*.

A Part of this County, and a greater Part of *Northumberland*, was cut off from the Body by *Adrian's Wall*. It was reckoned into the *Debateable Lands*, as Mr. *Innes* chooses still to call them, which lay between *Adrian's* and *Antoninus Pius* his Wall, and were the Cause of constant Strife and Debate. Not that all which was left North of the first Wall was reckoned not worth keeping, but that for the Sake of the best, the worst also must have been defended. And the horrid Wastes, which could not maintain any Inhabitants, must have Garrisons and Forts maintain'd at greater Expence, than even the most fruitful of the *Debateable Lands* could pay for. Besides, the *Itune Æstuarium* was a natural Limit, and a good Fence without the Wall.

Having said enough about the Wall in *Northumberland*, I shall only observe two or three remarkable Things. It has been remarked, that *Adrian's Wall* has in some Places the Ditch on the South Side, whence some have noted the Improvement of Engineering between his Time and *Severus*. Because this doth not suit with *Roman Sagacity*, others have denied the Fact.

The Truth is, there has been in some Places a third Wall, and the Ditch, South of what is called *Adrian's*, was North of that third. This very Wall might be made by *Adrian* too, by Way of strengthening the outer one, to which the Defenders might retire, being beaten from the other.

The Tradition of Pipes or Tubes quite thro' the Wall, to convey Intelligence by from Sea to Sea, seems to subsist meerly by the Want of examining how practicable such a Project is. Where can we see the like? Can we suppose the Voice to be continued a Mile from one Tower to another?

The Leaden Pipes they find in these Interstices of the Stones, might be for conveying Rain or other Water to its Cistern. If a Man blew a Horn it might be heard a Mile, unless the Wind were contrary and boistrous. In that Case 'twere but planting the Horns thicker, when an Alarm was to be sounded. What Force has the Voice to give Motion to the Air for a Mile together, confined in a Leaden Pipe? Let him that believes it make the Experiment for twenty Yards.

These Leaden Pipes were probably found in some Fort or Tower upon the Wall, upon whose Roof the Rain was catched, and carried forward to a Cistern. Water is not every where to be found near the Wall, and therefore the Rain might be preserved.

We find two Estates held here by Cornage, for blowing a Horn upon an Alarm, and being obliged to do it.

It is observable, That *Severus* his Wall takes in the Castle of *Carlisle*, which *Adrian's* had left out. *Adrian's* took in the City, and consequently the *Citadel* at the South Entrance to the Town. It came along just South of the present Castle.

Hence it is more than probable that the Spot where the Castle stands was not built nor fortified in *Adrian's* Time, but since. For the *Romans* made their Defence here, not in order to beat up the *Picts* Quarters, and to forage the *Debateable Lands*, but as a Stand against their Inroads, who are always supposed the Aggressors. It's true, the Ca-



ftle of *Carlisle*, and the Walls of the Town, consist of Stone of a *Roman* Cut. But those Stones, we may believe, came all out of *Severus* his Wall, or another built upon his Foundation. The *Danes* are said to have razed it entirely, consuming it by Fire, so that none of the Materials were fit to build with afterwards.

The late Dr. *Todd* left behind him a *Latin* History of *Carlisle*, in Manuscript, which must be highly acceptable to the Curious, and which would probably give Light to discover many Errors that have prevailed. But the small Number of real Antiquarians our Island can boast of, discouraged him from publishing.

A Military Way leads through this Country from *Carlisle* to *Perith*, so through *Westmorland* to *Lancashire*, upon which the second Journey of *Antoninus* is made. Another vicinal one we have from *Perith*, to the Wall mentioned in the fifth Journey. There is no doubt to be made, but a Military Way led into *Scotland* but that is what we have already taken Notice of upon *Northumberland*. Nor can it be denied but the present Road from *Carlisle* to *Edinburgh*, looks like a Military Way. And though according to the *Itinerary*, there is no Station upon it farther North than *Carlisle*, nor could be at the Time of *Adrian* or *Severus*, this being the Limit; yet when *Julius Agricola* and *Lollius Urbicus* had carried their Arms farther, and made their Defence between the *Frith* and the *Irish* Sea, *Bremenium*, which must lie in *Scotland*, had a vicinal Way to it, and Communication with *Carlisle*.

As to the Name of *Carlisle*, it hath been so long called *Luguwallum*, that to deny it will be counted Innovation and Madness. If Possession can give Right, *Carlisle* hath got it. Yet if Truth may take Place, I conceive we shall find it otherwise,

wife. If the Numbers of the *Itinerary* are to be regarded, and I don't know what the *Itinerary* is good for without them, it will appear, this cannot be the Place. Farther, if another *Luguvallum* can be found elsewhere *Ad Vallum* answering to the Numbers, and another Name for *Carlisle* can be found, answering also to the Numbers, the Cause, though unwillingly, must be given up.

We have traced the Military Way leading hither from *York* to *Isurium*, and thence to *Catacactonium Merton*, at the Confluence of *Tees* and *Greta*. There are five Stages according to the *Itinerary*, from thence to *Luguvallum*. To *Carlisle* are but three, so that two more are to be sought for elsewhere. To *Brough* in *Westmorland* is the first, by the Name of *Lavatris*, at sixteen Miles Distance; thence to *Old Perith* in this County, at fourteen Miles farther, by the Name of *Verteris*; from *Verteris* to *Brovonacis* we go thirteen Miles more, and find our selves at *Carlisle*. What then can *Carlisle* be but *Brovonacis*?

The two next Stations in *Northumberland*, which have been mentioned upon that County, put the Thing beyond Dispute. Going by the Wall thirteen Miles we come to *Caer Vorran*, *Voreda*, where the Name is plainly remaining; and fourteen Miles farther by the Wall, we come to a Station upon *Tine*, within a Mile of *Walwick*, to which Place this Station seems to have given Name, and in which Name appear the Remains of *Luguvallum*.

Thus is *Luguvallum Ad Vallum*, according to the fifth *Iter*. And this seems to have been the Occasion of that peremptory fixing *Luguvallum* at *Carlisle*, because there we arrive indeed *ad Vallum*.

It will be asked, how *Carlisle* is derived from *Brovonacis*? It is a Question I cannot answer, but



but by saying, as well as from *Luguvallum*. There's only the Affinity of the Letter (l) that one can pretend to above the other.

*Brovonacis* seems a *British* Name *Latinized*. It hath no Appearance of a Word originally *Roman*.

Mr. *Baxter* hath an Etymology for this Name tolerably natural, though he thinks not of *Brovonacis* here, but with *Camden* finds it at *Brougham* in *Westmorland*. The Dean of *York* objects to their Scheme of bringing it within three Miles of *Voreda*, and in respect to the Numbers, places it at *Kendale*.

*Broavonaue* is his *British* Word, which he explains into *Arx Fluminea*. If the first Syllable will signify a Fort, we are sure of *Avon* for a River. *Eden* is considerable enough to be called The River, by Way of Eminence, and the *Picts* or *Britons*, whoever possessed *Carlisle*, had Occasion enough for Defence against their more Northern Neighbours.

The modern Name must be allowed *British*, from beginning with *Caer*. How then came the *Saxons* not to give it a Name of their own? Or why did not the *Britons*, after the *Roman* Times, for they, if any *Britons* named it, call it by the same as antiently it had been called? This gives some Countenance to *Camden's* Conjecture of *Cumbrorum Terra*, and that this County was after the *Saxon* Conquest inhabited by the *Aborigines Britons*. But then we have *Caer Vorran* too, called by its *British* Name, though that lies in *Northumberland*. I leave the new Name to those that can trace it up, having the *Itinerary* to countenance me in fixing the old one here.

It is possible the present Name was that of some chief *Pict*, who led up his Country Men, and took it from the *Britons*, upon the *Romans*  
de-

deserting the Island : Or it might be the Name of one who held it out a long Time against the *Saxons*, by whose Name they, as Conquerors, thought fit to call it.

Hence to *Verteris* is, according to the *Itinerary*, thirteen Miles. And so we find it to a Place called *Old Perith*, upon the West Side of the Military Way from *Carlisle*. It is upon the River *Peteril*. Foundations of the Town and Fort, which stood towards the River, are daily dug up. All the Houses thereabouts are built with its Stones, and a Wall by the Road Side two Miles in Length. This was a Part of *Plumpton Park*, a Forest antiently continued from *Carlisle* to *New Perith*. In some Places we have still the Name of *Plumpton Walls*. This Place *Camden* takes Notice of, but would have it *Petriana*, from an Officer of the *Ala Petriana*, that hath left an Inscription. With Submission, that doth not prove the Name any more than the Altar in the Dean of *Carlisle's* Garden at *Salkeld*, does. *Deabus Matribus Transmarinis vexillatio Germanorum post Victoriam redeuns domum pro salute Rufi Fusci lubens merito.* Thus it is read there, and, I believe, right.

It is the Tradition of the Place, that this Stone was found at *Old Perith*. But Mr. *Gale* long since gave it us in his *Commentary*, as found at *Lowther* in *Westmorland*. So probably it was, for I have seen no where the same Inscription twice. This Forest was antiently stocked with that *Species* of Deer called, The *Roebuck*.

There are two *Country Keepers* here, as in *Northumberland*, who, by a County Tax, receive two Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to prevent stealing Cattle, and to pay for those that are stolen.

This



This *Verteræ* is indeed placed by all our Authors at *Brough under Stainmore*, and by them all with the same View of making *Carlisle Lugwallium*. In order to which, they break out of their Military Way, and trample upon the Figures of the *Itinerary*. *New Perith* is generally their *Voreda*, where we find neither Remains nor Distance. Mr. *Baxter* hath carried his *Voreda* to *Kirk-Oswald*.

From this *Verteræ* we have a Station at twenty Miles Distance, *Brocavum*. It is mentioned only in the fifth *Iter*, at twenty Miles Distance from *Verteris*, and twenty-two from *Lugwallium*. Some will have this mean the same as *Brovona-cis*. But then we must imagine the Figures as well as the Name to have undergone some very unnatural Change. I would go from *Verteræ* thro' *Brampton* to *Bewcastle*, and back from *Bewcastle* by the *Mayden Way* to the Wall, and keep the Wall Causeway to *Walwick*, near the Station upon *Tine*, where I fixed my *Lugwallium*.

I would not go to any Station through *Carlisle*, then to turn upon the Wall, because I don't find we are any where, by the *Itinerary*, carried through a Station, but that Station is named.

This is said to have been a Castle of the King's. In Records *Camden* saith, it is *Bueth Castle*, named, as he judges, from that *Bueth*, who, in the Time of *Henry* the First, had got almost the entire Government of these Parts.

The Stone mentioned by our Author serving now for a Grave-stone, inscribed, *Leg. II. Aug. Fecit*, may have been Originally set up here by that Legion which is known to have been in these Parts, and to have left many Memorials yet in being. He judges it brought hither, because this Place came not into his Scheme as a Station.

There

There has been a late Discovery about *Long Meg and her Daughters* at *Salkeld*, not far from *Verteræ*. The Ground is ploughed within the Ring, it is not round enough to be called a Circle. In the Middle were lately dug up some square Stones, which are thought to be the Foundation of a House or some other Building. About 300 Yards to the North-West, on the Banks of *Eden* is a Piece of Ground moted in, all together about an Acre.

To find the Meaning of this Monument we should examine deeper for the Meaning of the Stone-work below. The upright Stones are perhaps by Way of Victory and Triumph over a Monument of some more antient Conqueror; perhaps a *Danish Pagan* Monument upon demolishing a Cross.

The last Station of this County is *Alone*, in the *Notitia*; *Camden* reads it *Alione*. To him we are obliged for a Discovery of this, and farther, for a Proof it is such, from an Inscription found here. The Dean of *York* is thoroughly convinced this is the *Alone*, although *Walwick*, their *Gala-va*, is not reconcileable with the Numbers.

The New *Camden* chooses *Old Town* upon *East Alon*, because of the River's Name, and because it better agrees in Distance with his *Galana* and *Galacum*. But, with Submission, we had better break our Scheme, and make another; better try for *Galana* and *Galacum* till we can find them, than give up so glorious an Authority as this Inscription of the *Third Cohort of the Nervians*, printed at large in *Camden* upon *Cumberland*. *Alone* or *Alione* was, according to the *Notitia*, the Station of the *Third Cohort of the Nervians*, and here we find these *Nervians* confirming the Thing.

In *Camden's* Time the *Remains* gave Proof of a large Old Town on the Side of a Hill, which  
on



on the North had a four-fold Rampire, and one on the West. It stands, saith he, upon *Mayden Way*, which being a Stone-Causeway above ten Yards broad, shews it self in a desolate spungy Country, where is the Head of *South Tine*. This Causeway which comes out of *Westmorland*, and leads through the *Picts* Wall, towards the Wheel-Causeway in *Scotland*, gave him, doubtless, the Hint to look for a Town here.

This Wheel Causeway begins from *Bewcastle*, and seems to be a Continuation of the *Mayden Way*. It goes on in *Scotland*, not far from the Border of *Northumberland*. The Name seems to be from the *Wall* Causeway. The *Scots* have a different Pronunciation of some Words, as *Pleugh* for *Plough*. They mean, probably the Causeway that leads to the Wall. From *Carlisle* there was, no Question, a fair Military Way to *Edenburgh*. The Reason we have no Stations upon it in our *Itinerary*, must be, that they were deserted before that Time, when the Province was contracted by the *Picts* gaining Ground.

*Camden* observes a little River *Alon* runs into *South Tine* at *Alone*. It is probable the River *Tine* was once at that Place, and through all its Course called *Alauna*; and that this Station is named from that lost Name. The little Stream seems to have borrowed the Name of the greater, being too inconsiderable to have one of its own.

*The END of PART VIII.*

A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

WHEREIN

The Defects of CAMDEN are supplied, and the  
Errors of his Followers remarked :

The Opinions of our ANTIQUARIES are  
compared :

The *Roman* MILITARY WAYS traced ;  
And, The STATIONS settled according to the  
ITINERARY, without altering the *Figures*.

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With some NATURAL HISTORY of each County.

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By N. SALMON, LL. B.

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PART IX.

Comprehending WESTMORLAND, LANCA-  
SHIRE, CHESHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, WORCES-  
TERSHIRE, and HEREFORDSHIRE.

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Ὅν βεβάρειον καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνθρωποι ὃ τε πάντες  
ἁγιάζουσιν. —————

HOM.

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A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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WESTMORLAND,

**I**N the *Roman* Division, was possessed by the *Brigantes*; in the *Saxon*, by the Kings of the *Northumbers*, a Part of *Deira*. The Name is from its Situation, the most Westerly of the moory Part of *England*. In Figure it a little resembles a Heart, as it is divided, or rather what we call a Heart-Cake. On the North-West and North it hath *Cumberland*, on the East *Yorkshire*, on the South and South-West *Lancashire*. From this last it's separated at one Part by *Winander Mere*, famous for a Fish, something less than a Herring, called *Chare*, which is often potted and sent to *London*. The Bottom of this Lake is said to be a continued Rock, which, perhaps, improves the Taste of the Fish, as Gravel does that of Trouts in other Countries



This Country, horrid as it is to the South and West, hath on the North-East a more kindly Soil. It was a Blessing to the South Part of *England*, that these craggy Fels lay between them and the hungry *Picts*. The Country hardned the Inhabitants, made them patient of Toil and coarse Fare. And the constant Alarms they liv'd under, enured them to the Use of Weapons, and the Fatigue of War. The People hereabouts were a kind of Soldiers, to keep off the Inroads of the *Picts*. Their Border Service was so severe, it excused them from the Taxes paid in the South, as well it might.

To keep on with our Line and Military Way from *Carlisle* and *Old Perith*, we cross the united *Emmot* and *Loder* first, and afterwards the *Eden*. About *Kirby-Thore* we have an Interfection with the other Military Way, that leads from *Alone* to *Galacum*, and thence to *Lancaster*. Having crossed that Way, we pass through *Apelby* towards *Stainmore*.

*Brough* under *Stainmore* is our *Lavatris*, where was a Fort allowed by all Writers to have been *Roman*, though with one Voice they call it *Lavatris*. The prescribed Distance from *Old Perith* is fourteen Miles, which I confess to be long, but that may in some measure be owing to their being tedious. A Road Stony and Hilly both, must be always tedious. Here are three Villages of the Name of *Brough*. When the *Præfectus numeri Exploratorum* was cantoned here, as we find in the *Notitia*, 'tis probable the Station which stands in the *Itinerary* was deserted. The Country being subdued wanted not so numerous Garrisons. As they were *Exploratores*, one would imagine they took, on some Occasions, the Summit of the Hill for that Purpose.

The Pretence *Bowes* has to be *Lavatris* shall be examined before I leave this County.

From *Lavatris* I go to *Cataraetonium Merton*, sixteen Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*. Indeed, seventeen Post-Miles are paid for between these two Places. It is no Wonder that the Roughness of the Way should make Travellers complain of its being tedious, till they are perswaded into an Opinion, they have exceeded sixteen.

Our next Business is to trace the Military Way, on which the tenth Journey of *Antonine* proceeds through this County. This enters the County at the North from *Alone Whitley Castle*, as has been said upon *Cumberland*, at nineteen Miles Distance, as saith the *Itinerary*. It is what the People generally call *Mayden Way*, and comes to *Shap*, which I call *Galacum*. From hence the Military Way hath a Course as direct as the Mountains will suffer, by *Kendal* to *Lancaster*.

Before I say more of *Shap*, I observe that it lies at about five Miles Distance from the Road that leads from *Perith* to *Brough*. Therefore we may conclude there was a vicinal Way from *Perith* to *Shap*. And this must be the present Road, which passeth by the celebrated round Entrenchment, called *Arthur's Table*. It has been taken for a Place of *Justing*, and the two Heroes have been drawn in it on Horseback, ready to engage. Bating the Authority of Tradition, one would rather take it for a Cock-pit, or a Ring to wrestle in, the Ditch which is within the poor Wall of Earth serving to keep off a Crowd.

The modern History we have of *Shap* is, that it was once called *Hepe*. And this we have first from *Camden*, the Monastery here going by that Name. It seems to me that the Name may be better traced. It is a Market Town, which is a Rarity in such a Country, belonging to the no-



ble Family of *Wharton*. There stands in the Middle of the Town a small Building, the upper Part of which is a Room for the publick Business. It is called the *Moothouse*, agreeably to the old Judicature of *Swanimoot*, and *Wardimoot*.

This Family are of *Wharton-Hall*, in this County, made Barons of *Wharton* by *Henry VIII*. Their Seat is Neighbour to *Pendragon* Castle, whose Rhime is like to last longer than its Towers. It was occasioned, we are told, by a fruitless Attempt to bring the Stream into another Channel :

*Let Pendragon do what he can,  
Eden will run where Eden ran.*

From this Market, I suppose, the present Name arose. *Chepe*, we know, signified buying and selling. We have *East-cheap*, *Cheapside*, *Chipping Barnet*, *Norton*, *Ongar*. To *cheapen* a Thing is still in use. This *Shap* is the Way an *Englishman* would write what a *Norman* pronounced *Chepe*. The first Letter I presume dropt before *Camden's* Time.

*Shap* stands upon a Flat. All we have for our *Galacum*, is an Eminence North of the *Moothouse*, with a Defence which the Inhabitants reckon natural. It is a Rock that runs on like a *Vallum* to the Hill in a direct Course above the Road from *Perith* and *Lowther*. To me the Rock seems to have been hewed away, on purpose to make the Ascent difficult, and the Defence better. If this be really natural, it is such a Defence as an Engineer would have made, and answers the Purpose as well. I have heard there is another Hill in this Neighbourhood, upon the Brow of which the Rock is fortuitously in Shape of a Stone Wall.

What

What gives greater Countenance to make this a *Roman Fortrefs*, is the double Row of great Stones which *Camden* mentions, standing in a direct Line for a Mile together. He calls them Pyramids (some nine Foot high, and fourteen thick.) At present they are of no regular Form, and seem rolled down thither from some Rocks above. If they were Pyramidal in *Camden's* time, so much is worn away since, both of Form and Substance, that they are like to last but little longer, and could not be of great Antiquity when he wrote.

These two Rows of Stones are indeed continued for three Miles in the Road to *Kendal*. They are much larger from the *Moothouse* a Mile Southward, but may be observed two Miles farther to the second Bridge upon *Shap Moor*. The Intention seems to have been for a military Way. The Direction is sufficiently kept up by them as well as by an *Agger*. And had an *Agger* been made here, it must have been purely of Stone, worse, if possible, to travel upon, than at present.

The spongy Surface of the moorish Ground serves these Countries for Firing where they have no Coals. Their Turfs are called *Peat*. At *Carlisle* a Cartful drawn by one Horse is sold for Sixpence. Most of the Candles at *Shap* are a Rush dipp'd, or a little besmear'd in Tallow, which being plac'd obliquely, burns near a quarter of an Hour.

The Hills are stock'd with *Grouse*, black and red, as in *Wales*. The Red Game breed at top of the Hills, and stay all the Year round : The Black at the bottom, and go off when they are strong, to *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, and return hither in Summer to breed.



The Runts and Sheep that graze here upon the Precipices, seem to earn their Living by the Hazard they run. The Runts feed with one side towards the Declivity ; the Sheep with their Head toward it. The Hills are separated and fenced in by Walls of Stones packed together. In the Valleys is now and then a Cottage, with two or three pieces of Arable, which affords Oats.

From *Shap* we go through *Kendal*, standing above the *Western Bank of Can*, viewing the Ruins of the Castle, which is at the same height on the *Eastern* : Hence our Way leads to the Borders of *Lancashire* where *Burton* stands, through which we go to *Lancaster*.

*Lavatris* hath been as long and as universally call'd *Bowes* as *Brough Verteris*. *Bowes* stands upon a military Way, leading to *Brough* one Way, to *Ebchester* the other. As it stands in the Neighbourhood of so remarkable a City, as *Cataractonium*, by its Remains, appears to have been, there is no room to wonder it should have had its Altars and Sepulchral Inscriptions.

I put the Cause upon this Issue ; whether *Bowes* or *Merton* have the greatest Pretence to be a City ; whether *Cataractonium* may not justly receive its Name from the *Cataract* of the *Tees* ; whether any other *Cataractonium* at the Bridge or *Thorburgh*, shews the Remains of a City ; whether the Figures are not deserted in all those Schemes that place *Cataractonium* any where but at *Merton* ; whether they are not kept entire here, and consistent with the rest of those Journeys in which *Cataractonium* is visited.

One of these Places must be dropt as a Station, or the other cannot stand.



A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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LANCASHIRE



IN the *Roman* Times was inhabited by the *Brigantes*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, in that Division which was call'd *Deira*. It is bounded on the *North* by *Westmorland*, on the *East* by *Yorkshire*, on the *South* by *Cheshire*, on the *West* by the *Irish* Sea. In Form it comes near to *England* in general, broader towards the *South*, narrower towards the *North*, with its Creeks and *Æstuaries* on the *East* and *West*, much resembling the Map of *England and Wales*.

The Name it hath from the County Town, and that from the River *Lune*, on which it stands. 'Tis pronounc'd by the Inhabitants *Longcaster*; which Pronunciation probably was the Inducement to fix the Station here, where, we learn  
from



from the *Notitia*, the *Præfectus numeri Longo Vicariorum* was garrison'd.

Mr. *Camden* upon this County professes his Discouragements; yet he had got the Substance, though he miss'd the Shadow. He found every Station, but could not satisfy himself, because the present Names of those Places were very different from the ancient ones. Having found *Coccium*, he was inclin'd to throw it up for *Ribodunum*, because the first Syllable was like *Ribchester*. Judging *Bremetonacis* hereabouts, he was content to place it at *Overburrow*, rather than *Lancaster*, which he allows to be *Roman*, should lose its Derivation from *Longovico*.

We have two Military Ways from the *North* that enter this County, one from *Westmorland*, t'other from *Yorkshire*. The tenth Journey of *Antoninus* goes upon that from *Westmorland*; the second, upon that from *Yorkshire*. From *Alone* in *Cumberland*, to *Galacum* in *Westmorland*, thence in as strait a Course through *Kendal* and *Burton*, to *Lancaster*, the Way is visible, and the common Road at present. From *Galacum* in *Westmorland* I come to *Lancaster*, for *Bremetonacis*; at the computed Distance of twenty eight Miles; the Itinerary calls them twenty seven. The Account at present, is, of twelve to *Kendal*, eight to *Burton*, and eight to *Lancaster*. The Difficulty of the Way from *Shap* to *Kendal*, which is all upon a Rock, and up and down steep Hills, may have brought the Moderns to add one Mile to the Number. Of these Miles one had better walk two than ride one; however, the Inhabitants reckon them as good as *Newmarket Heath*. They say 'tis the Bye-Road in *England*, because 'tis as good in Winter as in Summer.

Dr. Gale and Mr. Baxter follow Camden in making *Overburrow Bremetonacis* ; the former indeed takes the Name from the *British*, which the *Saxons* call *Ingleborough Hill*, above *Overburrow*. They find, without question, *Roman Remains* there, but that is not enough to make it a Station. The *Dean* confesses the Distance from *Galacum* to *Overburrow* is of thirty two Miles instead of twenty seven.

I shall not go about to derive the Name *Bremetonacis*, having no Light at all to do it.

*Lancaster*, which Mr. Baxter is pleas'd to call *Lugandinum*, stands finely to command the Port and the Country. Camden mentions a Piece of *Roman Wall* standing, call'd *Wery Wall*. And Dr. Leigh, who was curious in his Enquiries through this County, *Cheshire*, and the *Peake*, gives an Account of Vessels found here, used by the *Romans* in their Sacrifices. What Camden saith of an old City raz'd by the *Scots*, where the *Friars Cloyster* stood, may have been a Part of the old *Bremetonacum* : His embracing the Opinion that the Town was removed to the *Green Hill*, seems owing to the Coins that have been anciently found about the Cloyster. Whoever views the Situation of the present Town upon the Port, and the fine Eminence upon which stands the Castle and the Church, will be apt to think the *Romans* could not have neglected that Spot for any other near it ; but they might have continued their City as far.

Nature hath furnished the *Lancastrians* with a fine Opportunity of Trade. Vessels of seventy Tun go hence to *America*, and carry off some Hard-Ware and Woollen Manufactures : But the Country hereabouts is so thinly peopled, by reason of its Barrenness, and the wrong Sort of *Pierrerie*, that it cannot carry off the Sugars and  
other



other things brought hither. And *Leverpole* lies so much better, upon a fruitful Neighbourhood, as to be a successful Rival.

The old Castle-Gate is entire and handsome. In the Shire-Hall, above the Bench, are the King's Arms, with W M above ; and below, *Let Judgment run down as Waters, and Righteousness as a mighty Stream.*

From hence I go to *Coccium Ribchester*, twenty Miles, as saith the Itinerary. One way toward the *South*, as has been observ'd, led from *Almonbury* to *Manchester*. This upon which we are going, takes in *Ribchester*, and then goes to *Manchester*. The Ridge of Hills that divide this County from *Yorkshire*, have on each side a Military Way.

Dr. *Leigh* is of Opinion, the City was called *Coccium* from the *Prænomen* of *Nerva*. *Camden* allows two Military Ways to it, one from *York*, t'other from the *North*, through *Bowland Forest*. The latter was more visible in his Time, than at present, the other by *Gastang*, being altogether in request, leading to *Preston* ; for *Preston* rose out of the Ruins of the other : It is, indeed, in a better Situation, nearer to a Sea-Port, and upon a small Eminence, which makes it clean and delightful. There are also Traces of a Military Way from *Ribchester* over *Preston Common*, near the Horse-Race, pointing towards the *Æstuary* of *Ribble*, where probably the *Romans* had a Port, now under Water.

The *Roman Remains* at *Ribchester* are without Number, mention'd by *Camden*, and the *Annotations*, and most at large by Dr. *Leigh*. The Doctor is not satisfied what was the Use of the Anchors found hereabouts ; they have been found in other Parts of *England*, small as these are, and History will explain their Meaning. In the Meadow

dow-Ground, between St. *Alban's* and *Verulam*, they have been found in clearing the Ditches. The Kings of *England* had, close by, a Pleasure-House, at *Kinsbury*, whence they took the Diverſion of the Water frequently. Theſe Meadows were one great Fiſhpool, which the River made that runs through them. The Hiſtory of the Abbey informs us, that the Courtiers uſ'd to come down for the Pleaſure of being upon this Water, and became ſo burthenſome Guests to the Monastery, that the Abbot at length obtain'd the Houſe of the King, and Liberty to drain the Pool. The Anchors to their Veſſels might be eaſily broke off, or loſt here.

*Ribcheſter* might have a Forge for an Anchor-Smith. Its Neighbourhood to the Sea, and its Military Way pointing thither, will juſtify ſuch a Conjecture ; without putting our Imagination upon finding another Courſe for the River, or a Tide to come up to it.

Hence we go to *Mancunium*, by every body allow'd to be *Mancheſter*, ſeventeen Miles, ſaith the *Itinerary*. The Miles are, indeed, long, and longer in the *South* than *North* of *Lancashire*, which I can't account for, but that one Part of the Country was under one *Regulus*, the other under a different one, who had different Weights and Meaſures. The Miles between *Preſton* and *Winwick* are as long as theſe. The *Britiſh* Name of the Place is thought to be from *Maen*, which ſignifies Stone. The Church and College ſtand upon a Rock above the River.

There is a Place *Southweſt* of the Town, call'd *Alport*, containing about ſeven Acres of Ground ; it is upon a Flat, and ſeems to have been anciently defended by a Foffe, and Wall of Stone : The Wall is yet in part to be ſeen on the  *Eaſt* and *North* Sides. *Camden* mentions *Alport* in a Park  
of



of the Earl of *Derby's*, call'd *Mancastle* : He means, probably, this, though the Name of *Mancastle* is lost. This might be a Part of the College Lands granted to the Earl upon the Dissolution of *Edward VI.*

*Dr. Leigh* is fuller upon this Place, but calls it not a Camp: It seems to me to have been originally a sort of *Castra Exploratorum*, which at first defended only with Earth, was in the *Saxon* Times enclosed with a Wall.

*Manchester* is a fair Town, and for its Buildings and Manufactory deserves the Name of a City : Its modern Exchange, new Church, Square, are handsome. Private Buildings encrease every Day : Its College hath several times suffer'd by the Avarice of the Age ; and when a new Founder or Benefactor shin'd upon it, some Demolisher came in by Fraud or Force, to keep them humble. Their Library hath a fair Prospect of being encreased, one Hundred Pounds being its Yearly Revenue for Books and the Salary of a Librarian. Hence we go on to *Congleton* in *Cheshire*. The Military Way seems to lie by *Alport*, through *Knotsford*.

The subterraneous Fir-Trees found in this County, are brought to oppose *Cæsar's* Account, that none of them grew in *Britain* ; there are indeed Proofs enough of them in *Staffordshire*, *Herefordshire*, and in *Scotland*, as well as in *Lancashire* ; and we need not go to *Noah's* Flood to solve the Difficulty ; for we can't believe *Cæsar* speaking of any more of *Britain* than he had seen, and in that Part there were none. The burying of these Trees seems to be from the hanging of Soil about the Boughs, which the Stream carried down till they were entirely covered. In all the Falls of them that I have enquir'd into, the Boughs lie one Way, which  
proves

proves it was a strong Wind that threw them down.

About *Newton* and *Wigan* is Plenty of Pit-Coal, some of which is fetch'd into *Cheshire*. One Sort they call *Kennel*, perhaps from *kindling*, because it burns more freely than the rest; it is shining, black, and smooth: Out of it they make Salt-sellers and Snuff-Boxes, by a sort of *Lusus Artis*; for they are not very durable, being neither able to bear a Fall, or much Heat: This Coal serves the Poor instead of a Candle.

This Country is tolerably fruitful, except the Mountains and the Mosses; yet it hath some Appearance of Poverty, which seems rather Appearance than Reality. The Bread of the common People is made of Oats. Oats grow here most kindly, and the Cakes made of them are equal, if not preferable, to the black Bread other Countries afford, who mix Rye or Barley, and make it four, or keep it till its mouldy, that it may go the farther: Then the poorer Children go Barefoot; and so they do in some Parts of *Cheshire*, which is not an unfruitful Place; Custom seems to dictate it, and the Ground free from Flints makes it more tolerable. *Preston*, which, going from the *North*, is the first Place where Bread, Stockings and Shoes are generally seen, hath perhaps, for that Reason, its Epithet of *Proud Preston*.





A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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CHESHIRE

**A**ccording to the *Roman* Division of *Britain*, was inhabited by the *Cor-narii* ; during the *Saxon* Heptarchy was a Part of *Mercia*. In Form it is irregular, nearest to a Triangle. It hath *Lancashire* on the North, from which it is divided by the River *Mersey*, and its *Æstuary* ; on the West is *Flintshire*, and the Sea ; on the South it touches upon *Denigbshire*, *Flintshire*, and *Shropshire* ; on the East, on the Counties of *Stafford* and *Derby*. A North-East Point runs up to *Yorkshire*, not far from *Blackston'edge*, and the *Cambodunum* of *Antoninus*.

This County is nam'd from the City of *Chester*, and was by the *Saxons* call'd *Cestre-Scyre* : The ancient *Roman* Name was *Deva*, from its Situation on the River *Dee*. Thus it is in *Ptolomy*,  
*Antoninus*,



*Antoninus*, and *Ravennas*. It appears to have been a Colony, written *Col. Divana*, where the twentieth Legion was in Garrison. The Coin hath it, *Col. Divana L. X X Viçt.* In some Inscriptions mention'd in *Camden*, belonging to this Place, we have V V after the X X, one of which is agreed to mean *Viçtrix*, the other *Valens*, or *Valeria*. The *British* Name of this Place, I mean of the *Britons* cotemporary with the *Romans*, or *Britons* after the *Romans* left the Island, is *Caer-Leon*, by which is meant, *the City of the Legion*. To this sometimes is added, Great as the *City of the great Legion*; and sometimes is added its Situation upon the *Dee*: Its present distinguishing Name of *Westchester*, is from its *Western* Situation, and to avoid Mistakes, since there are many *Chesters*. The Bishop writes himself *Cestriensis*.

This is certainly the fair Derivation of the Name, which if we had not, we should guess it to be from the Country of Cheese; since the best in the Island is made here, and of a Sort which no other Country affords: The Land naturally produces this by a specifick Quality, as much as *Yorkshire* doth fine legg'd Horses.

This County had the Privilege of a Palatinate given to its Earls upon the *Norman Conquest*; it seems to be for the same Reason as the Bishops of *Durham* were invested with such a Power. As the Bishop was to repel the *Scots*, the Earl of *Chester* was to curb the *Welsh*, whose Incurfions were as troublesome as the other. *Camden* observes, that though this Power is call'd *Palatine Power*, and the Jurisdiction to *Lupus*, the Conqueror's second Earl, was as great as could be convey'd to a Subject, the Title of *Comes Palatinus* is not in the Grant, nor in any antient Records; which shews this to be a



more modern Name, and introduced some time after.

*Lupus* his Tenure was *per Gladium*. The whole County was given to him and his Heirs as freely *by the Sword*, as the King held the Crown of *England*.

Cincture of the Sword was the Form of Knighthood ; but this giving Possession of a Country to hold by the Sword, seems to express the same Title to it as *William* held the Crown by. For though at one time he insisted upon the Will of the *Confessor* for his Title, thinking some would more willingly accept of him that Way, than coming in by Force, especially since the Nation had the *Confessor* in so high Esteem : Yet when the Sword had done his Work for him, he scorn'd to disown his Benefactor, but gave it the Honour of setting the Crown upon his Head.

This was the Plea of *John Earl Warren* in *Henry the III'd's* Time, for the holding his Lands in *Warwickshire*, when a *Quo Warranto* was brought for him, to shew by what Title he held them. Before *Roger Zouch*, Chief Justice, he insists upon the Merit of his Ancestor to be the same as the Conqueror's was. A Manuscript in the *Bodleian Library* relates his Answer to this Purpose, — *Produxit in medium Gladium antiquum & evaginatum, & ait, Ecce Domini mei, Ecce Warrantum meum. Antecessores vero mei, cum Willielmo Bastardo venientes, conquesti sunt Terras suas Gladio, & easdem Gladio defendam a quocunque eas occupare volente ; non enim Rex terram per se devicit, sed Progenitores nostri fuerunt cum eo participes & Coadjutores.*

*Henry VIII.* took down these Princes Palatine from their high Station, yet left them many Priveleges above other Earls, which continue to this Day. The Descendants of the Norman Heroes,

roes, for some Generations, we find kept up the Spirit of their Ancestors. The Conqueror must be allow'd in Fortune, if not in Courage, superior to the rest of the Age; perhaps he was so in both. His Success before he made his desperate Attempt here, I call it desperate, because he burn'd his Ships, resolving to carry his Point, or die in pursuing it, had been so amazing against those that would have defeated him of the Inheritance of the Dutchy, that he seem'd really confirm'd in the Opinion, nothing was insuperable to him. The Generals he pick'd out to share the Danger with him, were Men of tried Courage, and Ability in War. The Name of these terrible People seems to have influenc'd those descended from them, who, with their Estates, inherited the Spirit of their Fathers, from whom it would have been so great a Disgrace to degenerate.

*Henry VIII.* would hardly have taken that for an Answer which *Earl Warren* gave; nor would *Warren*, with all his high *Norman* Blood, have given it to *Henry VIII.* but that the King was brought to a sort of Level with his Barons, and though a Man of Spirit, could not exert according to his Resentment.

The *Britons*, or their *Bards*, have attributed some particular Sanctity to the River *Dee*, making the Name signify *Divine Water*. *Camden* from *Ausonius* has observ'd, that a Fountain sacred to the Gods, was call'd *Divona* in the Language of the *Gauls*, which was the same with that of the *Britons*: He adds, that before the memorable Battle between the *Britons* and the *Saxons*, the former kiss'd the Earth, and drank of the River *Dee* with a kind of Devotion.

If there were any such Regard paid to the Stream, it probably was amongst the lowest *Brit-*



tons, cotemporary with the *Saxons* ; that the Monastery of *Banchor* standing upon it, gave the Title, as we have *Holy Land*, we may have also *Holy Water* ; or that the Monks of that Place, which were, according to some Accounts, twelve Hundred, according to others, two Hundred, being put to the Sword by the barbarous *Saxons* upon the Bank of this River, the Place and the Neighbourhood was held in a kind of Veneration.

Our seventh Part of the *Survey* ended with *Lancashire* ; from whence the second Journey of *Antoninus* brings us to this County. From *Manchester*, *Mancunium*, or *Manucium*, we come to *Congleton*, eighteen Miles, the *Condate*, as 'tis generally thought, of the *Romans*. The Military Way to it is not so visible as to make one sanguine upon the Discovery of it. There are two Roads that lead to it from *Manchester*, one by *Knotsford*, the other nearer to *Macclesfield*. The first seems to have been the *Roman*, because it passes by the Fortrefs *South-West* of *Manchester*, whereas the other never comes near it.

At *Congleton* are no Remains to ascertain it a Station. The Distance is right, both from *Manchester* and *Westchester*, and the Situation worthy of *Roman* Choice. The Consent of all antient Authors may be also put into the Scale, though perhaps, the first Syllable of the Name was a principal Inducement. The River *Dan* hath a Confluence here with a Brook, by *Camden* call'd *Daning Schow*.

This *Daning Schow* is a *Saxon* Name. Considering Names are not always given with a profound Meaning, and sometimes upon slight Hints and Occasions, I would guess this *Schow* to be the same as *Sceo*, with us a Shoe ; that the little Stream here falling into *Dan*, makes with the *Dan* a kind of Horseshoe. The Ro-

man



*man* Name seems to have been taken from the Confluence ; I guess it a Corruption of *Condante*, which I suppose a Contraction of *Condavante*. Two *Avons* or Streams meet here ; but then we must have the Latin *Con* join'd with the *British Avon*, of which I am not fond enough to carry farther than the Mention of it.

Of the Moderns, Mr. *Baxter* and Dr. *Stukeley* are both for making *Condante Northwich*, though they pretend not to any Remains there, but only alledge the proper Distance from *Manchester* and *Westchester*, which I can by no means find out, except they have a shorter Measure for Miles than ever was heard of, and such as will not serve them from Station to Station any where else.

They do not so much as give *Condante* a fair Hearing, which has a Situation much preferable to the other : It stands pleasantly, upon the side of a dry Hill, and is well water'd ; about it are many small Eminences, but none of them shew any *Vestigia* of an antient Fortrefs. The Town may have been wall'd in. Here are to be seen in the Fences of the Town, and in several Buildings, square Stones that seem to be of *Roman* cut : But on that I do not insist as Proof, any more than what about eighteen Years ago was found in digging a Cellar at the next House to the Bridge ; because *Roman* Remains may be found at a *Villa*, or a *Prædium*, which are not enough to convince one these were *Roman* Cities. Five empty Jars were dug out here, the top of them being half a Yard below the Surface of the Earth. They contain'd, as the Labourers say, two Gallons each : They were small at top and bottom, as was usual among the *Romans*, and probably were Wine-Vessels.



At four or five Miles distance are two Mountains, one towards the *North*, call'd *Cloud*. Another long Ridge there is parting *Cheshire* from *Staffordshire*.

*Congleton* has only a Chapel of Ease, under *Astbury*, the former very slenderly provided for. The Addition of twenty Pounds *per Annum* lately made, is said to be the Whole, except Fees. By Contribution two Hundred Pounds were given, upon which two more of the Bounty came in.

Dr. *Leigh* in his Natural History of this County, allows *Condate* to be *Roman*, but mentions no Remains that he met with at it. *Coudate*, according to our Scheme, answers in Distance to *Mediolanum* Knightly in *Staffordshire*. *Mediolanum* hath been plac'd in *Montgomeryshire*, which can never be made to agree in Distance with *Condate* at *Congleton*, or *Northwich*. Yet the tenth Journey of the *Itinerary* fixes one of these Places eighteen Miles only from the other.

From *Condate* we go to *Deva Chester*, twenty Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*, and such is the Number. That it hath been a Colony is prov'd from Inscriptions and Coins, and *Roman*, from the Remains frequently discover'd there. Its Situation was happy to prevent any Inroads from the *Britons*, whose Mountains reach almost hither; and its Harbour must have been to Trade and Travellers of great Advantage. Such, Mr. *Camden* saith, there hath formerly been, which is now choak'd up with Sand. *Liverpool* in *Lancashire*, on the *Æstuary* of *Mersey*, carries off the Trade of all these Countries. *Chester* stood as well for Trade as the other, and better for a Passage to *Ireland*. It hath been razed within the Memory of History, once by the *Northumbers*, and once by the *Danes*; so that its  
antient

antient Form is lost. At present there is a Wall embattel'd, upon which is a walk round the City, such as at *Newcastle upon Tyne* for some Part. The Castle where the Courts are still kept, stands finely above the River. One Fashion is particular here, which is call'd walking under Piazza's. There are Rows, as they are called, for People to walk in, which are cover'd over by the Houses, and the Shops are between these Rows and the Street; but they make the Passage dark, and sometimes they have Steps to go down and up, crossing Alleys or Lanes that go into the main Street: The Dirt is carried from hence into the Rows, where no Sun or Wind comes to dry it up.

An Altar dug up here in the Year 1663, hath confirm'd the Account that the twentieth Legion, or Part of it, lay here in Garrison. The new *Camden* reads it thus,

*Jovi Optimo Maximo Tanaro  
Titus Elupius Galerius  
Præfens Gubernator  
Principibus Legionis Vicesimæ Victricis Valeriæ  
Commodo & Laterano Consulibus  
Votum solvit lubens merito.*

The Dean of *York* reads it the same Way; but mentions the Conjecture of another Great Man upon these two Words, *Præfens Gubernator*: *Prideauxius in Commentariis suis ad Marmora Oxoniensia legit PRÆSENS GUA, Præses Gunethæ seu Guinethæ, nec sine optimâ ratione cum ista pars Cambriæ vel ab hodiernis incolis vocetur Guinedh.*

Mr. *Baxter* chooses to make the Words *Præses Gunæcei*, and what others make *Principibus*, he makes *Primipilus*.



For the Word *Tanaro* he translates it, *Jovi Tonanti*, as the Dean had done before him.

In this Title of *Jupiter* seems to be the greatest Difficulty ; and I believe the Word not yet understood, but there is room for guessing. The Power of *Thundering* is comprehended in *Maximus* already : They derive it from the *Celtic*, or *British Taran*, to Thunder. To help out this, there must be supposed an erroneous Transposition of two Letters.

But farther, I don't find in other Inscriptions, that the *Romans* express'd themselves according to the Language of their Provinces, but according to their own : They wrote for *Romans* to read ; therefore a *British* Name for *Thunderer*, and a *British* Name for a District unlatiniz'd, wants better Authority to support it.

The Original seems not to have been very fair, but injur'd by Time ; otherwise the Word *Præsens* and *Præses* would not bear a Dispute : And if this will, so perhaps will *Tanaro* ; if it could have been *istam aram*, or the like, the Sence would have been compleat. We have several Instances of the Word *Aram* written at large : One is mention'd by *Camden*, and Dr. *Gale*, found at *Riechester* in *Northumberland*, where, we have upon that County observed, the grand Military Way leads from *Bishoprick* into *Scotland* to our *Bremenium*. *Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Aram instituerunt Numini ejus. Cæpione Charitino Tribuno votum solverunt libentur merito.*

The Dean ascribes the following to *Thornbrough*, near *Cattarick Bridge*.

*Deo qui vias & semitas commentus est. T. IR-  
DAS S. C. F. V. L. L. M. Q. VARIUS VI-  
TA-*

TALIS ET B. COS. A R A M S A-  
C R A M R E S T I T V I T —

In that at *Chester* we can't understand *Restituit*, but another Word for erecting it we may; then what is commonly read *solvit*, must be *solvens*.

The want of Military Ways from *Chester*, and to it, such, I mean, as are distinguishable by their Breadth, Straightness, or stony Causeway, may silence our Complaint, that in many other Countries they are not to be known, though the Stations of those Countries are notorious. Whether the *Romans* made them every where alike, every where with the same Trouble and Expence, may very well be question'd. Those into the *North* and *West* are yet most visible, and there was most Occasion for marching their Forces. In some Parts of *Lincolnshire* there seems to be an *Agger*, never broad enough to travel upon, but with a raised Crest from Station to Station, as if the Road were to be ascertained by it, rather than minded. For upon a Heath open to Sun and Wind, there could never be Occasion for a Causeway, or for any Repairs to it. But in deep Countries, where the *Fossi* goes through *Warwickshire*, or the *Northern* Military Way, by *Standgate Holt*, and *Sawtry* to *Stamford*, there must have been an *Agger*, or it would not have been passable.

We must then either admit that the Stones have been pressed into the Clay so deep, that no-body finds them; or that the Clay hath an assimilating Quality in so many Centuries, of turning Stones into its own Substance.



If the first were true, some Incident or another would lay the Stones open, either Drains for the Land, or Water-Courses from Houses, or rapid Brooks after a hasty Rain would uncover them. At *Darking Church-Yard*, in *Surrey*, and farther on the Military Way towards *Sussex*, such an *Agger* has been found. The Reason that it is not more commonly seen, may be, that the Earth, in which they are bedded, is not of a Kind to dissolve them, and convert them to a softer Substance.

I am inclin'd to the latter Way of solving the Difficulty, by the assimilating Property of the Clay. In *Devonshire* we find the Borders of Gardens consisting of good Mould, gradually becoming Stone; and from the dissolving Property of a moister Earth, Stones may, perhaps, lose that which at first grew out of the Earth. We daily see some Buildings mouldring by Frost and moist Air. The *Lamina* peel off and decay, as well as Bricks and Timber, though not so soon. Some Stone in a sandy Country is but concreted Sand, which will not bear the Penetration of the Air.

No Man can question but the Legion at *Chester* had Military Ways to pass upon; and if none notoriously such are to be found, none that have a Pretence above a common Highway, it must be attributed to the Teeth of Earth and Time. I believe, throughout the Island, we have ten Military Ways lost and unknown, for one that we are sure of; nor is it to be expected that a Road through heavy Lands, of later Years perhaps enclosed, or one whose Materials have been pillaged to erect or repair another that lies better for the present Traders and Travellers, should be as visible  
as

as those where Rocks were cut away for their Passage, or Hills cut through and levelled, where no-body can find a Profit in effacing it.

I believe we are frequently upon a Military Way, which we know to be such no otherwise than the Stations direct us; for however manifest these Roads were twelve or fifteen Hundred Years ago, it is generally owing to the Pains of more modern Inhabitants, than any Traces of them are left.

Farther, the Military Ways that the *Romans* must have gone upon from one Station to another, were sometimes so much round about, that a succeeding Age would not find their Interest to keep them up. Upon the *Watling Street*, particularly from *London*, by *Chester*, *York*, *Cataraetonium*, and so into the *North*, the Windings are so many, that we can't believe those that had no Business to visit Garrisons would keep to them. It is, indeed, improbable that the *Romans* themselves, in their Marches *Northwards*, where, about the Decline of the Empire their Troops were chiefly employ'd, follow'd the Course of *Antonine's Itinerary*, but struck out a nearer Way from *York* by *Borough-Bridge* and *Pierce-Bridge*, to *Bishoprick*.

Of this there has been a Hint in our seventh Part, upon *Yorkshire*. And if the Figures of the *Itinerary* are exact, as I have ever found them, and the surest Guide, the splendid Appearance of a *Roman Way* parting at *Thornbrough* in *Richmondshire* from the other that goes to *Greta-Bridge*, must be of later Erection than the *Itinerary*, or no Military Way at all.

It is every Man's Delight to find a Military Way, and therefore every Man's Talent.



I see no Reason for giving up Cities and Summer Camps, because we cannot point out always where the *Romans* passed to them. We are beholden very much to the *Saxon* and *Norman* Names of *Street* and *Portway*, or we should be more at a Loss to patch up the Schemes we are so fond of.

This puts one in Mind of the Road from *Chester* to *Bonium*, which though in *Wales*, and therefore out of my Province, shall be mentioned, because it is the single Link of the Chain from *Blutum Belgium* to the Coast of *Kent*, out of the Notice of this Survey.

*Banchor* is the Place upon the *Dee*, ten Miles from *Chester*, as saith the *Itinerary*; the Distance is so exact as to have pleased all Authors, and the Remains too. *Camden* brings it under the County of *Chester*, though he owns the greatest Part of it to be in *Flintshire*, and the other between *Cheshire* and *Shropshire*. He observes from *Malmsbury*, that some Time after the *Norman* Conquest, here was a vast Heap of Ruins; but that nothing at present remains, besides the Name of two Gates which were a Mile asunder, and in the intermediate Space *Roman* Coins are found.

He takes Notice of the Name of *Malpas* in *Cheshire*, which he supposes occasion'd by the Badness of the Road leading near it to a ruinous Castle that stands upon an Eminence, to which the Ascent is rocky and difficult. But he will have it from the *Latin*, *Malus passus*. The *Saxons* would not have call'd it by a *Latin* Name, but rather *Ill-Street*, whence *Elstree* in *Hertfordshire* is corrupted. That *Vill* lies upon the *Æglan-Street*, the *Via molesta & dolorosa*, which Abbot *Leofftan* repair'd between *St. Alban's* and

and *London*. The *French* Name may have been as antient as the *Confessor's* Time, who introduc'd that Language and their Customs as much as he could.

As the *Watling-Street* led near this Parish, and, probably, through it from *Chester* to *Ban-chor*, the Name of *Malpas* may have been more probably taken from the Decay and Difficulty of a Military Way, than from an ill Ascent to a Castle.

A Castle which *William Rufus* built near *Bamborough* in *Northumberland*, to curb the Rebel *Mowbray*, who kept another thereabouts for a Skulking-Place, he nam'd the Tower of *Malvoisin*.

The Salt Springs of this County are describ'd by all that concern themselves in its Natural History. These are peculiar to *Cheshire*, except one at *Droytwich*, in the County of *Worcester*.

The Pits whence they have their Salt Water, either lie all the Way by the River *Weever*, or but at a little Distance from it. The Vein of Salt Water spreads in some Places to both Sides the River *Weever* and *Dan*. There was, about thirty five Years ago, a remarkable Law-Suit, commenced by a Proprietor of the Salt-Works, against a Person that drew up the Water on the other side the River: By Agreement of both Parties, a *Herefordshire* Jury were to decide the Matter. They went down and view'd the Place, and by Experiments they saw made, were convinc'd that the New Work was a Prejudice to the Old; when a Quantity of Water was drawn at the New, that Quantity was found wanting at the Old.

The



The Altar discovered at *Cunsccliffe*, near *Pierce-Bridge*, in the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, produc'd by the new *Camden*, and *Dr. Gale*, has been made use of to prove the *Condate* of *Antoninus* is not in *Cheshire*; but this has not pass'd upon our best Authors: They have too much Regard to the Order of the Journey, and the Distance from *Chester* and *Manchester*, to place it elsewhere for an Inscription, which they do not understand.

If *Condati* were the Name of the Town where this Altar was erected, there was no need of writing it. We find those that put them up giving an Account of themselves, of their Post in the Army, or of their Family; but it is from concurrent History that the Place is ascertain'd. *Condati* might be a Man's or a Woman's Name; or the Letters composing it may design more Words than one; or it might be set up in the *Bishoprick* by a Friend or Relation of one that died at *Condate*. The Inscription is, *Condati Attonius Quintianus, M E N E X C C I M P.*

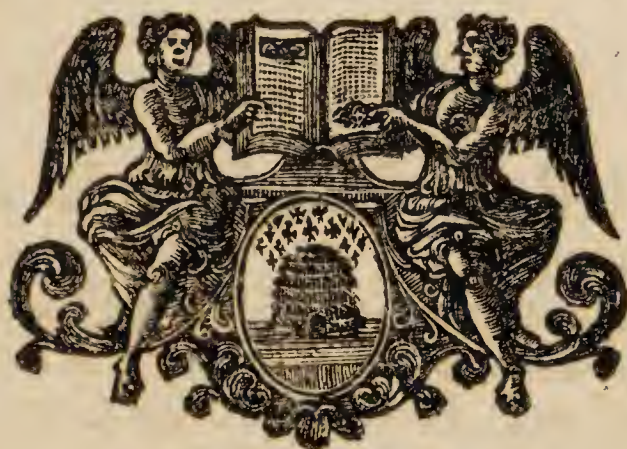
If I may indulge a Guess at the first Part, it is, *Attonius Quintianus Condati mortuus est, &c.*

The Epitaph of *Perk in a Legh*, and his Son *Sir Peers*, in the Oratory of *Macclesfield Church*, could hardly be set up before the Time of *Edward IV.* nor indeed so soon. In the Time of the three *Henrys* it would not have been suffer'd that a Follower of *Richard II.* should be praised for that unfortunate Righteousness.

And one can hardly imagine that *Sir Peers*, taking Part with the Son of him that beheaded his Father, should merit Commendation after the Tide was turn'd: We don't, indeed, find him commended for more than fighting on the successful Side, in which he lost his Life.

The

The Father's Virtue was, probably, the Parent of the Son's Necessity. The Heroic Blood that was in him, was not lost in a Dispute about Title at Home, but in a National Quarrel Abroad. The Inscription, whenever it was made, was probably set up about the Time of the Union of the Families under *Henry VII.*







A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
*E N G L A N D.*

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S H R O P S H I R E.



IN giving an Account in what *Roman* Division every County lies, it must be confess'd no Certainty can be arriv'd at. Before the Limits of Counties were fix'd, two grand Alterations were made, neither of which had a constant Regard to more antient *Roman* Appointments, if, indeed, they had any Regard at all. The grand Confusion in which *Britain* has been more than once overwhelm'd, has very much obliterated the pristine Face of the Island. Cities have been plough'd up, Fortifications razed, Havens choak'd up with Sand, and Promontories wash'd away. On the other hand, the Sea has retaliated on one Coast what it carried off from another, and by the help of  
the

the Wind thrown up Barriers of Sand for a Fence against its self. Lands under Water have been drain'd to Pasture and Tillage. Rivers have been confin'd to their proper Current, and by being navigable, have tempted Men to settle upon their Banks, and erect Towns in Wilds and Forests. The ancient Limits, which were Earth Walls and Ditches, have not been understood from the super-addition of more modern Mounds. The Sea, the Rivers, Mountains, and *Vestigia* of Cities and Fortresses are the only certain Rule to us to find the ancient Districts: Nor were these always upon so remarkable a Boundary as a Stream, but just as Conquest had determin'd, when the weakest Side was forc'd to give up what they could not maintain.

The first Occasion of new Limits, by which the old grew in disuse, was the Conquest of the *Saxons*. The *British* Monarchy erected upon the going off of the *Roman* Force, lasted but a little while: They gave up one Country after another, to the insolent Invaders, which were fenced against the rest for a Time.

Then the *Northern* People, *Jutes*, *Angles*, *Mercians*, that transplanted themselves by Invitation of the successful *Saxons*, erected Limits against the *Saxons*, and against one another: Of these we see the *Devil's Ditch*, and three more between *Newmarket* and *Chesterford*, besides another *South* of *Icklingham* in *Suffolk*, running parallel with the River; so that 'tis hard to distinguish which of these were *British*, which *Saxon*. *Wandike*, in the *West*, seems to be *Saxon*. That call'd *Offa's Dike*, running from *Caerleon*, and pointing, as it's thought, to *Westchester*, the other, *Urbs Legionum*, is known by the Name to be *Saxon*.



After the Heptarchy was swallow'd up in the Monarchy, and Counties were erected, it's visible enough this Division proceeded not every where with regard to the Limits of those Kingdoms. Though we have sometimes a Number of Counties making up one entire Kingdom, in other Places we find that ancient Division unregarded. *Hertfordshire* particularly lay, one Part in *Mercia*, t'other in the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*. This Division, though by some ascribed to *Alfred*, has been prov'd elder than his Reign, the Shires from which the Earls bore Title, being plainly mention'd in History. The Sub-division of Hundreds and Tythings, which passes for *Alfred's* doing, has not yet been more justly ascrib'd to any other Reign : But as to the Hundreds, Dr. *Braddey*, in his Account of *Alfred's* Life, excepts to *Ingulphus* attributing the Division to him. For Proof he brings *Affer*, contemporary with that Prince, whose Life he wrote, expressly mentioning *Osfic*, Earl of *Hampshire*, *Ethelwolph*, Earl of *Berkshire*, and *Eanwolph*, Earl of *Somersetshire*.

From the History of *Alfred's* War with the *Danes*, the Age of the *Devil's Ditch* may be guess'd at. After this King, justly stil'd Great for Valour, Piety, Probity, Prudence, Learning, and all the amiable Ingredients of a publick Character, had subdued and brought his Enemies to Terms, he consented to let them possess, according to *Malmsbury*, *Northumberland*, and the Kingdom of the *East Angles*, to hold of him by Fealty and Allegiance. Then we may imagine that Ditch was made ; because there is Mention of a Ditch in the *Saxon Annals*, from which Ditch to the *Ouse*, *Edward* the Elder is said to have wasted all the Country.

In the glorious and universally allow'd Character of this Prince, it is hard to find a Flaw if we look for it, and barbarous to expose it when found. He is, indeed, chargeable with Excess of Goodness, and this Excess is to be reprov'd, because it is apt to return heavy upon its Author's Head.

Who can read this Prince's History without interesting himself, though at this great Distance, in the amazing Turns of his Fortune? He no sooner succeeded to the Throne, but he tried his unequal Force against the *Danes*, in the Battle of *Wilton*: Victory at first shin'd upon him, and lifted him up to the Expectation of carrying the Day, then humbled him by an entire Defeat. He literally, *stumbled, fell, and was not found*: He fled before his insatiable Adversaries, was forced to the Life of a Bogtrotter, and to seek Shelter in Fens and Woods of *Somersetshire*, where he had Exercise enough for his exalted Talents.

Thence he tempted his desperate Fortune, and with the Strength of three oppressed Counties, made one brave Effort for Liberty and his Kingdom, in which he was Victorious. The routed *Danes* escaped to a Fortrefs, which they maintain'd against him, 'till Famine made them give in up. The merciful Conqueror receiv'd *Godrum* their King, and many more of his Followers, into Favour, and gave them the Countries of the *East Angles*, and *Northumberland*, upon their turning *Christian*. He expected this Crew of Pirates and Plunderers should be bound up by the Rules to which their new Religion obliged them, and, contrary to their Savage Habit, be *New Converts* in Reality as well as Profession. He might have



foreseen what this came to, in the Reign of his Son: For as Religion is given up for Interest, it may be as easily embrac'd for the same. And had it not been from an erroneous Confidence in the insidious Pretences of distressed Hypocrisy, he would, for the sake of himself and his Kingdom, have sent them Home to practise Christianity in the *North*. That Religion which taught him to take Pleasure in making Profelytes, taught him at the same time Jealousy and Self-Preservation; nor could he, without too much of the *Dove*, act as if he were of that Opinion which is ascrib'd to *Machiavel*, *That the Christian Religion has given up Good Men as a Prey to the Bad*.

Mr. *Camden* hath in general ranged *Shropshire*, under the *Cornavii*, yet excepts that Part which lies on the *Welsh* Side the *Severn*, as belonging to the *Ordovices*. He admits also, *that some small Parcels on the East side of Severn, which belong'd to the Lords Marchers were laid to this Shire not long since by Act of Parliament*.

'Tis impossible to come at these *Roman Limits* at present, yet we have their Cities sometimes mentioned as the Head of a District; therefore if we are sure of the City, we may be so far sure of the other. And as the *Ordovices* went so far beyond the extreme *Eastern* Border of this County, as to have one of their chief Cities in *Staffordshire* bordering upon this County, it is highly probable they possessed the whole *North* of this County, on both Sides the River, quite to *Staffordshire*, in which stands the *Mediolanum*, as I presume, of *Antoninus* and *Ptolomy*. From the latter I conclude the Country of the *Ordovices* reach'd into the *North* Part of *Staffordshire*; because he saith,  
*Medi-*

*Mediolanum*, which I call *Knightley*, is one of their chief Cities; and that the *Cornavii* had the South of *Staffordshire*, I presume, because *Ptolomy* makes *Urioconium* one of the two chief Cities of the *Cornavii*, which City, according to my Scheme, stood at *Wrottesley*, as I have said, upon *Staffordshire*.

I take this Opportunity to give the *Ordovices*, as their due, a Part of *Staffordshire*, as far at least as *Knightley*, because upon that County it is omitted; and the County is, in general, said to belong to the *Cornavii*, because the greatest Part of it did so.

During the Heptarchy, *Shropshire* was a Part of *Mercia*.

On the North it hath *Cheshire*, on the East, *Staffordshire*, on the South the Shires of *Worcester* and *Hereford*, on the South-West it touches upon *Radnorshire*, and for its Western Border has the Counties of *Montgomery* and *Denbigh*.

In Figure it is nearest to Oblong, with frequent Indentures on every Side.

Its Name is from the Shire-Town *Scrobbesbury*, now *Shrewsbury*. This is generally derived from the Brushwood, of which the Ground was full before the Town was built: We call this sort of Wood *Shrubbs* at this Day. The *Normans*, not being able, or not being willing, to frame their Mouth to such an uncouth Sound, soften'd the Name into *Slopps-bury*, whence the *Latin Salopia* was formed.

Mr. *Somner* would help us to a more edifying Etymology, not being satisfied with this: He gives us our Choice to derive it a *Scrobe*, from a Ditch, because the Town is almost environ'd by *Severn*, as with a *Fosse*. If this would bear, there's a better Pretence for bring-



ing it from *Fosse*, the numerous Fortresses that are about this County. But it must at once be set aside for want of Precedent, that the *Saxons*, who gave the Name, ever imposed a *Latin* one.

This large County, by reason of its Neighbourhood to *Wales*, has been anciently full of Fortresses, greater or less. The Mountains are so near, whence a Force might on a sudden be poured, without previous Notice of their assembling, that it has been the Policy of every Possessor to be as secure as he could on that Frontier. *Roman* History mentions *Ostorius* building Forts about the Rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*. Here are the Carcasses of many fortified Places, *British*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Norman*: And more modern ones have been erected upon the Foundations of some of these. Yet about the Time of the lower Emperors, when the *Romans* had peaceable Possession here, and were united by Marriage and Interest with the *Britons*, we don't find above one *Roman* Garrison of this large County mention'd in the *Itinerary*.

I am aware that there are three generally allowed in this County, *Rowton-Castle* for *Rutunium*, *Wroxeter* for *Urioconium*, *Okenyates* for *Uxacona*. These are the second Journey of *Antoninus*, and follow one another in the Order they stand here.

*Rutunium* I find in this County, but not at *Rowton*, to which Similitude of Sound had carried it. The other two I have accounted for in the seventh Part of this Survey upon *Staffordshire*, fixing *Urioconium* at *Wrottesley* in that County, *Uxacona* at *Wall-Litchfield*. *Rowton-Castle*, near *Cause-Castle*, hath been pitch'd upon by  
all

all our Authors, except Bishop *Stillingsfleet*, who would have it at *Drayton*. There is no Pretence at either Place of *Roman Remains*. The former pleads Distance from *Wroxeter*, but then it must have its *Mediolanum* at *Meivod* in *Montgomeryshire*, which is not to be found; and if *Remains* were to be found there, they could not answer to *Condate* as they must be made to do.

*Uxacona* is, by *Camden*, placed at *Okenyates*, where is neither Situation or *Remains*, only the Pretence of lying upon a Military Way. Dr. *Gale* owns he should never have look'd for it here, but for the Military Way. He assents to *Camden*, but would alter the Figures, blaming the Copyers. Mr. *Camden* was here at a Loss, but must make up so many Links to his Chain. He is the more easily assented to, because, as the Thought was his, the Blame will lie chiefly at his Door. He is, indeed, Principal in the Dispute, but a Second ought to be thoroughly satisfied in the Goodness of the Cause he supports. Mr. *Baxter* reproves this placing of *Uxacona* for want both of Distance and Antiquities. He would bring it to *Meerton*, near *Aqualet*, in the Neighbourhood of *Newport*, where it doth not appear he has either of those Evidences he wanted at *Okenyates*.

*Wroxeter* I call *Rutunium*, which stands from *Knightley Mediolanum* twelve Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*. Here is a fair Road to it through *Newport*, which Name has a Pretence to a Military Way: Again, from *Wroxeter* to *Wrottesley*, our *Urioconium*, we have eleven Miles, the Distance of the *Itinerary*.



The Name of *Wroxeter* is, in all Probability, derived from *Wreeken Ceaster*, or the City near the *Wreeken*: Thus it serves no Scheme, nor injures any, having no Pretence of Etymology from the *Latin*. Mr. *Baxter*, indeed, is for reading the *Latin* Name, *Veroconium*, from his supposed *Ουερινονιον* of *Ptolomy*. He will have *Wroxeter* to be corrupted from *VVerocceaster*: And he will have the Mountain *Wreeken* receive its Name from the City. In this he will hardly gain any Man's Assent, that considers Mountains and Rivers were before Towns, and that we have every where Instances of Towns nam'd from them.

*Wroxeter* is remarkable for its Extent and Situation. The Traces of the Walls shew it to have been about three Miles in Circumference. The Blackness of the Soil shews the Quantity of Timber, and other combustible Materials destroyed in the burning of it. The *Old Work*, as it's call'd, discovers the Ruins of a great Building. The Remains of the Arches are guess'd to have supported their Bathing-Houses. Coins are found here frequently in Ploughing, but such as have lain so long loose, and in the wet, that they are almost eat up with Rust, and cannot be understood. The Walls appear to have been nine or ten Foot thick in some Places, the *Fosse* remaining.

Its Situation discovers it to have been of great Importance: It stood upon the only Ford of the *Severn* hereabouts; there is none below it: Thus it commanded the Passage of the River. *Ostorius*, probably, built here one of his Forts upon the *Severn*. There is a Question made, Whether the Stony Foundation found in the Bottom of *Severn*, be the Remains of a Bridge,

Bridge, or of a rais'd Ford? If it was *Roman* Work, they would hardly have made a Bridge where they could do without it.

It is presum'd *Shrewsbury* rose upon its Ruin: For after some *Danish* Ravage, when the whole City was razed, it was the same thing to build it in another Place as there; nay, it was easier to begin upon fresh Ground, than to remove Rubbish: Bridges by that time might be in Use, and if a Bridge were built, the Depth of the River was not regarded. The Situation of *Shrewsbury*, encircled by the *Severn*, was then eligible both for Strength and Convenience of Water, and is inferior to few or none in *England*.

The Camps upon the Borders of *Herefordshire*, to this Day, amongst the Inhabitants, keep up the Memory of the Action between *Caradoc* and the *Romans*; one goes by his Name, call'd *Caer Caradoc*, and commonly the *Gair*. This is described in *Camden*, upon a Rock accessible but on one Side, its Trenches cut also out of the Rock. Another call'd *Coxall*, near *Bramton Brian*, is also described overgrown with Oaks, whence *Caradoc* is suppos'd to have been beaten by *Ostorius*, before he took that which goes by his Name.

We can't see *Bridgnorth* standing upon a Rock above the River, without thinking we are following *Ostorius*. This Fortrefs could not be mis'd by him, though built over and over as long as Castles had been in *England*. *Camden* delivers down a *Romantick* Action here, of *English*, shall I call it, or *Norman* Bravery? *Henry II.* was besieging the Rebel *Mortimer* here; an Arrow was by *Hubert de Saint Clere* intercepted, by the Interposition of his own Body, which was  
coming



coming at the King : He saw, I presume, the Bow drawn, for the Arrow must have gone too swiftly for his Eye : He lost his own Life, and sav'd the King's. *Henry* was a brave Prince, that would lead up his Army within Arrow-Shot ; he deserv'd such Followers as *Hubert*.

This Action merits a Place in all Court Tapestry, as a Copy for those that come crowding with Lives and Fortunes. We are content to allow this inimitable Gallantry ; since we are not like to raise ours to this heroic Height, 'tis hardly fair to bring down *Hubert* to our Level : Yet there's room enough to believe *Hubert* had a Chance to receive the Bolt upon his Shield, or that the Fortune of a brave Man might divert it from his Breast, and he should still have the Honour of having expos'd his Life for his Prince.

We may observe in the late Trial of *English* Courage, between King and Parliament, there were Strokes on both Sides coming up almost to this. They that had the worst Cause shew'd they had not the worst Blood. The Spirit that on the Cavalier Side was kept up by Sense of Honour, is thought to have been maintain'd as strongly by Enthusiasm on the other : Not that the Leaders in that wretched Cause are to be complimented with an Opinion that they believed themselves ; the Notions they instill'd were suitable to the *long-ear'd Rout* that follow'd them. For their own Part, their Courage was hardened by escaping those Dangers they had been afraid of. They saw themselves the successful Instruments of laying Royalty in the Dust, and from the sinking State of the Adversary Cause, concluded their own must rise.

Here

Here was a Skirmish at *Bridgnorth* in those Times, as appears from the Epitaph in the Church-yard, of a *Bedfordshire* Gentleman who lost his Life for the King ; if we must call that Life lost, which was better laid out, than it would have been in hanging or starving.

Which of them, when he came to be arraign'd at the Bar, did not wish himself in the Field again, with his Sword in his Hand, to try his unequal Fortune, rather than to be baited first, and hang'd afterward ? rather than to hear *David* and the Prophets blasphem'd for his Conviction ; and the Apostles crucified, by being made Patrons of such Saints, by having their Doctrine perverted to shed innocent Blood.

The printed Trial of Captain *Burleigh* gives one Horrour. This brave Man was tried before one Serjeant *Wild*, at *Winchester*, upon the Statute of the 25th of *Edward III.* having caused a Drum to beat up at *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*, for the King. The Jury are said to have been squeamish till they were enlighten'd by *Steel* the Attorney. He ask'd them, *If they did not believe the King was virtually in the Parliament ?* So they found the Bill.

The Captain's Wife petition'd *Wild* for her Husband's Body, to bury it ; to whom, saith the printed Trial, he answer'd, *That he thought he should do her a Discourtesy in it ; for if his Body were suffer'd to hang there, the Cavaliers that came by would say, There hangs honest Captain Burleigh, that was true to his King.*

The Water that is us'd at *Bridgnorth*, is, with great Trouble, carried up a steep Hill from the River.

On the *Cleebill*, whence the Coals are brought, is another ancient Camp. There were, some  
Years



Years ago, Coals brought from thence, by the Name of *Kennel*, meaning Kindling Coals : These seem'd to be the same which they have about *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, which will give Light instead of a Candle, and are made into Salts and Snuff-Boxes.

The *Severn*, which runs through this County, hath an old Story belonging to it, which *Camden* affords the Mention of, from *Geoffrey*, that its *British* Name is *Havren*, being that of a Virgin which was drown'd in it.

This brings to Mind an old Poem which is talk'd of in *Wales*, describing the Fountains of the *Severn*, the *Wye*, and the *Rydal* rising on *Plinlimmon* in *Montgomeryshire* : These are call'd *Three Sisters*, who agreed to make a Visit to the Sea in the Morning. *Severn* was up very early, and took her Compass through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Gloucestershire* ; *Wye* rose later, and took her Journey through the Counties of *Radnor* and *Hereford*, fell in with her Sister near *Chepstow* in *Monmouthshire*, and went Hand in Hand to the Ocean ; but *Rydal* indulg'd her Dreams, and lay so late, she was forc'd to take the nearest Road to *Aberystwith*.

The River in the *Northern* Part of this County, call'd *Rodan*, upon which stands the Town of *Wem*, gives room for a Conjecture, that hereabouts was the Division between the *Cornavii* and *Ordovices* ; at least, that there has been some Limit of a Country here in some Age ; and this Age, whenever it was, must be elder than the Heptarchy, because the whole County, and farther *North* and *South*, was compriz'd in *Mercia*. *Ir Odyr* in *Welsh* signifies the Limit. Thence the River *Rodir* in *Kent*, the River *Rothing* in *Essex*, seems to be named. And considering  
Medi-

*Mediolanum Knightley*, in *Staffordshire*, is to be taken under the *Cornavii*, and excluded the *Ordovices*, this River *Rodan* might be a proper Meer or Boundary between them.

On the *South* Border of the County stands *Ludlow*, at the Confluence of the *Teme* and the *Corve*: Its *Welsh* Name signifies the *Prince's Palace*; and a Princely Situation it is. The Town stands upon a rising Ground, having open and clean Streets: The Castle is upon a Rock, hanging over the *Corve*. Here the Lords Presidents of *Wales* kept their Courts 'till the Revolution. Since, the *Welsh* Chancery Office is kept at *Lincoln's-Inn*, in *London*. The Town is wall'd in, and hath five Gates to it: The Castle, where the Palace is, makes an august Appearance. Upon the Gate of the inward Ward is this, without any thing to discover when it was written, or by whom,

*Ingratis Hominibus Loquimini Lapides.*

A Chamber in the outward Gatehouse, was the Apartment of the renowned *Butler*, where he wrote the first Part of his *Hudibras*; the Market for Earthen-Ware being under his Window, help'd him, doubtless, to the Observation upon which he founded his Similitude, when he was describing the Triers of the Times, who judg'd of Gifts by external Talents,

*As Men try Pipkins by their ringing.*

This inimitable Piece seems to have had two Views; the one to correct Poetry too luxuriant. Imitation of the *French* had made the Poets strain for Rhimes, cramp the Sence, and multiply



tiply Expletives. This he reproves in the uncouth Rhimes of his own Work, and in his Description of theirs, when he saith,

*One Verse for Sense, and one for Rhime,  
We hold sufficient at one time.*

His second Intention was to expose the Hypocrisy of the Times ; drawing to the Life the Motive upon which his errant Saints acted ; shewing them with and without their Disguise.

In this he has succeeded beyond compare : For as Painting is to make the Person handsomer, and like, Satyr is to make him uglier, and like.

By the Excellence of his Performance, he has in some measure defeated the End of it. Some of his Readers endeavour'd to justify themselves where he reproves them, by Excuses he has thrown in their Way, from common Frailty, and appearing Force : Others were so pleas'd with the Poignancy of the Vehicle, they overlook'd the Moral, and applauded the Fable. The Knight whom he principally design'd to draw, is said to have had the Book always lying in his Parlour-Window.



A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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WORCESTERSHIRE



S by Mr. *Camden* esteem'd in the District of the *Cornavii*; and so some Part of it may be, and perhaps, the greatest Part: But the City of *Worcester*, if it be the *Brannogenium* of *Ptolomy*, and that *Brannogenium* be the same as *Bravinium* of *Antoninus*, must be found amongst the *Ordovices*: It is, indeed, but Conjecture that these two Names belong to the samē Place. *Bramenium* being a Station of the *Itinerary*, we have Measure to direct us to find it; not so for the other.

I am content to let *Brannogenium* alone 'till somebody gives better Light to it. But if it be *Bravinium Worcester*, the Limit of the *Ordovices* and *Cornavii* must run pretty near the present



present Division of *Staffordshire* from *Shropshire*, because the Boundary must leave out *Wrottesley* to the *Cornavii*, on the Side of *Shropshire*, and must take in *Knightley*, which lies farther North to the *Ordovices*.

It is not fit to disturb an antient Settlement, and bring *Worcestershire* under the *Ordovices*, for the sake of making the two above-mentioned Places the same: It makes the Division unnatural, running in and out, contrary to Practice: It charges the *Itinerary*, or the Copier of *Ptolomy*, with a Blunder; for the Names are written very differently, and one of them must be wrong.

We may then, 'till better inform'd, take *Worcestershire* into the *Cornavii*, and believe there is room enough somewhere among the *Ordovices* to provide for *Brannogenium*.

During the Heptarchy *Worcestershire* was in *Mercia*.

It is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*, on the East by *Warwickshire*, on the South by *Gloucestershire*, on the West by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*.

Its Figure approaches nearest to a *Rhombus*.

The present Name is a little alter'd from what the *Saxons* call'd it, *Wirecestershire*, the County being denominated from the City. I make no doubt that the Name comes from the Forest of *Wire*, a Part of which is known about *Bewdley*; and that it hath been extended as far as *Worcester*; so the *Saxons* called it the *Fortress in the Forest of Wire*. He that considers the Extent of the antient Forests of *England*, both before and after the *Norman Conquest*, will make no Scruple of believing this of *Wire* was much larger, or it would never have had the Name of Forest.

The

The reason of the largeness of Forests in the *Saxon* and in the *Norman* Times, is very different: They were left by the *Saxons*, because there was Land enough besides for the Use of Pasture, and Tillage as much as they wanted; and because the Poor had the Benefit of the Herbage for their Cattle, and the Wood to burn. They were encreased by the *Normans* for the sake of Hunting; for these *Normans* were, in both Senses, *Nimrod's* Hunters of Men and Beasts too. They did not only turn the Royal Lands, which had been disforested to Forest again, but added out of their Subjects Estates as much as they pleased. That of making the New Forest in *Hamshire*, where thirty six Parish-Churches were pull'd down, and the People sent to find their Living where they could, was but one Instance amongst a great many of the Kind. More than half the Lands of *England* are supposed to have been laid to Forests, or by their Privileges and *Pourallees*, made of little Benefit to the Owners, who became the Slaves and Creatures of Regarders, Verdurers, &c. to be publickly robb'd, and spunged out of all they had.

This was one of the principal Grievances complain'd of in the Time of King *John*, and his Son, which, at length, was in some measure redressed, when the Necessities of our Kings made them part with these Royal Privileges to their Subjects for Money, which they raised to purchase them.

Our *Saxon* Kings had more Humanity. Their Delight was rather in building and endowing Religious Houses, and being, indeed, Religious themselves. Dr. *Braddy* speaking of the History of their Times, saith of it, pag. 109.



“ A Man may pick out Matter for strange Ad-  
 “ miration, when he shall observe the fre-  
 “ quent Fastings, the fervent Prayers, the large  
 “ (and I had almost said) profuse Alms of those  
 “ Times; what stately and magnificent Fabricks,  
 “ Churches, Palaces, and Monasteries, were  
 “ built and founded in those Days; what plain  
 “ and unlearn’d Zeal; what Obedience, Quiet,  
 “ and hearty Devotion then possess’d the Minds  
 “ of the People, when in two Hundred and  
 “ twenty Years time, thirty *English Saxon* Kings  
 “ and Queens left the World, and enter’d into  
 “ a Religious Solitude.

The *Normans* we find built Monasteries too,  
 and those that came after them, but they were  
 fondest of the fighting Part of their Religion.  
 They bore the Famine and the Fatigues of War  
 more patiently than religious Self-denial; and  
 posted to the *Holy Land*, where they had the  
 Sport of Fighting, and the Credit of support-  
 ing Christianity at the same time. They enur’d  
 their Nobles to Feats of Arms, obtain’d the  
 Prize from all Nations that went in Defence  
 of *Palestine*, and were crown’d with Holy  
 Lawrels.

Whoever looks at the antient Perambulations  
 of the Forest of *Essex*, may observe so many  
 Towns and Villages disforested, and particu-  
 larly excepted out of the present and latter Pre-  
 cincts of it, as to convince him it was once  
 very near, if not all such, from *Stepney* to *Har-  
 wick*; the small Spot, which goes by the Name  
 of *Waltham* or *Epping* Forest, and the other,  
 much smaller, of *Hatfield* or *Tokely*, being all  
 that is left of that vast Wild. In our Survey of  
*Essex*, in the second Part, Forests are treated of  
 more at large.

*Worcester* I take to be the *Bravinium* of the Romans, a Station of the twelfth Journey of *Antoninus*, twenty four Miles from *Magnis*, which I call *Kenchester* in *Herefordshire*, twenty seven from *Urioconium*, which I have called *Wrotesley* in *Staffordshire*. What Works the Romans had here, it does by nothing appear. Most probably they had only a Fortrefs of Earth on the *East* Side the River, where the Castle or Monastery stood. The lofty Roman Walls *Camden* speaks of from an old Parchment-Roll, will not support the Conjecture of their having a City here. This could be but Tradition, and the Town had been razed, and rebuilt several Times before the Date of any Parchment-Roll. Nor will *John Rous's* Authority, cited in the Annotations, for the Foundation being laid by *Constantius Chlorus*, singly gain Belief for a thing so long ago, to which no corroborating Circumstances are found. Here are no Roman Urns, *Hypocausts*, *Pavements*, *Bricks*, *Coins*, or other Antiquities spoke of. All which adds to the Probability that this was but a Fort in a Forest, one, perhaps, erected by *Ostorius*, or *Agricola*, to command the *Severn*, and the adjacent Country.

The Glory of *Worcester* is owing to the Saxons, and to the Saxons after Christianity flourish'd. *St. Oswald* contributed most of all to its Grandeur, by expelling the married Clergy, and encreasing the Number of Regulars, who were the Pope's Standing Army, and always carried the Day against Secular Priests, whether married or unmarried. There might in some few Reigns be Encouragement to the Parochial Clergy, but that Inclination was soon overborn by a Foreign Interest.



The Zeal of our *Saxon* Princes was admirable; but 'tis strange they could never see nor suspect the Pope's usurp'd Dominion over them: Strange that they should suffer his Tyranny over their Temporalities. Was it not Subjection enough to take him for their Oracle in Doctrine, and, which is farther, in Discipline, but in the Management of their worldly Goods he must have the Disposal and Controul? It was no Point of Religion, but meerly of Politicks, whether the Seculars or the Regulars were to be encouraged. It would have been no Innovation in Religion, to provide against the starving of the Parochial Altars, to afford such Maintenance to the Parochial Clergy, as should have kept them above Contempt, and have qualified them for that Hospitality which would have added Regard to their Office.

However reasonable and decent this had been, we find the Care of the Laity, and those that officiated for them in the most religious Ages, for such I may, with great Truth, call that of the *Saxons*, postpon'd to the encreasing and enriching of Monasteries. These were under the Pope's Banner; these frequently disputed Power with the Bishops of their Diocese, and carried their Point; out of these he could squeeze more than *Peter-Pence*, upon one Pretence or other.

The Effect of this Monkish Avarice, supported by Papal Encroachment, is felt to this Hour. All our meager Vicarages are owing to their rapacious Hands. The Owners of Lands were perswaded to give them the Tythes, for Masses for their Souls, to last for ever, and for the perpetuating their Name: And themselves made Vicarages of the rest, to starve the Parochial Clergy, and encrease the Number of Regulars.

And

And if we consider how cheap these Parsonages were sold at the Dissolution, we can't help wishing they had been settled upon the Parochial Altars. If the Money raised by the Sale of all the Lands of the Monasteries, and of the Tythes together, supplied the King's Expences but one Year, the abating the Price of the Parsonages would not have been considerable; nor have they been seen the most thrifty Possessions to their new Owners.

Mr. *Camden*, and Mr. *Baxter*, both of them, make *Worcester Bravinium*, and *Branogenium* too. Dr. *Stukely* calls it *Branonium*, whence he chooses to bring the *Welsh* *Caer Wrangon*. The Right Reverend *Annotator*, quotes Archbishop *Usher* for writing it *Guorangon*.

The Dean of *York* makes *Rushbury* in *Shropshire* *Bravinium* “*Cambricè seu Britannicè Brwynen est Juneus*, Stationem hanc esse *Rushbury* “*in Salopiâ*, qua propter velim esse; & hoc suadet distantia a *Magnis* tum recta semita quæ “*per oppidum hoc Urioconium* ducit.

The Dean rejects *Worcester*, as forty Miles out of the Way. We are to remember the same learned Author places his *Urioconium* at *Wroxeter*, and his *Magnis* at *Old Radnor*. *Rushbury* does, indeed, lie in a Line from *Old Radnor* to *Wroxeter*, but its being so, and its Etymology, is all the Evidence. I have already fix'd my *Urioconium* in *Staffordshire*, and *Magnis* will be found, I presume, not at *Radnor*, but in *Herefordshire*.

*Worcester* lies a great deal, indeed, from this Line, but it has a proper Situation on the *Severn*, to have a Communication with *Kenchester*, with *Wrottesley*, with *Gloucester*, with *Alcester* in *Warwickshire*, upon the *Watling Street*. With-



out *Worcester* we have nothing in the County challenging *Roman* Remains. And supposing it to be all Forest, we can't imagine such a Tract of Ground, with the *Severn* running through it, to have been wholly neglected by the *Romans*, not to have had so much as its *Exploratores* against Surprise. Dr. *Stukely*, indeed, calls *Droyt-wick Roman*, and the *Salinis* of *Ravennas*, as he does *Upton* the *Xpocessa* of the same Chorographer, because Coins have been found there. The former of these two Mr. *Baxter* calls *Castle Donington*.

There is a rais'd Way between *Worcester* and *Alcester*, on the Edge of the County, called the Ridge Way. There is a pav'd Way from *Kenchester*, leading to a Passage of the *Lug*, and so towards *Ledbury*, pointing to *Worcester*. There is a Way from *Worcester*, crossing *Shropshire*, and pointing towards *Wrottesley*. The other leads by *Upton*, already mention'd for its Coins, to *Gloucester*.

In the *Annotations* on *Camden*, we have it disputed, whether the *Tumulus* near *Spetchley*, have its Name from *Oswald's Law*, *Oswaldi Lex*, where the Constitution for married Priests was promulged. It is observ'd, that *Edgar's* Charter gives that Name to the Place where *Oswald's* Hundred Court was to be kept, and that the whole Hundred took its Name from thence.

*Low*, or *Law*, in other Counties sometimes signifies a Hill. The *Barrows* we see frequently are by some call'd *Lows*, as Sir *William Dugdale* has taken Notice. *Brinklow* he believes nam'd from the Hill there. So *Oswald's Law* may mean no more than a Hill famous for some Act of his; but *Spetchley* is not in the Hundred call'd *Oswald's Low*. This *Low* stands near a Division of  
of

of the Road from *Worcester*, one leading by *Upton Snodsbury* to *Alcester*, t'other to *Perthore*.

There is an old Name for the Inhabitants of this County, and, as it's suppos'd, for some of their Neighbours, who by the Monks are call'd *Wiccii*. This Name is by *Mr. Camden*, who finds it first in *Bede*, thought to be more antient than the Division of Counties. The same Author judges its Original to be either from the winding Course of the *Severn*, or from the Salt-Springs of this Country, the Houses for making Salt being call'd *Wich Houses*, which is also the Name for them in *Cheshire*.

The latter Guess seems probable, if the Extent of Ground taken in at so great a Distance does not spoil it : For into these *Wiccii* is brought the entire antient Diocese of *Worcester*, all *Gloucestershire*, East of *Severn*, the City of *Bristol*, all *Worcestershire*, except sixteen Parishes in the *North-West* Part, with the *South* half of *Warwickshire*, and *Warwick Town*. The *Annotations* cite *Florence of Worcester*, saying, that “*Osbert*,  
“ Viceroy of the *Wiccians*, perswaded *Ethelred*  
“ King of *Mercia*, to make this Division, out  
“ of a Desire that the Province of *Wiccia*,  
“ which he govern'd with a sort of Regal  
“ Power, might have the Honour of a Bishop  
“ of its own.

The *Annotations* compute the Profit of Salt at *Droytwich* brings to the Crown, at three and Sixpence the Bushel, fifty Thousand Pounds *per Annum* : Without this it is very cheap. A Person, about twenty eight Years ago, who had the greatest Share in the Works, said, he made two Thousand Bushels in a Week, which he could afford at a Groat a Bushel, and get enough by it.



The Vale of *Evesham*, in this County, may be allow'd as rich a Spot of Arable, as any the Island affords. It is almost all Champion, not affording so much as Grass in Summer for Plough-Horses; but these are staked in the Fields to eat green Tares. It is laid fallow but once in four Years, and with the least manuring, and most careless Husbandry, never fails of a Crop.

Thus good it is for the Farmer, not so for the Rider; the Roads through it are very bad, except in the driest Part of Summer. Here are some Enclosures belonging to *Naunton Court*, which, upon cutting the Corn in the Vale, abound with Hares. *Breedon Hill* on one Side, and the Woods above *Charlton* on the other, afford a pleasant Prospect.

All our Histories mention a most wonderful Flood of the *Severn*, in the Year 1484. There was such an Inundation as to carry off Men, Women, and Children, in their Beds, it came so suddenly; when they tell us the Tops of Mountains were cover'd with Water, they are describing such a Deluge as had never been seen before.

This was call'd the Duke of *Buckingham's* Water, because he lay with an Army of *Welsh* ready to march against *Richard III.* and was stopp'd by it, 'till his Men, for want of Provisions and Pay, deserted him. This providential Rain seated *Richard* in his usurp'd Dominion, which the Duke was preparing to dislodge him from, in concert with Forces in *Yorkshire*, *Kent*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*, who all dispersed upon his Design proving abortive. In this it can't be said, as our Historians will say, that Heaven and Earth conspir'd against this Monster in Wickedness, for it was the visible Hand of Providence

vidence that at this time secur'd him, and dispers'd his Enemies.

We may observe, however, this Inundation brought to Punishment the great Duke of *Buckingham*, Party and Contriver of the Murther and Injustice the other was guilty of : He must be allow'd as guilty as the other of those foul Crimes which made them both detested. The Duke's Remorse was equal, we may believe, to the King's, and, perhaps, stronger, that he should receive a Denial of any thing from the Man he had by such vile Methods rais'd to the Crown.

Providence would not admit him to be the Instrument of dethroning *Richard* ; to have that single Satisfaction of Revenge, though if he had accomplish'd it, he had still had his just Fate to expect : He must be betray'd by his Servant *Banister* for Reward : His Punishment must be aggravated by poignant Reflections, such as are best understood by those that have deserv'd them.

The same that were in Arms against *Richard*, who dispers'd upon the Duke's Disappointment, were the Men that were at length successful in his Overthrow. And that very *Buckingham*, who had advanc'd the Tyrant to the Throne, was the Contriver of his Downfall. He is allow'd the Projector of the Match between the Duke of *Richmond* and the Heiress of the House of *York* : He it was that settled it with *Moreton*, Bishop of *Ely*, who was his Prisoner at *Brecknock*, providentially sent thither by King *Richard* ; as appear'd upon his being one of the chief Instruments of that League, which engag'd an Army to support the Duke of *Richmond*.

Such Proofs does our *English* History give of Vengeance pursuing the Pursuer, that it hath not left a careful Observer in doubt whether the  
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the Part of Integrity hath not been the best Policy.

*Worcester* was, in the last Age, Witness to a fatal Stroke upon the Cavaliers ; a Stroke which to this Hour would not have been spoke of without the dreary Remembrance of oppress'd Honour, and extinguish'd Loyalty, if a surprizing Turn of Affairs had not put an End to the licentious Hypocrisy of the Age, and shew'd them Justice was neither Lame nor Blind.

In this Action, and the Conduct of the whole March from *Scotland*, the young Monarch shew'd that Spirit which would recommend him to the best Soldiers his Army consisted of. He was, of himself, of no Martial Disposition, no more than his Father, yet both acquitted themselves to the Approbation of the most Gallant of their Followers : He was too good a Judge of Probabilities, to imagine the Forces he had assembled were able to oppose a *Veteran* Army, flush'd with Success, and Masters of the Treasure of the Nation ; having been told too, by *Lesley*, that the *Scots*, as well as they appear'd, would not fight, and so it was seen of their Horse.

The Importunities of the sinking Royalists prevail'd with him to draw out. They found themselves in a State of Despair ; their Estates were either loaded with Debts for past Service, or seiz'd for Malignancy ; they had only a Life to wear out in abject Slavery ; which, considering the uncertain State of ravish'd Possessions, and the Instances History afforded of brave Actions, crown'd with Success, they were willing to throw off in unextinguish'd Perseverance, and the refreshing Expectation that the *Volvenda Dies* would come.

The

The King is allow'd, even by his Enemies, to have led up the *Scots* Foot with a Resolution becoming his Blood ; to have shew'd that Intrepidity which is generally purchas'd by Experience, and Escape of Danger.

Without detracting from the Glory and Merit of Fortitude, it may be distinguished into natural and acquir'd, either of which sometimes supplies the Place of both : The natural, any farther than Personal Strength and Hardiness contributes, stands in Need of being supported by the other. Resolution may make a Man stand his Ground, but it must be Experience superadded to that Resolution, which supports him in Reasoning and cool Thinking, when his Senses are alarm'd with Danger.

It was a high Point of Honour in the young King, to submit to an Experiment against his own Opinion, and to become for the Satisfaction of his faithful Subjects, a Sacrifice.

*Worcester* Fight hath an Appendage, which cannot pass without Remark ; I mean the famous Intercourse between Mr. *Cromwell*, and an *Envoy*, or *Consul*, of the *Prince of the Power of the Air*, in *Perry Wood*, the Morning before the Engagement. Mr. *Echard* has given it us in his *History of England*, for which he will have the Honour to be quoted by Nursery Fires ; he concludes it, indeed, with these Words, “ How far *Lindsey* is to be believ'd, and how “ far the Story is to be accounted incredible, is “ left to the Reader's Faith and Judgment, and “ not to any Determination of our own. This Historian mentioning the Protector's Death, saith, “ It was upon the Third of *September*, accord- “ ing to the Prediction of Colonel *Lindsey*.



The Story is thus in short : *Cromwell* took *Lindsey*, the first Captain of his Regiment, into a Wood, bidding him take particular Notice of what he saw and heard. *Lindsey*, as soon as he came into the Wood, was frightened, and declar'd as much before any thing appear'd ; upon which, the other call'd him *faint-hearted Fool*. *Cromwell* advancing, met a grave, elderly Man, who produc'd a Parchment, *Cromwell* eagerly perus'd it. *Lindsey* heard *Cromwell* say to the Man, " This " is but for seven Years, I was to have had it " for One and Twenty, and it must and shall " be so." T'other answer'd positively, " It could " not be for above seven." *Cromwell* cried with great Earnestness, " It should, however, be for " fourteen Years". But the other peremptorily declar'd, " It could not possibly be for any longer " Time ; and if he would not take it so, there " were others that would accept of it." *Cromwell* took the Parchment, came to *Lindsey* with Joy in his Face, and said, " Now *Lindsey*, the " Battle is our own, I long to be engag'd. *Cromwell* engag'd the King's Army ; *Lindsey*, after the first Charge, rode off, came as fast as he could to *Grimstone* in *Norfolk*, to his Friend *Thorogood*, Minister of that Parish, to whom he said, " The King is beaten ; but if ever I strike " a Stroke for *Cromwell* again, may I perish eternally ; for I am sure he has made a League " with the Devil, and the Devil will have him " in due time." He concluded with these remarkable Words, " That *Cromwell* would certainly die that Day seven Years that the Battle was fought." *Thorogood* order'd his Son *John* to write this in his *Common-place Book*, which *Common-place Book*, Mr. *Echard* is assur'd is yet kept in the Family of *Thorogood*.

This

This notable Relation hath been long talk'd of, but could never find a Place till now with any Author : It has been either unriddled by somebody in the Secret, or guess'd at by some shrewd Examiner into odd Appearances. The Matter of Fact is allow'd, that *Cromwell* took *Lindsey* into the Wood : That every thing pass'd according to *Lindsey's* Account ; and that his Fears were as powerful as they are express'd.

But will not this solve the Matter ? That *Cromwell* there met a Spy from the King's Army, from whom he learn'd their Weakness by Desertion, and Disagreement of those that were left : That upon the Account given he might assure himself of Victory.

The producing the Parchment, and Squabble upon the Time of Performance, might be all Sham to amuse *Lindsey*, and prevent his Suspicion of the Truth.

*Lindsey*, or somebody else, must attend the Protector, lest the brib'd Spy should, in Prospect of better Pay, dispatch his Correspondent when he had him alone. *Cromwell*, as brave as he was, had his Fears about him, which he sufficiently express'd toward the latter end of his Life. He never went in State without Pistols about him. *Lindsey* he knew to be a stout and tried Man, and one he might confide in. *Lindsey* might have had, perhaps, the next Day, Light enough into the Matter to scatter his Fears. That Morning *Cromwell's* Thoughts were otherwise employ'd than in undeceiving *Lindsey* ; but the Day after, if he had staid, he might have had full Satisfaction. The Royal Forces totally subdu'd, kill'd, taken or scatter'd, there would be no more want of Spies, and therefore they might be more safely confess'd.

As



As far as I find, all this depends upon the Veracity of *Thorogood*, or his Son *John*. What View they might have at the Restauration, of Excuse, or Preferment, in this odd Production I will not guess. The Rabbet-Woman of *Godalming* had something in her Head, and good Supporters too, if she had not been disappointed.

The *Common-place Book* could, perhaps, shew the Prophecy was later than the Event.

The Perry of this County is not to be forgot, since the Profit is so considerable: It is, however, sold to be distill'd, at six Shillings the Hogshead.






A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
*E N G L A N D.*

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H E R E F O R D S H I R E

S by Mr. *Camden* esteem'd a Part of that Country which the *Romans* call'd *Silures*. I know of no Objection to this. The principal City of the *Silures*, *Ptolomy* makes *Bullaum*, which our Antiquaries are not agreed where to fix: Under the Heptarchy it was a Part of *Mercia*.

In Form it is nearer to round than any other Figure: It borders upon *Shropshire* on the North, on the Counties of *Worcester* and *Gloucester* on the East, hath that of *Monmouth* on the South, *Brecknockshire* on the South-West, and *Radnorshire* on the West.

The Streams that water it, fall in general from the *Welsh* Hills, entring this County on the  
the



the *Western* Side, keep an *Eastern* Course for a time, then turning *Southward*, in one Channel part the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Monmouth*, and fall into *Severn*, near its Mouth. The *Teme*, indeed, which is its *Northern* Limit, observes the same Course, but goes through *Worcestershire* to *Severn*. The *Frome*, and another Brook which joins it, rise in this County, and go *Southward* from their Springs. *Wye* and *Lug*, made Navigable by Act of Parliament, are of Service to the Country, in carrying off their Cyder, and bringing foreign Wares from *Bristol*.

On the *Western* Side of this County are the Traces of many Fortresses, which were found of Use against the Incurfions of the *Welsh*. Many *Roman* Camps and Forts are still visible, some upon the *Wye*, or near it, and others more *Northerly*. We see *Kenchester*, and *Credon-Hill*, three Miles from *Hereford*: Another at a Passage of the *Wye*, call'd *Eaton Wall*; another on a high Hill at *Dynder*; one at *Wobury*, near *Brockampton*; another on the *Southern* Border of this County, above *Wye*, call'd *Doward*, in the Parish of *Whitchurch*. More *Northerly* is one upon an Eminence, between *Kington* and *Presteign*, call'd *Wapley's Castle*; one in the Park of *Croft-Castle*, call'd the *Ambry*; one near *Bramton Brian* at *Brandon*: Two of these I take for Stations of the *Itinerary*, *Kenchester* and *Doward*.

This County is nam'd from the City. Mr. *Camden* had a great Inclination to derive the Name *Harvord* from *Ariconium*, as he would also bring *Arckenfield*, or *Irchingfield*. The *Annotations* have denied him that upon very good Reason, making it a *Saxon* Word, signifying the Ford of the Army. This is Mr. *Somner's* Guess, that as *Here* signifies an Army, *Hereman* signi-

signifies a Soldier. Thus we have *Hertford* in *Herefordshire*, from *Vadum Militare*: And through this *Vadum Militare* runs, I presume, the *Roman Military Way*, by the *Saxons* call'd *Herman-Street*, now *Ermine-Street*, not from *Mercuries* set up in it, but from the general Name of the *Basilical, Consular, Prætorian Ways*, which were also call'd *Military Ways*.

I make no doubt but the City of *Hereford* is nam'd from a Military Passage over the *Wye*, from *Kenchester*, nor that it was originally the same Name as *Hertford*. Difference of Pronunciation hath produc'd a different Way of Spelling the Word; which Difference is kept up to distinguish the two Places. We observe the People of this County pronouncing *Vair* for *Fair*, *Vaisant* for *Pheasant*. *Hereford* was the Pass upon the River towards *Gloucester*, with which *Kenchester* had, doubtless, a Correspondence.

Here I must petition *the Ariconian Knights and fairest Dames*, to part with their long possess'd Name of *Ariconium*, though it was allotted them by *Camden*, though it has been confirm'd to them by all our later Adepts in Antiquities, and by their splendid Countryman, *Philips*, in his Poem on Cyder: At least, let them judge whether the Numbers of *Antoninus* be not better preserv'd when we place it in *Gloucestershire*, and the corresponding Stations found in their proper Place and Distance.

It is the Fruitfulness of their Soil, the Goodness of their Cyder, the Plenty of their Fish and Fowl, that has ennobled *Ariconium*, not *Ariconium* their Clime. The Name seems at last to have no more in it, than some Allusion to that of the River on which it stands. The



other, which, I presume, belongs to *Kenchester*, is nothing inferior to *Ariconium*. It is *Magnis*, which we have in the twelfth Journey, between *Gobannium* and *Bravinium*, *Abergavenny* and *Worcester*, from the former twenty two Miles, from the latter twenty four, as we find it.

*Gobannium* is admitted by every body to be *Abergavenny* in *Monmouthshire*, both for Name and Situation. It stands upon the River *Gowenni*, where it receives the *Wisk*, which Confluence is said to be expressed in *Aber*.

On the other hand, if we take *Kenchester* for the *Ariconium* of the thirteenth Journey, eleven Miles from *Blestium*, and fifteen from *Clevum*, we find the Distance does by no means answer. *Camden* is silent, if I am not mistaken, upon it, and his *Annotator* both, though Dr. *Gale* confesses, the Distance to *Gloucester* is of thirty Miles. The Dean, perhaps, reckons by *Italick Miles*: By computed, 'tis twenty five, or twenty six.

Neither is *Clevum Gloucester*, as I presume, nor *Blestium Old Town* in *Herefordshire*.

The Dean, with *Camden*, makes *Old Radnor Magnis*: But then he excludes *Worcester* from being *Bravinium*, indeed, from being any Station at all, for it answers to nothing but *Bravinium*. He goes from *Old Radnor*, his *Magnis*, to *Rushbury* in *Shropshire*, for his *Bravinium*, as I have hinted upon that County, contenting himself with making *Worcester* the *Præsidium* of the *Notitia Imperii*. His *Bravinium* is not called more than fourteen Miles from his *Urioconium*. If *Rushbury*, in the Hundred of *Munslow*, be the Place, it seems not to be much above half that Number of Miles from *Wroxeter*. If we were to go from *Ludlow* to *Wroxeter*, we have but a few more than the Dean's Number of  
com-



computed ones : Whereas our Distance of twenty four Miles form *Kenchester* to *Worcester*, *Bravium* is exact, and twenty seven from *Worcester* to *Wrottesley*, our *Urioconium*.

The Knights of *Herefordshire* may be as valiant, and their Ladies as beautiful, if their *Roman* Metropolis was *Magnis*. This seems to have meant *Magnis Castris*. For I take that large and impregnable Fortrefs of *Credon-Hill*, to have been first possess'd by the *Romans*, and to have gone by the Name of *Magna Castra* ; such thirty Acres defended, deserves to be called. As to the inmost Ditch, without a *Vallum*, it looks not like *Roman* Work ; but the Place might have that Addition made by *Britons*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, in after-Times. I will not say the interior Ditch cannot be *Roman*. *Vegetius* admits their Camps were of different Forms, as the Nature of the Ground required. They might have a Reason for this unusual Way of Fortification, not understood by us. Whoever made it, we shall be a Loss to find the Reason : Yet the same thing is to be seen in *Gloucestershire*.

The neighbouring *Kenchester* is sufficiently proved to us to be *Roman*, by its Walls, Bricks, Urns, Coins, *Mosaic* Pavements, Baths, Pipes of Lead, and of Brick. Abundance of burn'd Wheat was found about twenty Years ago, which was black, and known to be such only from the Form of the Grain : As soon as it was touch'd, it turn'd to Dust : This, probably, occasion'd the Tradition that it was destroy'd by Lightning. Remains of a Military Way are visible from hence to *Lug Bridge*, within a Mile of *Hereford*, which River it crossed, pointing towards *Worcester*. A Lane within a quarter of a Mile of the Bridge, had, within a few Years,



a Stone Pavement. One direct Broad Way lies from it to *Hereford*, another leading to *Radnorshire*, and one to the Ford of *Wye* at *Eaton*, in the Neighbourhood. The Town stood upon a Spot, water'd by a Brook that falls into the *Wye* at *Hereford*. The great Hills of *Bishopston*, *Brinsop*, *Wormley*, with *Credon-Hill*, fenc'd it from the Cold.

This *Kenchester* was, I presume, the Station by the Name of *Magnis*, when the *Itinerary* was compiled, which was taken from the Fortrefs of *Credon-Hill*. Whilst this Part of the Country made any Defence against the *Roman* Arms, *Credon-Hill* we may imagine necessary to be gar-rison'd, indeed, 'till they had entirely subdued *Wales*, and erected their Stations there. But when the Island was reduc'd, and *Britons* and *Romans* became one; when they intermarried and lived together as Fellow-Citizens, there was no farther Occasion to keep a Force upon these Eminencies, but they might settle below, and improve the Land. We can't believe these to be Stations both at same time. *Kenchester* has been ever esteem'd a *Roman* Town: And *Credon-Hill* was a Place of such Importance, that it could never have been over look'd or neglected, when *Caradoc* made Head against the *Romans* at the Northern Part of the County, nor 'till all was quiet: And if both were *Roman*, we may be sure the Hill was first possess'd.

Dr. *Stukeley* has given us, in his *Iter Curiosum*, an exact Draught of the Remains of *Kenchester*: The City he measures at twenty one Acres. He has described on the same Plate, a Piece of an old Building with a Nich in it, five Foot high, and three broad: This he takes to be Part of a Temple.

*Here-*

*Hereford* is said to have risen out of the Ruins of *Kenchester* : It is also reported, that it grew first considerable in the *Saxon* Heptachy, by the building of a Monastery : But we have more Reason to believe the Castle older than the Religious House. This Place being so near the Borders of *Wales*, where the *Welsh* were driven, and pent up, could not be safe against their Incursions, without a Fortrefs. I suppose, therefore, the Situation of this Castle, preferable to any about *Kenchester*, invited the *Saxon* Conquerors to fix here : Not that this is so impregnable as *Credon-Hill*. But *Credon-Hill* is fitter for *Exploratores*, than any other, to which Provisions must be carried up with so much Difficulty.

The Castle of *Hereford* might be defended, and a Town protected under it, which might furnish what the Castle wanted, and live securely at the same time. They could retreat with their Goods and Cattle into the Castle, upon any Alarm, and be safe, even before there were any Walls about the Town. The Works, which were owing to *Milfred*, to *Athelstan*, to *Edward* the Confessor, must all be supposed obliterated by those of the *Normans*, upon the Conquest. The three Castles the Conqueror at once built, at *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge*, took up a great deal of Ground, and were made very strong. It's probable there was one at *Lincoln* before, and, it may be, at both the other, but if there was, the *Saxon* Form was lost and obliterated by *Norman*, who must be admitted much greater Masters in engineering, than the other.

The Work remains entire, under which the *Scots* made their Approaches when they besieged this City in the last Century. The Women of the Place were very serviceable in the Defence of



it, some of them, about twenty five Years ago, related their Atchievements with great Pleasure. There was some Mark of Honour bestow'd on them in Memory of what they had done.

The Story of the Murther of *Ethelbert* is very black ; a greater Share of it can't be attributed to *Quendreda* than she deserves. The Monks who write *Offa's* Life, are willing to let him come off without much Blame, because of his Munificence at *St. Alban's*. But there are two Circumstances against him so plain, that he can never be excus'd by their laying it upon his Wife ; for, first, she was never punish'd for it ; next, he seiz'd the Dominions of the murther'd Prince for his own.

The Kingdom he had thus fraudulently obtain'd, would do more than all his Alms and Charity cost him. But he had Dexterity enough to make his Commutation in the right Place, and make the Pope his Friend. There must be a monstrous Stretch of Indulgence to accept his Penance without Restitution. As the Pope reckon'd himself the Disposer of Kingdoms, he might take upon him to give the Title which Murther had made Way to.

They tell us too, that the Queen had propos'd to the King the Perpetration of this hideous, inhospitable Act, but he detested it : Then the Crime in her would have been more heinous still ; and his Easiness more scandalous, that he neither prevented nor punish'd it.

He had need enough of a Multitude of Priests to sing for his Soul, according to the Doctrine of those Times, that had so much Guilt upon him : He had need of as many more to patch up an Excuse for it, which they willingly enough did, in Consideration of his great Merits

in

in building the Cathedral at *Hereford*, the Abbey of St. *Alban's*, going in Penance to *Rome*, and there giving *Peter-Pence*, to be rais'd by a Penny from every House in his Kingdom.

We have a Remembrance of *Offa*, at the *North-West* Part of this County, bordering upon *Radnorshire*: His famous Ditch that ran from *Westchester* to *Carleon*, is to be seen near *Hergest Ridge*, for a great Way together. The Ground has never been worth the Ploughing, to deface it; but if it was ever very high in the Bank, and deep in the Ditch, Time has done a great deal towards levelling it.

*Huntingdon* Castle, just upon the Limit of *Wales*, stands finely, and was once very strong: It gives Name to the Hundred.

The little Streams of this County produce great Quantities of Trouts, but they are not red, as in other Countries. In the *Wye* there is a Fish call'd a *Gragling*, which bites at a Fly as greedily as a *Trout* or *Salmon*. The *Salmons* get up the Stream in Spawning-time as near to the Head as they can, but are by that time so thin, and out of Season, that they are sold sometimes, in *Radnorshire*, for Threepence a Pound, when at the River's Mouth they will make Half a Crown a Pound, to carry to *London*.

It is a Method of Husbandry in that Part of this County, which lies next to *Radnorshire*, to water their Pasture and Meadow-Ground with every little Brook that will serve their Purpose, as it runs towards a River. They divert it from its ancient Channel, and keep it upon that Level round or a-crofs that Ground which they would improve. Early in the Spring a Man lets it out of the new Channel, upon one Part of the Field one Day, the next he stops it from



thence with a Turf he cuts, and so 'till he hath water'd the Whole. When the Water has been raised with Rain, *Trouts* of six Inches, or bigger, are found upon this water'd Land, that have come down the Stream. If a Current can be found, that hath a Land-Flood falling into it, which came off the Arable, that is the most esteem'd: Yet the coldest clear Water, which comes from Woods or Mountains, is found to enrich the Ground, when thrown over it after this Manner. The Difference in Verdure, and Fruitfulness of the same Field, is visible enough: That Part which lies above the Channel looks as in Winter, some Months after the other which was water'd is fresh and growing.

This Way of manuring is found of great Service, where no other can be had, and it is done at an inconsiderable Expence, after the new Channel once is cut: Yet we don't see this practised in more *Southern* Countries, where the Improvement from it would be still greater. Where a Quantity of Water runs from the Arable upon hasty Rain, and carries off some of the finest Soil with it, that Soil being left upon the Pasture, would very much enrich it: If it were but clear Water, it would be of some Benefit. Yet we see the Husbandmen of the *Southern* Countries neglecting this, content the Rivulets should take their natural Course along Ditches, or Highways, when they have Declivities enough to turn them upon.

In some of the *Southern* Countries, where watering is neglected, a Method of improving Arable is used, as it would appear to Strangers, much to the Prejudice of the Soil. They dig up the Hedge-Greens of their plough'd Fields, and lay

lay them upon their Fallow, those that lie too close to the Hedges for the Plough to come, or to turn. This is found to mend the Land in some Degree, though not so much as the *Marle* of *Warwickshire*.

It will be said, This would not be practised, if the Farmers did not find an Advantage in it. They pay twice the Price for their Grass Ground as for the Arable, yet pare up that to improve this. They pretend the Sword will be good again ; but twenty Years do not make it so : The truth is, the Method brings in a present Profit : Tenants do not so much regard the future, as their Landlords do, who frequently oblige them to forbear it.

Upon a Hill, *West* of the River *Wye*, above *Bradwardyn*-Castle, in a Road towards the *Black Mountain*, is a flat oblong Stone, or a Number of Stones join'd together, lying upon Pedestals of rude upright Stones fix'd in the Earth : A great Part of the thing is entire, the Supporters being at the same Distance from the Verge of that they bear. The *Eastern* Point is narrower than the rest, as much as the *Eastern* Part of a Grave-Stone. The *Western* End is demolished, both Pedestals and Covering. It seems to have encreased in Breadth towards the *West*, but neither Length nor Breadth is to be therefore ascertain'd. What remain'd about twenty five Years ago, was about six Yards long, and two broad : The flat Stone was then in three Pieces, but the Sides of those Pieces indented, and answering one another, as if they had been originally entire, and since broken. From whatever Quarry, or by whatever Carriage it came hither, it hath the Air of a natural Stone, not of one put together with a strong Cement : It  
was



was high enough from the Ground for the Sheep of the Country, which are small, to stand under for Shelter from the Sun.

The Country People call it *Artii's Stone*, corruptly from *Arthur's Stone*. This may have been taught them by somebody that had a Notion of *Arthur's Round Table*. Thus we have the Fortrefs above *Bromley* in *Kent*, our *Noviomagus*, by the Inhabitants call'd *Cæsar's Camp*; another at *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, our *Magiovinium*, call'd *Cæsar's Camp*, a Name unknown before *Camden's* Time, nor known, or call'd so by him.

Dr. *Kennet*, in his *Antiquities of Ambrosden, &c.* mentions a round House built by *Carausius*, in repairing the Wall of *Severus*, the Relicks of which went by the Name of *Arthur's Oven*. This upon *Bradwardyn Hill* hath some Resemblance of an Oven. There must have been a Tradition of something elsewhere attributed to *Arthur*, which was of this Form. This Monument hath been compar'd, in our sixth Part upon *Oxfordshire*, with those of *Rolrick*, *Stonehenge*, and *Boscowune*, to which I refer the Reader. If it will be allow'd there may have been some Similitude between this of *Arthur's Stone*, and the other three, the *Cumberland Monument of Long Meg and her Daughters* must have been of another Nature, because of the seventy seven that make the Ring, one is a third Part higher than all the rest.

On the *Southern Border* of this County, where it touches upon *Monmouthshire*, on the *Western Bank* of the *Wye*, a little before it receives the *Monow*, we must look for, according to Distance, the *Burrium* of *Antoninus*. This *Burrium* is found in both the twelfth and thirteenth Journeys.



neys. In both it is plac'd at nine Miles from *Isca*, or *Iscalogua Augusta*; in the twelfth, at Distance of twelve Miles from *Gobannium*, which I call *Abergavenny*, according to the general Voice; in the thirteenth, at eleven Miles Distance from *Blestium*, which I call *Gloucester*. Mr. *Camden*, and Dr. *Gale*, make it *Old Town*, on the most *South-Westerly* Point of *Herefordshire*. Mr. *Baxter* fixes it at the same Place, but for Etymology sake, will have the true Writing to be *Beliscium*. He finds a River *Eskol* rising near the Border of *Radnorshire*, and falling into the *Monow*, which *Monow* receives another Stream, called *Oleon*, before it comes at *Old Town*: Yet he has a Fancy to make the *Eskol* here carry the Name from the *Monow*, for the sake of this Etymology only.

The *Burrium* which I choose, at the Place above describ'd, above the Confluence of *Wye* and *Monow*, is called *Doward*: It is upon an Eminence a little *North* of *Gonarrow*. Here are the Remains of so many Forts in this Neighbourhood, razed, and almost obliterated, that there can be no Rule to determine which is the right, except one, and that is Distance from *Isca*. My *Isca* is the Town of *Usk*, which others call *Burrium*, because they will have their *Isca* at *Caer Leon*. If I am allow'd to have *Isca* at *Usk*, I can make both the twelfth and thirteenth Journeys answer the prescribed Distance: Whereas those that make it *Caer Leon*, and proceed from thence, have insuperable Difficulties. To name but one for all, Dr. *Gale* admits that *Kenchester* being *Ariconium*, and *Clevum Gloucester*, according to the prevailing Scheme, these will be thirty Miles asunder, which should be but fifteen.

It is one Advantage to me that all our Authors allow



low *Usk* to be *Burrium*, or *Brubege* ; because at the same time they allow it to be a *Roman Town*. When I come to *Monmouthshire*, I hope to shew my Scheme, in which *Isca* is *Usk*, better reconcileable to the Numbers of the *Itinerary*, than the other.

If I were to take *Monmouth*, *Goderick Castle*, *Dembridge*, or *Doward*, I must be equally at a Loss to determine, if Distance did not determine for me. *Burrium* must be nine Miles from *Usk*, and eleven from *Gloucester* : It must be also twelve Miles from *Abergavenny*. No Situation answers to this but *Doward*, which is thus describ'd by the Right Reverend *Annotator* upon *Camden*.

“ In the *South Limit* of this County is *Doward*,  
 “ *ard*, (in the Parish of *Whitchurch*) a pretty  
 “ high Hill, on the Top whereof one would  
 “ guess, by the Ditches, that there had been  
 “ an ancient Fortification ; and what makes it  
 “ more probable, is, that in digging there for  
 “ Iron Ore and Limestone, broad Arrow-heads  
 “ have been found there of late Years ; and not  
 “ long ago the greatest Part of the Bones of a  
 “ gigantick Person were found here interr'd,  
 “ in a Place which seem'd to be arch'd over.

The chief Difficulty I have here to encounter, is, the supporting *Blestium* for *Gloucester* ; because if that were admitted, my Triangle of *Usk*, *Abergavenny*, and *Doward*, must be infallibly right, for no other Angle from the two former, but *Doward*, can come within the prescrib'd Distance of *Gloucester*. This I shall say more upon when I come at *Gloucester*, repeating only the Impossibility of making *Clevum Gloucester*, and *Ariconium Kenchester*, if we believe the Figures of the *Itinerary* right.

Amongst

Amongst the natural Rarities of this Country, Cyder is the chief, in which it exceeds any Part of the Island. There is, indeed, a strong Sort made in *Gloucestershire*, call'd *Stire* Cyder, which is esteem'd there, because they have no other. And there are great Quantities in *Devonshire*, of a thin, pale Juice, valued by the Inhabitants. This also is brought to *London*, and drank at Great Men's Tables instead of Small-Beer, which, in this Age, happens to be in Disgrace.

This *Devonshire* Cyder comes to *London* at a cheaper Rate than that of *Herefordshire*, which is one Reason of its being approv'd ; another Reason is, that the Cyder of *Herefordshire* is generally drank at *London* before it has pass'd two Winters, which Time is requisite to its Perfection.

There are in *Herefordshire* Cyders of different Denominations ; but two are most considerable, *Redstreak* and *Hearty* : There is as much Difference in the Taste, as between Sack and Claret. Strangers are pleas'd, for a little time, with the *Redstreak*, then change it for the other. The *Redstreak* is sent Abroad, to *Muscovy*, and other Parts ; it is used in brewing of Wine, a fourth Part of Cyder being the Proportion ; it is sold in Bottles at *London*, and other Places, whereas the *Hearty* will not bear bottling, but is flat in comparison of what it is when drawn : Under the Head of *Redstreak* is to be understood a Mixture of that Apple, and another sweet one, call'd *Moyle* : This out-sells the other by a third Part.

The *Hearty* is made of all sorts of Fruit, but chiefly of what they call *Red and white Musts*, or *Filets* : The best of this Sort grows within two or three Miles of *Hereford* : That which  
is



is found equal to it, at greater Distance, hath generally a Quantity of *Redstreaks* thrown in, which improve the poorer Juice.

One thing they observe in all their Planting, to set their Trees at great Distance: By this the Sun comes better at them, and they have the Profit of their Ground in mowing, grazing, or ploughing, almost as much as if there were no Trees. The ploughing over the Roots of the Trees improves them greatly. In other Countries the whole Grass of an Orchard is lost, and the Trees stand so thick, as to have no Benefit of the Sun.

In this County is a good Sort of dark-colour'd Marble, chiefly about *Ledbury*, which serves for Chimney-Pieces and Hearths, in the most elegant Houses that are built here.

Here is Plenty of Game in their Fields, Woods, and Rivers. The Deer are generally a Year older than in the *South*, before they are fat, which is, perhaps, owing to the Severity of their Winters, and the longer Continuance of the Snow upon the Hills; for most of the Parks stand high: Here is great Plenty of Woodcocks, and the Coverts being on the Side of Hills, make the Sport better.

*The END of PART IX.*

The first of these is the fact that the  
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*The former PARTS of this Work may be had of J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, and J. Leake at Bath, viz.*

PART I. *Which contains Kent, Suffex, and Surrey.*

PART II. — *Middlesex, Effex, and Suffolk.*

PART III. — *Norfolk, Cambridgshire, and Huntingdonshire.*

PART IV. — *Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutlandshire.*

PART V. — *Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Bedfordshire.*

PART VI. — *Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.*

PART VII. — *Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire.*

PART VIII. — *Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland.*

*With some Natural History of each County.*

N. B. *This Work will be concluded by two or three more Numbers.*

A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
E N G L A N D.

W H E R E I N

The Defects of CAMDEN are supplied, and the  
Errors of his Followers remarked :

The Opinions of our ANTIQUARIES are  
compared :

The *Roman* MILITARY WAYS traced ;  
And, The STATIONS settled according to the  
ITINERARY, without altering the *Figures*.

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With some NATURAL HISTORY of each County.

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By N. SALMON, LL. B.

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P A R T X.

Comprehending MONMOUTHSHIRE, GLOU-  
CESTERSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, HAMSHIRE,  
and WILTSHIRE.

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Ὅν βειάρεων καλέου θεοὶ ἄνδρες ὃ τε πάντες  
Ἀἰσάων. —————

HOM.

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L O N D O N :

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Bookfeller at *Bath*, 1730. (Price 1 s.)



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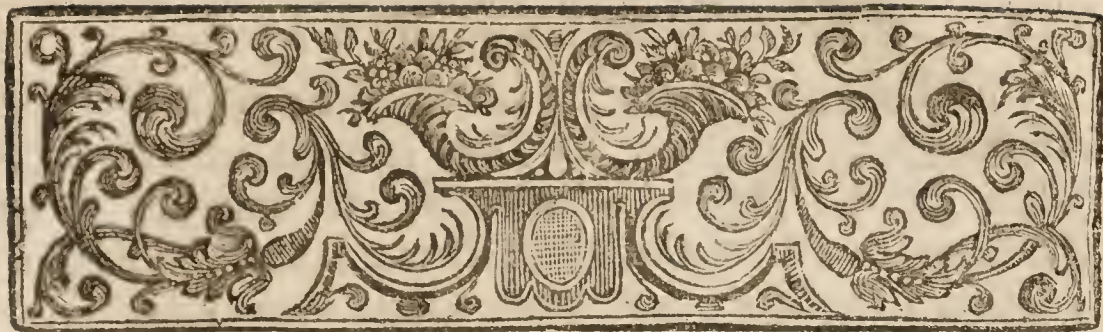
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A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE,



According to the *Roman* Division, is reckoned under the *Silures*. The *Saxons* possessed it not. It was excluded by *Offa's Dike*, which runs from the Mouth of *Dee* to the Mouth of *Wye*. At present it is as much a County of *England*, as any other; the Judges of *Oxford* Circuit holding their Courts here.

On the North it has the County of *Hereford*; on the East it is bounded by the Rivers *Monow* and *Wye*; on the South by the Estuary of *Severn*; on the West by the River *Rhymny*; and by *Brecknockshire*, on the North-West. In Shape, it is nearest to *Oval*.



The County is named from the Shire Town, *Monmouth*; situated at the Mouth of *Monow*: Whence the Town is named. It appears that *Monmouth* was not the chief Town when the *Saxons* possessed *England*; but that *Caer Gwent* was. Because from it the County was called *Wentset*, or *Wentland*, from the Roman *Venta Silurum*. Nor was this *Venta* the chief City of the *Silures*, according to *Ptolomy*, but *Bullaum*.

Where *Bullaum* stood, it does not appear. Mr. *Camden* looks for it at *Buelt* in *Brecknockshire*. Mr. *Baxter* interprets *Bullaum* to be *Caer Bulach*, or *Principis Domus*.

In this County are three Stations; the one called *Isca* and *Iscalegua Augusti*. This I take to be the present Town of *Usk*: The second is *Gobannium Abergavenny*: the third *Venta Silurum Caer Gwent*. Mr. *Camden* makes *Caerleon upon Usk*, the *Isca*, and the Town of *Usk*, *Burrium*; in which he hath all the Modern Writers to countenance him. But if we consider the irreconcilable Difficulties of this Scheme, it will not be defended. These have been shewed upon *Herefordshire*.

If *Isca* be *Caerleon*, if *Burrium* be *Usk*, *Blestium*, *Old Town*, and *Ariconium*, *Kenchester*, *Clevum* must of course be *Glocester*; to which the Numbers of the Itinerary are abhorrent. By this Method we leave out *Dorchester*, and take *Henly*, or *Wallingford* for a Station; for which we have no manner of Proof, nor any Reason for doing it, but that otherwise we are at a loss to dispose of *Callewa*.

On the contrary, if *Usk* be allowed *Isca* and *Kenchester Magnis*, we may find *Glocester* a Station, though by a new Name; we may find *Dorchester* to be the *Corinium*, or *Durocornovium*; we may fix *Callewa* where it shall answer to *Venta Belgarum*, and so *Pontes*, without altering a Figure.

I take

I take the Liberty therefore to conclude, that what upon a fair Hearing leaves the *Itinerary* most entire, is most eligible, if there be no Inscriptions or Altars to determine things otherwise.

I do not deny *Caerleon* to be *Roman*. There are perhaps more substantial Proofs of its being so, than of all the Stations of the County. Its Name is most probably from *Castra Legionis*. The Evidences brought by *Camden* of Altars found there, and Fragments of others, are sufficient. There is also the second Legion mention'd upon some of them, which shews this to have been the Residence of some of that Body. If we imagine this to have been a Station of early Erection, and afterwards deserted about the Time of fixing the *Itinerary*; it may be said in answer, That here is an Altar, mentioning an Officer of the second Legion, which must be cotemporary, or very near so with *Usk*, as a Station; because there also, if it be *Isca*, we have the second Legion named. Then these Inscriptions found here, seem to be about the Age in which the *Itinerary* was compiled, or soon after. We have the Names of *Severus*, *Antoninus*, *Geta*, which determine the Age of the Altars.

On the other hand, it must be admitted, that the Distance of nine *Monmouthshire* Miles, does not answer between *Usk*, as *Burrium* in the twelfth and thirteenth Journeys, nor between *Caer Gwent*, as *Venta Silurum* in the fourteenth. But if *Usk* were *Burrium*, we shall never come at *Glocester* for *Blestium*, by which Name I presume we must find it.

These Stations are thicker than ordinary, if *Caerleon*, *Caergwent*, and *Usk*, were all three such. It is possible *Caer Leon* might, about the Time of settling the *Itinerary*, be burned and destroyed;



upon which Accident the Station might be brought to *Caer Gwent*.

We find in Fact, that notwithstanding the ancient Grandeur of *Caerleon*, its convenient Situation upon the River, and all the Monuments of its Roman Greatness, repeated by *Camden* from *Giraldus Cambrensis*, that upon some Occasion it sunk, and out of its Ruins arose *Newport*, lower upon the *Usk*. Here was a strong Castle built in the Wars between *Britons* and *Saxons*. And probably the Materials were fetched from *Caerleon* down the River, out of which *Newport* and its Castle were erected. *Giraldus* indeed, saith nothing of the Place being consumed by Fire; nor does any Author fix the Time of its being razed or neglected.

There have been, since *Camden* wrote, abundance of Antiquities discovered at *Caerleon*; Mosaic Pavements, Altars, sacrificing Utenfils, Delineations upon Stone. Many of these are described at large in the Annotations. It is observed, that the tessellated Pavement found in the Grounds of Mr. *Tomkins* here, lay so shallow as to be struck upon, and discovered by the Plough: Whereas another at *Woodchester* in *Glocestershire*, lay three Foot deep in the Church-yard. The latter I believe owing to some considerable Ruins which had raised the Ground above the usual Level. The same may be seen at *Castor* upon the *Nen* in *Northamptonshire*. At the bottom of the deepest Graves they dig, these Pavements are frequently laid open. The Rubbish of the whole Town, destroyed by the *Danes*, might be in some Ages after the Foundation of the present Church and Village. Those Pavements that are commonly met with, where nothing accidental has raised the Ground, are but a few Inches below the Surface.

The *Annotations* give us the Inscription of the fair intire Tomb of a *Roman*, which was by Iron Pins fasten'd to the Ground-wall of the Church of *Treddynock* on the Outside.

*Diis Manibus Julius Julianus Miles Legionis secunda Augustæ stipend. octodecim annorum quadraginta hic situs est curam agente Amanda conjuge.*

*Treddynock* is in the Road from *Caerleon* to *Usk*. Placing the Stone in the Foundation of the Church, seems to be with the very same Intention with those at *Hexham* Church; the Copies of which we have given in our *Eighth Part*, upon *Northumberland*.

They are to shew the Conquest of Truth over Error, the Triumph of Christianity over Paganism. This Stone is not put promiscuously to fill up the Foundation, but carefully planted with the Inscription outwards, as those at *Hexham*: That whenever the Foundation should be broke up in order to repair the Church, the Monument should be visible.

This indeed is but in the usual Form of invoking the *Dii Manes*: One of the other ends in the high Strain of ——— *manu præsentissimi Numinis: Deus.*

One would imagine the curious Preservers of these Things should have taken Care to leave us at the same Time some Memorial of themselves. We may believe them to be the Founders of the Church at *Treddynock*, and at *Hexham* both. And the Reason why we hear nothing of these Founders is, because their Remembrance was destroy'd with the Monasteries. For many of them lie buried there, and there their *Obits* were observed, and their Benefactions recorded. These were industriously made away at the Dissolution, that the Distinction of common and devoted might cease, and that no squeamish Stomach should in After-



times be offended at a superior Claim to their Possessions.

The Arguments I shall offer to prove the present Town of *Usk* the *Isca* of the *Romans*, are these. First, it is allowed me by all Authors to be *Roman*, because they make it *Burrium*. Secondly, that it answers in Distance to *Blestium*, *Glocester*, and to the remaining part of the thirteenth Journey of *Antoninus*, which it is not found to do according to any Scheme hitherto subsisting. Lastly, that besides the Situation proper for a Fort, it still carries the *Roman* Name *Isca*, which *Kaer Leon* does not. In the twelfth Journey 'tis called *Isca-legua Augusti*, *Isca leg. II Augustæ*, as I presume it should be written, meaning *Isca*, where a Part of the second *Augustan* Legion was in Garrison. *Giraldus* calls the Place, as *Camden* allows, *Caer Wysk*, which signifies the Fortrefs *Isk*. The Situation is good, and the Town neat, only the Houses being built out of a coarse Stone, the Walls are thick, and the Rooms dark. But this is the general way of the Country, unless where they build with Timber and Plaister.

From *Isca* we have no less than three Journeys of the *Itinerary*; one to *Caergwent*, and over the *Severn* to *Bath*; a second to *Glocester* and *Dorchester*; a third to *Abergavenny* and *Kenchester*. The two last for one Stage are the same, to *Burrium* Doward in *Herefordshire*, one leading Eastward to *Glocester*, t'other Westward to *Abergavenny*. The Distance is of nine Miles to *Doward*, and the same to *Caergwent*.

*Caergwent* is by all Authors allowed to be *Venta Silurum*, of the fourteenth Journey. Its Mosaic Pavements, Coins, and other Remains, prove it *Roman*. The Place was once, as may be traced, a Mile in Circuit. The present Wall and Bastions however, are more probably the Work of later Ages,

Ages, when *Chepstow* and *Strigul* Castles were erected.

The *Roman Agger* from *Kaerleon* hither is very grand, as it is from this Place to the Passage of *Severn* below *Chepstow*.

It is not agreed what the Meaning of the Name *Venta* is. There are three *Ventas* in all; *Icenorum*, *Belgarum*, and this.

Mr. *Baxter's* Conjecture is the fairest: That it is the *British Pend*, or *Pen*, latinized. *Pen* is well known to mean in that Language, the Head; so it will be the *Capital*, or chief City of the Country. To pursue this, we may observe the Situation of *Winchester*, which the modern *Britons* call *Caerwent*, to be such as the *Belgæ*, upon their first Arrival were like enough to make their Capital. The same I believe of *Venta Icenorum*, *Brancaſter* in *Norfolk*. Considerable Remains are yet to be found there, and a *Port*; and there is plain Proof, that the Sea has gain'd a great deal upon the Land; of which a fuller Account has been given in our *Third Part* upon *Norfolk*.

From the Annotations upon *Camden*, we have one Argument in favour of making *Usk*, *Isca*; and dropping *Kaerleon* out of the *Itinerary*: "Had the Country been denominated since the *Roman* Conquest, from the chief City, it had been more properly called *Gwlad-Gaer-Lheion*, than *Gwlad-Gwent*." But of this enough, if not too much.

The *Saxon* Name of *Wentſland* for this Country, including a Part of the County of *Gloceſter* and *Hereford*, confirms the Opinion, that *Caer-Gwent* was the Capital, and not *Kaer-Leon*. It is not impossible, that *Kaerleon* might be a sort of Colony from *Usk* and *Kaer-Gwent*. Upon the Union of the *Britons* with the *Romans*, for want of Room at these Stations, or for the sake of a Foreign Trade  
up



up to *Kaerleon*, at least as near it as to *Newport*, a Number of Men of Fortune or Merchants might choose it for a Settlement and Residence; and a Party of the Garison of *Usk* or *Caergwent* might quarter there altho' it was no Station of the *Itinerary*. To these the Number of Baths and Pleasure-Houses, Monuments and Altar-Tombs might be owing.

The Ports on this Side the Island towards the Streights, we may believe chiefly occupied by the *Romans*, who had the chief of their Trade about *Italy* and the *Mediterranean*. From this Part of the Country they might export Plenty of Iron. Here they find it in abundance still, which is conveyed by *Wye* to distant Forges in *Herefordshire* and the neighbouring Counties.

The Ore lies in the little Rivulets of *Monmouthshire* in Lumps like Smith's Cinders, which is only melted into Pigs here, then carry'd to Mills, where it is hammer'd into Bars. The great Bulk indeed of the Iron is dug out of the Earth. The Water blows the Bellows and lifts up the great Hammer, whilst a Man with a great Pair of Tongs used by both Hands, turns the Iron upon the Anvil. These Mills are erected in a Country where is the greatest Plenty of Wood. The Wood is burned to Charcoal for their Use where it grows, because it is then of lighter Carriage. The Consumption of Wood for these Forges, is well supply'd by the Plenty of Coals. We don't hear of Coals exported so early as the *Roman* Times. It's a Question, whether the Treasures of the Earth were then known. 'Tis certain, Wood was in such Plenty, that there was no Occasion to dig for the other. Above *Abergavenny* a Horse may be loaded with Coals for Two-pence, and his Load is sold at that Town for a Groat. Such Fires are kept there in every House, as would make the poor Cottagers  
of

of the South, sitting over two Sticks, envy a *Monmouthshire* Situation.

At *Trysleck*, in the Neighbourhood of *Monmouth*, is a strong *Chalybeate* Water, much used for a great Way round about. In the Rivulets hereabouts lies the Iron Ore in abundance.

Our third Station of this County is *Gobannicum Abergavenny*, found in the twelfth Journey at twelve Miles distance from *Burrium Doward*, and twenty-two from *Magnis Kenchester*, both in the County of *Hereford*, upon which they have been described.

This on all Hands is agreed to be named from the Confluence of *Wye* and *Govenni*. Only Mr. *Baxter* would have it written *Gebannium*, according to the Name of a Mountain in *France*, *Gebenna*, from *Strabo's* *Κέμπενον*, at this Day called *Les Cevennes*.

The Situation of this Place is also delightful, and it has been strong in its Walls as well as Castle. It hath had the Evidence both of *Roman* Bricks and of Coins. It stands shaded on one side by the *Blorench* Mountain, on the other by *Skirret Vaur*, or *St. Michael's Mount*. Upon the top of the latter is the Ground-plot of an antient Chapel. The Trade of this Town is but little, serving the Country with Grocery and other Wares. The Beer at all the Publick-Houses is, perhaps, the strongest in *England*, drank in small Penny-Pots, by a Fire that would roast a good Loin of Beef.

Dr. *Holland*, in his Notes upon *Sudbroke*, near *Kaergwent*, mentions a *Roman* Fortrefs half destroy'd by the Sea, which had a triple Rampire and Ditch, as high as an ordinary House, in form of a Bow, the String whereof is the Sea-Cliff. The Coins and Bricks, he saith, prove it *Roman*. One uncommon Coin was shewed him by the Bishop of *Landaff*: The Letters Greek, signifying, *Cæsar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax*: R A Horseman with a Trophy erected before him. This



This way of Fortification I have observed at *Brinklow* in *Warwickshire*, and at *Kaynoe* in *Bedfordshire*; which may strengthen the Conjecture that both are *Roman*.

The Ruins of *Chepstow* Castle must fetch a Sigh at the fallen Beauty of those high Places. Yet is there a Sigh more affecting than these. The Heroes of that unhappy Age are dismantled and despoil'd of their Glory. A Paragraph of Mr. *Echard's* History of *England* comes like an Apparition in the dead of Night, and rouses a Spirit of Resentment not to be smothered by acquired Indolence. It is a Repetition of a Comparison made by the noble Historian between *Wilmot* and *Goreing*, two Cavalier Officers, which Mr. *Echard* calls, *One of the most beautiful Parts of his History*.

The Historian had given Characters of the Good and the Bad who acted their Part in the War. Some are beautifully presented to Posterity, others to their Shame. Could he have veiled the Failings, even the Faults he has exposed, we may believe he would have done it for the Cause, and the Friends to that Cause. But he apprehended his History would be deficient if any thing were concealed which had promoted good or ill Success.

But could he have foreseen the Use that would be made of this Freedom, he would rather have been accused of a Defect, than of affording Fuel to the merciless Spirit of the next Age.

It is a Character of two Gentlemen the very worst that Words can express. 'Tis wrought up with all the lively Touches of a masterly Hand. And to consummate the hideous Picture 'tis represented, *Drawn by a Friend*.

Some are not Stoicks enough to read these things with Temper; and they that can, have more Patience than becomes them. Is Robbery or  
Maiming

Maiming a Crime? Why then is it practised and authorized against the Dead? Against those that can't speak for themselves; those that can't find Integrity enough to apologize for them?

*Non Hominis, non Dii, non concessere Columnæ. Hor.*

Are we not dropt into the vilest of all Ages, that Scandal and Defamation are our Delight? That blackening and besmearing such a Set of Men, and exposing their Memory to Horror and Disdain, should be transmitting ourselves venerable to Posterity? Is Posterity to be poisoned with hideous Representations of Probity and Virtue? Are human Defects and pardonable Oversights to be put in View, and the truly amiable Parts to be shaded in Compliment to a degenerate Age?

I am not for defending the Faults of these Gentlemen, or of any of that unfortunate Race. But what is the Consequence of this licentious Treatment? Is it not for People to say, *Such were the Cavaliers: This is a Specimen of the Cavaliers?* How many of the best Men of their Time have suffered by having this *Specimen* of the Party hung up to be gazed at?

This Comparison is picked out and revived with a new Recommendation to Posterity, *That it is one of the most beautiful Parts of the History.*

What Notions are we got into of Beauty? Is it that we can't come up to the Virtue of our Ancestors, therefore we must bring them down to us? The Enemy they met in the Field were by Principle Levellers; they could not bear to see Lands so unequally divided, and the Saints kept out of their Inheritance. Another Generation comes to level their Memory, to load them with General, National, Party Reflections that will stick and be applauded in an Age not fruitful of Merit.



A late renowned Writer of *Secret History* has built upon the same Model. All his Shew are Monsters. He has treated crown'd Heads and uncrown'd with the same Freedom. His View seems to have been the making himself considerable. Happy was the Prince, and wise too, that had the Honour of his Advice and Direction. He lays about him without Mercy or Judgment. His Performance needs to have the less said about it, because upon a second Reading it will appear to be a Satire upon himself.

Must the Religion, Virtue, Learning, Loyalty of the last Age be affronted and burlesqued in Sport? Must the Mismanagements of human Weakness and unavoidable Dotage be set up to darken the View of an exemplary Life; as if these made up the whole Man, and cancelled all that was Good or Great in him?

I shall content my self with producing one beautiful Remark made by this Author upon King James I. in the Year 1606.: The Words are these; *From thence to his dying Day, he continued always writing and talking against Popery, but acting for it. He married his only Daughter to a Protestant Prince, one of the most Zealous and Sincere of them all.*

What Foundation is there for this Charge, except idle Hear-say or busy Invention? How judiciously is this Instance of marrying his Daughter, brought to prove his Inclination to Popery!

The way in which some of our Historiographers treat their Betters, is detestable. *Milton* has used the Devil with more Manners than some of them have done their Kings; having neither Regard to their high Station, nor to that personal Merit which in a Peasant would have a Title to Respect.

I can't indeed see what Mr. *Dryden* has observ'd of *Milton*, in his Dedication to the Second Volume of *Virgil*, that he hath made the Devil his Hero, instead

instead of *Adam* ; and that the *Giant* hath foil'd the *Knight*. The Poet in this aim'd not at carrying the History through. It is no Absurdity to go through *Lost Paradise*, without describing it *Regain'd*. Sir *Walter Raleigh* has not told us, where he leaves off his History, that the World was then at an end. May not every Author stop when he pleases, without incurring Censure? Had his Work been a Play, it should not have broke off in the middle.

In the writing of History it may be with good Reason asked, Who hath a Right to do it? Shall every Man that hath ill Design or Folly enough to set about it, invade an Office of so great Weight and Consequence? There are municipal Laws by which every Man's Property is defended, even his good Name is under Protection of these Laws, and the Invader liable to Punishment. At a time when the Man is not able to speak for himself, when his Fame and Example only survive him, shall it be at the Pleasure of every one that wears a Pen, to depreciate and ridicule him?

Would *Pagan Greece* or *Rome* have born this? Would they have suffered their Heroes of the Sword, or their Fathers of the Gown to be vilified by an Age that envy'd their Virtue? Arms are not to be taken up but by Authority: Yet these mischievous Weapons, Pen, Ink, and Paper are used against the Dead for the Sport of the Living.

Is every Man from a Treasury of New-Papers and Addresses, and a little private Fund of Scandal to set up for the disrobing Men of Birth and Merit? A Gentleman, none of the handsomest, refused to pay the Painter to his Content, for a Picture he had drawn for him, who threatned him with putting a Tail to it, and selling it for a Monkey.

Such



Such is the Power of Historiographers to clap a Tail, a Mark of Infamy upon the Character of a Man, of Numbers of Men; to paint Virtue for Vice, or Vice for Virtue, as it shall turn to their Profit, and their Reader's Pleasure.

Let *Geoffrey of Monmouth* be no more despised for innocent Fiction and harmless Amusement. Let us admire his *British Heroes*. Let *Brute, Arthur, Cadwallader* engage our Thoughts rather than Scandal and Defamation. May some generous Age arise when our modern Volumes will have as little Credit as *Geoffrey*: When the Contempt that has been poured upon Men of Worth will be returned upon the Defamers Heads: When Time will present his beautiful Truth to the Confusion of Forgery and Slander.

An Action in this County not considerable in its self, or its Consequences, has however made a lasting Impression upon viewing the Spot it was perform'd in. In the Times before the Fate of the Kingdom was decided, but the Royal Cause appear'd with an *Hippocratical Face*; a Man of a reforming Spirit at *Kington*, went to the commanding Officer of the Parliament at *Leominster* or *Hereford*, and shewed him how easy it was to surprize the Town of *Abergavenny*, well-affected to the Cavaliers. The Plunder of the Inhabitants he represented worth the fetching, of which himself, we may imagine, intended to have a Share.

So said, so done. But the poor Town of *Kington* afforded a Counterminer to this rascally Design, who gave Notice to the Governor of *Chepstow*. The Governor detached a Party, who came up as far as *Sir James Herbert's*, lately *Sir Thomas Powel's*, soon after the Reformers had begun to sack the Town. They had posted a Trooper as Centinel in a Field near *Sir James Herbert's*, to give Notice of any Enemy. A young Gentle-

man

man of the Family of the Marquis of *Worcester*, commanded this Party ; who seeing the Trooper moving towards the Town to give the Alarm and prevent a Surprise, endeavour'd to make him Prisoner. The Roundhead would not be taken, but trusted to his Horse, and leaped down a Precipice into the Lane leading to the Town, which few that have seen the Place would have followed him over.

The gallant Gentleman took the Leap after him. His Horse kept his Feet, and he came up with the Trooper just at the Entrance of *Abergavenny*. He gave him so hearty a Thrust thro' the Back, that himself fell to the Ground over his Horse's Head. The Trooper got into the Town with the Sword sticking quite through his Body. The Cavalier remounted, got safe to his Party, and left this as a Proof how far generous Blood carried those reviled and contemned Favourers of the Royal Cause.

The private Vices of these Gentlemen might have remain'd in Forgetfulness, had not their Loyalty been a dead Weight to make their Faults float, and to expose them to the Derision of an envious Posterity.

The River *Usk* hath Plenty of Trouts in it ; but they are not red, nor of so good a Taste as in the Counties nearer *London*. They have also *Grouse*, red and black for their Summer Game. The Red breed on the top of Hills, and feed on what they call *Heath*, or *Wild Thyme* : The Black at the foot of the Hills, amongst the *Fern* or the *Heath*. These last go down into the Woods in Winter sometimes forty Miles off ; where if they hear Dogs or Sportsmen, they get upon the highest Trees to watch against the Enemy. Neither of these Sorts of Birds can be kept any Time, but must be presently eaten. They are taken in Nets, chiefly



with Setting-Dogs, and afford good Sport to Shooters. It was thought about thirty Years ago worth the Care of the Parliament to protect them. The Country People, who pare off the Surface of the Earth for Fuel, first set Fire to the *Heath* in the beginning of *Summer*. By this Practice their Eggs were burned up; there was therefore a Provision made by Law, that the Burning should not be in their Breeding time; but that happening to be the properest burning Time, the poor People venture it, hoping *to be pardoned in this*.

They have here a Winter Game equal to any Part of *England*, plenty of *Woodcocks*. Their Woods are small, on the Sides of Hills, and thin, which make it a good Sporting Country. These Creatures to us are a sort of *Antiswallows*. They go home in the Spring to breed, and come hither again at Winter when the Young are as big as the Old. Whereas the *Swallow* comes hither to breed in the Spring, and goes off at the approach of Winter to a warmer Climate. Whence the *Woodcocks* come 'tis not agreed, but in general, that they breed in the *North*, and when they are frozen out make their Way hither. This Way the Old teach the Young, having enjoyed a Settlement here before.

They must be reckoned of the kind of Water-Fowl, the Nature of almost all of which, is to feed in the Night, and lie close in the Day, or feed a little in their sculking Places. They feed in Water as Ducks do with their Bills, mudding the Water by mixing it with the Earth, and eating either Worms, or the Eggs of Worms, or such Part of the Soil as Ducks do, or the Roots of Vegetables; in the Night they get their Food chiefly in the Furrows and Gutters of arable Land, where there is any, where there is not in Plashes and dirty Places trampled by Cattle. At their  
first

first coming they lie upon high Grounds amongst Shrubs, and by Day pick up small Worms which they find in soft Ground, and where Cattle have lodged. When the Nights are dark they feed in the Woods by Day, otherwise they rest the greatest Part of the Day.

It is probable all Water Fowl would get their Prey by Night if their Habit were not altered by being made tame. The Geese and Ducks, which by a Familiarity with Mankind, and receiving their Meat from his Hand as soon as they are hatched, would, in their original State have sought it by Night; for then only are they secure against Hawks and other Fowls of Prey, and against the Contrivances of Men to take them. Our Land Fowl all feed by Day, because 'tis their Eye that directs them to their Meat, whether it be above Ground or that they scratch it up.

The *Woodcock*, though never Hawked here, seems to have a Jealousy of some Bird of Prey, by his short Flights and dropping down again presently, till he is much disturbed. They are in greater Plenty in the *North*, the *West*, and *North-west* of *England*, than in the *Midland* and the *Southern* Counties. The Reason seems to be, that in those Countries they find a much greater number of little shallow Streams in which they can feed in a Frost. Whereas in the *South* they cannot bear a long Frost, but go all away some whither for the Winter. Their Course is, probably, to *Spain* or *Africa*, because they return but in a small Number till the Spring. If they went to *Wales*, or the other Countries where Springs are in greatest abundance, they would be found more numerous there in Time of Frost than any other Time, which is not observed. And if they went no farther, they would return to their Feed upon the Arable in the *Midland* Countries, which they might in a Day or a Night.



The Methods of taking these Birds are different in different Countries. Their Bodies are sought after as a Rarity, and the Arts of circumventing them and being too hard for wild Nature, engage Men in Labour and Fatigue, which enures them to Hardship, and preserves their Health. They use but two Ways generally here, since the Invention of Gunpowder and Hand Guns. One is by flushing them with a Dog, then putting up a Stale in the Shape of a black Horse or Cow, which they carry before them, and with it conceal themselves from the Cock. They have a Hole in the Cloth, through which they find him upon the Ground, then shoot him with a very small Barrell'd Gun. This Inconvenience they find, that they are so near him one side is generally spoiled with the Shot. In a Frost they go by the side of Rivulets, and find them at their Feed. Some use Setting-Dogs with a Bell, and shoot them before they are once disturbed.

The other way of killing them in this Country, is by shooting Flying, first raising them with springing Spaniels. This Method came to us from the *French* about forty Years ago, and hath taken the Place of almost all other sorts of Sport. It is a strong and healthful Exercise, at present much disused by our Gentlemen for the Scarcity of Game, of which it hath been the Occasion. The Game is generally become the Property of one Man in a Manor, empowered to take it for the Use of the Lord's Table, who is content with the Quarry without the Labour of the Chace, which was once thought a Diversion. This Officer's Business is to keep off others that would pursue the Sport for their Pleasure, not being qualified by Fortune for that Enjoyment, and to ingross it for himself. By his Means are the Markets of *London* supplied, and his Master, when there has been

Oppor-

Opportunity, of buying what was his own before.

There is not a Bird in *England*, of our own or Foreign Growth, for the taking which there have been so many Inventions; every Country doth not use the same. In some, where the Woods are high and Glades or Ridings between them, a Net is set a-crofs, supported by two Poles about the Height the Cocks fly Night and Morning. It is the Nature of them to take a Flight or two when it is dusky, before they go to their Feed, and again in the Morning before they go to their Seat. This is called, Cockshoot-time. A Boy stands under one of the Poles, and by a String which he hath in his Hand, pulls the Net to the Ground when the Cock strikes against it.

Another Method of taking them is with a Trammel Net, which two Men carry upon Poles, dragging the Tail of it through the ploughed Fields or Stubbles in the Night.

Another, by setting Snares, made of Horse-hair, in the Furrows where they are observed to feed. These catch them by the Leg.

Another, by planting Nets upon the Ground in the Paths of Woods, into which they will run before Men that drive them, with Noise and beating the Stubs as if they were driving Cattle.

One Thing is observed in this Country, where they drive Partridges in the Day-time to shoot at the Covey, that they will not then be driven with a living Horse, as they are in the Night to a Tunnel. But they will be driven with a Stale in the Day which they will not bear in the Night. These sagacious Creatures do not so well discover the Fraud when they have Day-light, as in the Dark.





A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE,



IN the Roman Division of Britain is reckoned a Part of the *Dobuni*, the other Part is *Oxfordshire*, the chief City is by *Ptolomy* called *Corinium*, the same, I presume, which *Ravennas* calls *Corinium Dobunorum*, and the Itinerary *Durocornovium*. Whence this Name of *Dobuni* arose seems yet in the Dark. Mr. *Camden* is for deriving it from a British Word *Duffen*, signifying a Plain and Valleys surrounded with Hills. Mr. *Baxter* gives us the same, but adds a Conjecture of his own; that *Togodumnus*, the Son of *Cynobiline*, mentioned in the Roman History, is quasi *Dux Dobunorum*.

In the *Saxon* Account it was a Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. Its Figure is oblong, inclining to Oval. It is parted on the *West* from *Monmouthshire*, and from *Herefordshire* by the *Wye*; on the *North* it hath the County of *Worcester*; on the *East* those of *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Berks* and *Wiltshire*; on the *South* its Border is *Somersetshire*.

The Name it hath from the City of *Gloucester*, by the *Saxons* called *Gleaucestershire*, and the Right Reverend Annotator upon *Camden*, finds it written *Gleawanceaster*, from whence, I suppose, the other is contracted.

This Name has had great Fortune in the World to be so carefully deduced through two or three Languages. *Camden* makes the *Romans* call it *Glevum*, from the *British* *Caer Gloui*, which signifies the *Fair City*. *Glow* in that Language meaning splendid, the Word, according to our Author, is only Latinized into *Glevum*. I trouble not the Reader with the Fancy of *Claudioceaster*, as if it was named from the Emperor *Claudius*, upon marrying his Daughter to *Arviragus*. This *Camden* thinks he has done Justice enough to by mentioning it.

As I cannot by the Numbers of the Itinerary, make *Glocester Glevum*, I take the Liberty of opposing to the received Opinion the following Arguments. First, I do not apprehend the *Britons* had any Cities that could merit the Epithet of *Fair* and *Splendid*. If we take *Cesar's* Account of them, and that hath hitherto maintained it self against all Objectors, the *Britons* had no more than Earth Walls for their Defence, fortified, perhaps, with a Fall of Trees. Their Buildings were no more than Huts rudely put together, such as deserved not the Name of Houses. And what sort of Edifices are we to expect for People, almost, if not altogether naked? If the Epithet had indeed been



*strong, or well situated, there would have been more appearance of a British Original.*

Neither is *Glevum Glowi* Latinized. We are not to imagine the *Romans* putting one Vowel instead of another without more Reason for it. The Name we find in the Itinerary is *Clevo*, which has nothing in it but (*l*) the same as *Glowi*. Mr. *Baxter* makes it written by *Ptolomy* ΓΛΕΒΩΝ, which it would have been if the Original were *Clevum*. *Ravennas* his Authority is but the same, for if he wrote from a *Greek* Copy or Map he had not the Original. That Author's Addition of *Colonia* to *Glebon* is supported by the Inscription found at *Bath*, for a *Decurio Colon. Glev.* But that Monument doth not determine where *Glevum* stands. It would make *Bath Glevum*, but that being a publick Place to which Strangers resorted, his Garrison or Habitation may fairly be meant. I am not concerned to deny *Glevum* or *Clevum* to be a Colony, I have never found any thing to that Purpose but this of *Ravennas* and the Inscription of *Bath*. As to the latter, *Glebon* may be in *France* for any thing we are told to the contrary. As to the way of Writing, the Authority of the Itinerary, which has *Clevum*, is preferable to that of the *Decurio* or of his Executor. But admitting *Clevum* and *Glevum* to mean the same, and to be a Colony by the Order of *Ravennas*, if, indeed, he observes any Order, it suits as well with our Scheme as that which places *Clevum* at *Gloucester*. It was an Omision when I was at *Bath*, not viewing the Inscription, which I took for granted is plain. If there be room for doubt, *Dec. Colonia Dev.* meaning *Chester*, if it could be so read, would clear up all Difficulties but that of *Ravennas*.

This Geographer seems to have gone *Northward* through *Monmouthshire*, *West* of the River *Wye*, and returned *Southward* by *Severn*, upon that Part of  
the

the Country on which the twelfth and thirteenth Journies of *Antoninus* proceed. He also seems to follow a Part of the fourteenth Journey. But this he has put first in order as he goes from South hereabouts to North.

*Venta Silurum*

*Caer Gwent.*

*Jupania.*

{ This seems to be the *Abone* of *Antoninus*.

*Metambula,*

{ Stands in the Place of *Trajectus*, and may have relation to *Avon*.

*Albinunno.*

{ This in the *Vatican* Copy is *Albinummo*, and stands in the Place of *Aquis Solis*.

The *Bath*, named from its Qualities, has probably had several Names. May not *Albinummo* have some relation to its changing the Colour of Silver towards that of Gold?

*Isca Augusta*

*Usk.*

*Bannio* for *Gobannio* *Abergavenny*.

*Brenna*, perhaps, for *Burrio*.

*Alabum.*

*Cicutio.*

*Magnis*

*Kenchester.*

*Branogenium.*

*Epoessa,*

{ These two seem the same left by the Copyer for the Reader to take which he will. I suppose it *Blestium Glocester*.

*Ypoessa.*

*Macatonion*, for *Ariconium Cirencester*.

*Glebon Colonia* in *Berkshire*.

*Argistillum.*

*Vertis*, for *Verluccione*.

*Salinis*, for *Spinis*.

*Corinium Dobunorum*

*Dorchester.*

*Caleba Attrebatum*, near *Farnham*.



At last, I don't find that we need to go farther for the Original of this Name of *Glocester*, than the *Saxon Gleawanceaster*; and, if that Language will afford us a Meaning, it excludes the Pretensions of the *Latin* and *British*. The *Saxon* Dictionaries make *Glowan* to signify *Candescere*, to glow like a Coal of Fire. Hence they tell us the *Glow-Worm* has its Name from shining. I don't know that the *Saxon* Word here signifying shining, is also *Celtic*. But we may be assured the *Saxons* went no farther than their own Language for a Word which expresses shining. If it was a fine City when *Ceaulin* took it from the *Britons*; or, if upon its being built by the *Saxons* it had this Name given it, 'tis enough to set aside the *British* *Glowi* and *Glevum*, as formed out of it.

Through this County runs the famous *Roman Fosse Way*, one of the four *Chemini Majores*, as they were accounted by the *Normans*. It begins at *Salfleet* on the *Lincolnshire* Coast, runs by *Louth* to *Lincoln*, thence by *Newark* to *Leicester*, thence through the County of *Warwick* by *Brinklow*, *Chester-ton*, *Compton*, and enters this County a little Way from *Camden*. Thence it leads by *Stow* in the *Would* to *Norlidge*, *Cirencester*, *Bath*. Upon this grand Military Way we do not find one Station between *Brinklow* and *Cirencester*. At the Time of settling the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, there might possibly be so many Stations erected about the Country, as to make none necessary upon the *Fosse* for so many Miles together. Yet it appears, from *Remains* in *Glocestershire*, that many Places have been fortified upon the *Fosse*; and at others are such Antiquities discovered, as are usual at the *Villa* or *Pradium*, the Country-Seat or Retirement of *Romans*, or of *Romanized Britons*. Some of these fortified Places may have been *Manses* for the keeping of Horses, and for the Entertainment  
of

of Travellers, which brought together a Number of People, who never thought themselves safe in their Beds without some Defence.

The *Roman* Stations of this County are four. We come at them by two several Journies of *Antoninus*, the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth, each of them having *Isca* in *Monmouthshire* for its *Terminus*. I begin with the Fourteenth, because that passeth thro' but a Corner of the County, striking over the River *Avon* to *Bath*. Whereas the Thirteenth leads through the Heart of the County, and is continued to *Berkshire*, which is the next County that we shall treat of in this Part of our *Survey*.

Upon *Monmouthshire* we pursued the fourteenth Journey as far as the Stations of that County reached, which was from *Isca Usk* to *Venta Silurum* *Caer Gwent*. The next must be on the Eastern Bank of *Severn*, nine Miles from *Caer Gwent*. So many are the Traces of razed Forts, and the *Vestigia* of some Camps, that it will be hard to determine which is the particular one that the *Itinerary* calls *Abone*.

The Dean of *York* has here made an Alteration in the *Itinerary*, placing *Trajectus* immediately after *Venta Silurum*, and *Abone* after *Trajectus*. His Reason is, that *Trajectus* is more suitable to the Passage of the *Severn* than of the *Avon*: And farther, that *Abone* may have some relation to the *Avon*. He therefore places it at *Hanham*, which may once have been *Avonham*, that is, *Mansio ad Abonem*. The Conjecture is very plausible, if we found the Names in a Chorographer as *Ravennas*, if we were not directed by the Authority of the *Itinerary* to place them as they stand. These Stations are both upon or about the Pass of Rivers. But that over the *Avon* might be called *Trajectus* properly enough, though the other may be more  
eminently



eminently a *Trajectus*; and the Signification of *Abone* upon the *Severn*, might be as Edifying still if we knew the Occasion of the Name. If there were different Copies, in any one of which *Trajectus* came next to *Venta Silurum*, it would be Joy to any Lover of Antiquities. But as there is no such Reason for the Emendation, we are safest when we follow Authority. It's true, the Number of Miles is nine from *Venta Silurum* to *Abone*, and from *Abone* to *Trajectus*. But what could have tempted a Copyer, indeed all the Copyers, to fall into this Mistake?

The Place must be found somewhere about *Aouft* Passage, either North or South of it, if *Aouft* itself be not nearest to the Spot.

The Dean of *York* has pitch'd upon *Oldbury*, a little higher up the *Severn*. This has Name as well as Distance on its Side. One Fortrefs may yet be seen at a Place on the Shore called *Castle-Hill*. This is a Name frequently given by the Country People for a Camp, where there are no Traces of Building, by which one is distinguished from the other, as generally they may, by the Quantity of Ground taken up in a Camp, and the Unevenness and Hillocks of a Castle.

Another there is in *Alveston* Parish overlooking *Severn*. If we consider, in the first Place, the many Fortifications that have been raised and demolished on this River's Side, whilst it was the Border against the *Welch*; whilst one made Inroads, and the other repelled him, it will be pardonable not to fix upon the very Spot the *Romans* occupied, which may have been taken, and new Works made upon it by *Britons* or *Saxons*, and these too, with the old, in some Places, razed. To this may be added, the levelling Property of the Tide, which comes so furiously from the *Æstuary*, which, with the Help of the Wind, has worn  
away

away the Shore in many Places: Not to mention the Torrents that some times have come down and overflowed even Hills, as our Historians attest. *The Duke of Buckingham's Water*, in the Time of *Richard III.* is described such.

It may be a Question whether the *Romans* cross'd the *Severn* after it had received *Wye*, or before. If before, the Passage was shorter, and they might go over the *Wye* at *Chepstow*. If this were known, as it hardly ever will be, the Scite of *Abone* might be better determined. If *Oldbury* were the Ferry, they must have passed the *Isthmus* between the two Rivers, but the pointing of the *Agger* is lower on the Stream.

From *Severn* Side I go South to *Trajectus*, which I call the Passage of the *Avon*. There is nothing upon either Bank of this River claiming the Name of a *Roman* Station, yet it will be allow'd me, that there must have been a Passage here between the *Severn* and *Bath*. Supposing too, that *Trajectus* is to be look'd for hereabouts, it must be upon the River. The great Camp at *Stantonbury* on the *Somersetshire* Side will not answer in Distance or Situation. I suppose there was a Fort, the Materials of which have long since been carried to *Bristol*. If *Bristol* was within the prescrib'd Distance, I should look for it there, because of the natural Strength of the Place. We find there no *Roman* Remains discovered. The City is thought to have had its Beginning late in the *Saxon* Times.

Upon the thirteenth Journey, *ab Isca Callevam*, we came from *Usk* in *Monmouthshire*, to *Burrium Doward* in *Herefordshire*. Our next Station is *Blestium*, which we call *Glocester*. We pass the *Wye* at *Goderick Ferry*, or lower, but upon that Turn of the River is the smoothest and the shallowest Passage: Thence over the *Forest of Dean* to the *Severn*, which making two Channels, is narrower than

any



any where else. The City of *Gloucester* stands on the Eastern-Side of the smaller Channel. Under the Bridge is a Machine which raises the Water of the River to serve the Town. The Buildings here stand very thick. The Cathedral and other publick Edifices are handsome; the Streets of a good Breadth, but there is little Room for Gardens, indeed for Yards, in the Heart of the City. The Tower of the Cathedral, the Choir and Ladies Chapel are beautiful. The whispering Place is certainly such by Accident, as I believe *Ecchoes* are; for though we find from whence is the Reverberation, it would puzzle the most Skilful to make one, I mean to make one without Doors.

The Monument of *Robert Duke of Normandy*, eldest Son of the Conqueror, which lies before the High Altar, is a Proof of the Uncertainty and Vicissitude of Humane Affairs. Could the Conqueror, elated with a Series of Success, have foreseen the Fate of his Family, and the End of his Acquisitions, he would surely, with less Eagerness have pursued what was so soon to be given up. His Joys must have been allayed by the Prospect, if we imagine him endued with any Share of natural Affection.

But that may be justly questioned. A Life employed in Bloodshed and Rapine, in being the Executioner of Vengeance due to a wicked Age, or the Instrument of proving a Virtuous one, has little Regard to Posterity. They may be pleased with having their Name perpetuated, but are so thoroughly divested of human Affections, by their canine Habit, that nothing less than barbarous is to be expected of them.

Fighting was the Delight of this Age, and fighting for fighting's Sake. For Form's Sake they would erect a Monastery, and send a Present to *St. Peter* to get the Pope on their Side, whose  
Influence

Influence amongst the Churchmen, was enough frequently to turn the Scale. He bleffes a Sword, and fends it to some *Nimrod*, who thence is a Favourer of Holy Church, and fights her Battles. Murder and Defolation is consecrated by the Event.

If this great Conqueror could have forefeen his Son and Succellor to the Throne of *England*, with another Son, and a Nephew, breathing their laft in *New Foreft*, which he had unchurch'd and unpeopled for his Sport in the Wantonnefs of his Power; if he could have view'd his eldeft Son, and his Heir, harrafs'd and hunted out of his Dutchy of *Normandy*; the Son Prifoner to his younger Brother for eight-and-twenty Years in *England*, and dying fuch (whose Memory is yet kept up at *Glocefter*); if he could have thought of the Hardfhip and Difgrace which was the Lot of his Grandfon *William*, Heir to that Dutchy, who was Difinherited, made a Vagabond, and killed in the Recovery of his Right; if he could have known that his Family fhould be extinguifhed after one fingle Generation, fome in the Sea, fome in the Field, he would have had one Alloy to a victorious Career, and have feen that Vengeance is as fwift as Victory.

Honour gotten by the Sword, where Juftice has no Hand in the Quarrel, muft be contented with a bounded Profpert, not extended to the durable Poffeffions of virtuous Gallantry. The Pretence of *Henry I.* for depriving his Brother *Robert* of his laft Stake, and feizing the Lands he had given to his Followers, was, that he had fquandered his Eftate upon *ungrateful* People. But would that juftify the Treatment of *Robert's* Son *William*, who was exil'd from his Dutchy, and driven to feek his Bread from the Mercy of foreign Courts, who was guilty of no Crime but Right of Inheritance?



All this proves Fighting was like Fox-Hunting for Diversion. The Knight and his Squires are aggrandizing their Monarch, - treasuring up Honour and Plunder at the Expence of the Innocent, though with some specious Pretence of Publick Good; the other has nothing more at Heart than the Good of the Neighbourhood, to preserve Geese and Turkeys from so merciless a Foe.

From *Blestium Gloucester*, I go to *Ariconium Cirencester*, eleven Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*. This Town has been considerable, and such its Situation must render it, standing upon the Interfection of the *Fosse* and the Military Way, of the thirteenth Journey which leads from *Gloucester* to *Berkshire*. The *Fosse* may be fairly traced through this County, through this Town near *Tetbury* to *Bath*. Between these two last were some Antiquities not long ago discovered by digging. The *Fosse* there is a little Distance from the present Road to *Bath*.

With one Voice all our Authors call *Cirencester* *Corinium* and *Durocornovium*, which I hope I have shewn *Dorchester* to be. The manifest Defect of their Scheme, on all Hands confessed, between *Kenchester* and *Gloucester*, is enough of itself to shake its Credit. To this I add, at present only, as great a Disagreement will appear between *Spinis*, where they must place it and *Calleva*, if *Calleva* be upon the Borders of *Surrey*, where it only can be fixed if we regard the Figures of the *Itinerary*.

The *Saxon* Name *Cyrenceaster* is allowed to be derived from the River *Churn*, on which it stands. *Corinium* is also thought to be taken from the Name of that Stream, by those who believe it to have been the Place.

The Military Way from hence to *Berkshire*, is in several Places visible; but the other Branch of it to *Birdlip Hill*, in the Way to *Gloucester*, is much more so. Here have been innumerable Discoveries of *Roman* Possessors, Coins, Pavements, Baths, Altars, *Lares*. Yet in the Town nothing appears but modern Buildings, and the Ruins of the Abbey. If from the Abbey we take a Circuit round the Gardens and Pastures, we may still find the imperfect Traces of an old Wall which encompassed these Lands and the Town. This was probably *Roman*, because we don't hear of a Town of such Extent since their Time; and by the Unevenness of these Grounds, and the Foundations of Streets and Houses, 'tis evident they have been built upon. The Church is handsome, and has a fine Ring of Bells. But the Glory of the Place since it was Christian, sunk upon the Dissolution.

In the Neighbourhood of this Place, and near to the *Fosse Way*, is the Head of the River *Thames*. The Water bubbles out from many Springs in a small Opening of a Hill. Mr. *Camden's* ingenious Poem upon the Marriage of *Thame* and *Isis*, whose Confluence is at *Dorchester*, demands something to be said upon the Subject. It gave our Author occasion to bring out of his Stock some entertaining Thoughts. The *Hertfordshire Tame* has here a great Honour done to it to carry half the Name of the principal Stream in *England*, when its Superior *Charwell*, hath not so much as a Mention.

It has been urged to the contrary, that in the Charters of the Monasteries of *Malmsbury* and *Evesham*, and in the old Deeds of *Creeklade*, the River is *Temis*; and in *Oxfordshire* at *Eynsham* Ferry 'tis called *Isis*. *Tame* and *Isis* being both general Names, which signify the River, one might be the River of *Wiltshire*, t'other of *Oxfordshire*. Or, 'tis possible, the Monks of *Wiltshire* called their



River *Thames*, because it was the same that was called so at *London*.

The most famous Occurrence that History affords us of this County, is the Duel of *Edmond Ironside* and *Cnut*, in the Isle of *Alney*, which the *Severn* makes near *Gloucester*. It was a glorious Sight to the two wearied Armies, standing upon the Banks, to see the contending Monarchs deciding the Quarrel with their own Hands; to see their Swords striking Fire upon one another's Helmets, till one should fall, and save the Lives of his Followers. Yet, according to *Florence of Worcester*, the Thing was not, as heartily as they fought it, of their own desiring, at least not at the Desire of *Cnut*; for the Nobility and principal Commanders of each Army, being tired out with dry Blows, and a late very bloody Engagement, proposed that the Heroes should make an End of the War themselves. This neither could refuse, without forfeiting his Honour, and being in Danger of having his Party desert him. *Malmsbury* saith, *Cnut* denied to try it by single Combat, by which, perhaps, he means, he would have declined it; and this is reconcilable with the other Writers.

*Cnut*, as we are told, had Policy enough to make up his Want of Strength to match *Edmond*; and when he was ready to lay down his Sword, proposed the Division of the Kingdom. His Method of securing the whole upon *Edmond's* Death some time after, is of a Strain with that which *Camden* observes of the Duke of *Gloucester's* getting the Crown from his Nephews. *Cnut* having Possession of *London*, summoned the Great Men of the Realm, who were Witnesses to the Partition Treaty, to declare what the Agreement was, who knowing his Mind, readily vouched that *Edmond* desired him to be Protector of his Children. Notwithstanding which Service, the  
Historian

Historian faith, he took off some of their Heads in a little time.

The *Finesse* of Richard III. *Camden* relates at the End of the County of *Gloucester*: That when he had by his Agents cooked up a Petition to himself, that he would accept the Crown for the Good of the People, with an Enumeration of the Miseries to which the Nation would be exposed, if he should be so barbarous to refuse it; and that he had got the *Lawyers* of his Side, to justify his Right in excluding the Heir, It was Enacted, Decreed and Declared, by Authority of Parliament, That all and singular the Contents of the aforesaid Bill, are true and undoubted; and the same our Lord the King, with the Assent of the three Estates of the Realm, and the Authority aforesaid, doth pronounce, decree and declare, to be true and undoubted.

There is an Action related in the *Norman History*, by *Ordericus Vitalis*, something resembling the single Combat between *Edmond* and *Cnute*; we have it in *Dr. Braddey*, page 248, in the Life of *Henry I.* “ While both Fire and Sword raged in  
“ the Bowels of *Normandy*, the King of *France*  
“ invaded it on that Side *France*, and came as far  
“ as *Audeley* upon the River *Sein*, and wished he  
“ could meet the King of *England* in the open  
“ Field; who hearing of it, gave him his Desire,  
“ and marching towards him, came into the Plain  
“ of *Breneville* with 500 Horse, amongst whom  
“ were the Kings two natural Sons, three Earls,  
“ and many others of great Note. *Lewis* of *France*,  
“ seeing what he had long wished for, drew out  
“ 400 Horse, and amongst them *William*, Duke  
“ *Robert’s* Son engaged, that he might deliver his  
“ Father from Prison, and recover his antient  
“ Inheritance.”

Then follow the Names of the Great Men on the *French* Side. — “ They join Battle, the *French*  
F f f 2 “ are



“ are beaten, and lose 140 Horse. *Guido Otmund*,  
 “ *Burchard*, and *William Crispin* were taken. The  
 “ King of *France* was alone, and lost in a Wood,  
 “ from whence a Countryman conveyed him to  
 “ *Audeley*, whither the Remains of his routed  
 “ Army were retired. In this Battle were but  
 “ 900 *Milites*, or Horsemen on both Sides (unless  
 “ perhaps, there might be so many *Milites* besides  
 “ their Retinue) and they accounted a great  
 “ Number, whereof only three were killed, for  
 “ they were so cloathed with Iron, as they could  
 “ scarce be in Danger. King *Lewis* his Standard  
 “ was here taken, and K. *Henry* bought it of him  
 “ that took it for 20 Marks, which he kept as a  
 “ Token of the Victory; his Horse also was taken,  
 “ which was sent back next Day, with his Saddle,  
 “ Bridle, and whole Furniture; and Prince *Wil-*  
 “ *liam* sent also his Cousin *William*, the Son of  
 “ Duke *Robert*, his Horse which he had lost, with  
 “ many other Gifts.”

This Story stands in great need of a Comment,  
 which I doubt is no where to be had. It favours  
 not of *Henry's* Bravery, to meet *Lewis* with an un-  
 equal Number. We have it in some Chronicle of  
*Scotland*, that one Great Man, Head of a Clan,  
 had challenged another of the same Quality to  
 meet him with Two hundred Men. One Party  
 had heard the other had fewer than the appointed  
 Number, which was examined, and found true,  
 and refused to engage till the 200 were compleat.  
 Amongst the Spectators three were hired to make  
 them equal, one of the three a Taylor.

In the Fight one *Clan* was intirely cut to pieces,  
 there remained of the other but two Men, one of  
 them the Taylor.

One would imagine, that in the Engagement  
 between *Henry* and *Louis*, only Four hundred of a  
 Side fought, and the rest stood by for want of  
 Antagonists.

Antagonists. Their Way of fighting seems to have been but a Sort of single Combat, every one batteling his Adversary, without assisting his Friends, or being assisted by them. They did not, as now is the Practice, charge in close Order, and by the Strength and Nimbleness of their Horses break the Enemies Squadron. It looks like a Sort of Tilting, where their only Weapon was a Lance, and he that brought his Enemy to the Ground, gained the Victory without trampling the Vanquished to Death.

This County is fruitful in Corn, Grass, Wood, Iron, and produces upon the *Cotswold*, the best Wooll in *England*. It hath been famed for Vineyards, but our Ancestors, either had other Fruit there besides Grapes, which gave the Name, or they must content themselves with a very worthless Juice, for the Heat was no greater than at present. Wine of *English* Grapes gave, perhaps, occasion to the *Spanish* Ambassador, who said, we have no ripe Fruit but a scalded Codling.

The Stire Cyder which is made here, exceeds any but that of *Herefordshire* and *Devonshire*, and is not to be despised because those Counties produce better. If nothing but the most Excellent is to be esteemed, we shall have but one Thing of a Sort worth naming in the Island.

In Cheese this County may be said to excel; for however *Cheshire* boasts a Pre-eminence, their Product is confined to the Winter, whereas these of *Gloucestershire* are eaten as well in Summer when the other may be called out of Season.





A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
E N G L A N D.

---

B E R K S H I R E,



S by Mr. *Camden* thought to take up all the Country which, according to *Ptolomy*, was possessed by the *Attrebatii* or *Attrebates*. These *Attrebatii* then must have a very small Division. Their chief City is *Calleva*, called in the *Itinerary* *Calleva Attrebatum*. Some read it *Gallena*. *Camden* and Mr. *Baxter* make *Wallingford* *Calleva*. The Dean of *York* objects to *Wallingford*, that it hath no Remains, and observes that some are found at *Henly*, which he chooses for *Calleva*.

Dr. *Stukeley* is for giving *Surrey* to the *Attrebates*. In Page 197 of his *Iter Curiosum*, he saith,  
 “ Therefore, if we give *Sussex* to the *Regni*,  
 “ we

“ we must reserve *Surrey* for these *Attrebates*, and  
 “ *Farnham* their Capital ; and this is agreeable to  
 “ *Ptolomy*, who places them next the *Cantii*. ”

Where *Ptolomy* first mentions them, he hath just described the Situation of the *Dobuni*, and their chief City *Corinium*. Next he saith, *Post Attrebatii & urbs Calleva ; post quos maxime orientales Cantii in quibus Urbes — Rursus Attrebatii & Cantiis subjacent Regni*.

With Submission, I do not find *Ptolomy* saying the *Attrebates* are contiguous to the *Cantii*. Having described the Possessions of the several People as far as the *Attrebates*, 'tis plain he designed to take in *Kent*, then to go Westerly to the *Lands End*. Supposing *Sussex* and *Surrey* to belong both to the *Regni*, if he had brought them in first as contiguous to *Cantium*, before he had mentioned *Cantium*, he would have had the same Disorder in his Method of skipping back again over *Sussex*, as he is now charged with in skipping over a Part of *Surrey*, from *Windsor* to *Southwark*. His Course to the Land's End of *Kent*, and thence to the Land's End of *Cornwall*, is, the Way he has taken, more regular.

His saying the *Cantii* are *Maxime Orientales*, may be true, without bordering on one another, which cannot be said of *Subjacere*, in which Situation the *Regni* are both to *Cantii* and *Attrebates*.

I am convinced *Calleva* is about *Farnham*. And it was from Dr. *Stukeley* that I came into that Opinion. I rather believe the Scite of the *Roman Town* to have been within *Hampshire*, or on the Borders of it, above the Bishop of *Winchester's* Castle, which was, perhaps, included in it.

This Corner of *Hampshire*, and, perhaps, a Part of *Surrey*, might be under the *Attrebates*. And this seems to me the Reason of the Addition of *Attrebatum* to *Calleva*, in the *Imperial Itinerary*, to



ascertain the Country in which *Calleva* stands, because it was upon the Border of another.

Two other Instances we have, I presume, of the same Exactness. One is in *Corinium Dobunorum* according to *Ravennas*, which in the thirteenth Journey is *Duro Cornovium*. This is, according to my Scheme, *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, which being parted from the *Attrebates* only by the *Thames*, the Geographer in his abundant Care ascertained the Division it belonged to.

Again, *Rata* hath in the *Vatican* Edition of *Ravennas*, *Coritanorum* subjoined. This I take to be *Brinklow* in *Warwickshire*, which County is by *Camden* reckoned under the *Cornavii*: But *Leicestershire* is within four Miles of *Brinklow*, which is said to be a Part of the *Coritani*. The *Coritani* I presume extended so far into *Warwickshire*, and *Rata* being but just within that Division, Care is taken to make us observe it.

Under the Heptarchy *Berkshire* was possessed by the *West-Saxons*.

Its Figure is oblong, narrowest in the Middle, a Part of *Oxfordshire* on the North-Side thrusting itself into this, according to the Course of the *Thames* which divides the two Counties. The River runs Southward from *Wallingford* almost to *Reading*, whence it has a northerly Course to *Henly*, then it enters *Bucks*, which County and *Surrey* are its Eastern Border. *Hampshire* lies on the South of it, *Wiltshire* on the West.

As to the Name, the most antient Way of writing it amongst the *Saxons*, is *Bearwuckscyre*, whence the present *Berkshire* is formed. Mr. *Baxter*, and Dr. *Stukeley* are both for bringing it from the *Bibroci*, who came hither out of *Gaul*, and made their Settlement about the Time the *Belgæ* came. Mr. *Baxter* saith, “*Apud Tacitum*  
“*legimus & Bebriacum fuisse in Cisalpinâ dictâ*  
“*Galliâ*

“ *Galliâ inter Cremonam atque Veronam.*” —

“ *Bibrax apud Cæsarem Remorum sit oppidum sicuti*

“ *& Bibracte Æduorum.*”

Whether this County was at the Time of *Cæsar* possessed by the *Aborigines*, or whether by Colonies from *Gaul*, whom he allows to have settled on the Southern Coast all the Way, we shall still be at a Loss to find how the *Saxons* came to inquire after a Name so antient as *Julius Cæsar's* Time; a Name properly *Gaulish*, and so much dropt by the *Roman* Chorographers, as not to be mentioned for any Division of the Island.

I can content myself with thinking that the *Saxons* named the County of *Berks* from something subsisting at the Time of their possessing it. The Name has undergone many a Change to become what it is at present. As *Huntingdon* is named from plenty of Game; *Bucks*, either from Forests or Beach Trees, with which it did abound; *Arden*, one half of *Warwickshire*, from being Wood Land; this County may be from *Bearwe*, or *Bearwe*, which the *Saxon* Dictionaries interpret, *Remus*, *Lucus*, a Grove, woody, hilly, or high Ground.

*Camden* observes *Affer* deriving it from *Berroc*, a certain Wood where *Box* grew in great abundance; others from an Oak disbarked (for so the Word *Beroke* signifies) to which, when the State was in more than ordinary Danger, the Inhabitants were wont, in antient Times, to resort and consult about publick Affairs.

This Oak without Bark seems to have no more in it than the Antiquity of its having been a large spreading Tree, under which publick Meetings had long been held, which was withered and decaying with Age. We hear of *Augustines Ac*, or *Oak*, as a Place where the Affairs of the Church were debated. From both these Authorities we have some Countenance to derive the Name of the County from Wood, with which it abounded.

As



As late as *Camden's* Time we find the Eastern Part of it next *Surrey* represented “downright  
“barren, or at best it bears but little; and is  
“very much taken up with Woods and Forests.”

This County, according to my Scheme, affords us two *Roman* Stations; *Clevum* and *Spina*, both belonging to the thirteenth Journey of *Antoninus ab Isca Callevam*. The latter of these is also in the fourteenth Journey *ab Isca Callevam*, which leads from *Monmouthshire* to *Calleva* by *Bath*.

For *Clevum* I pitch upon the Neighbourhood of *Wantage*. This Place is to be from *Ariconium* fifteen Miles, and from *Durocornuvium* fourteen. And such it will be found from *Cirencester* and from *Dorchester*, if we allow the *Berkshire* Measure for Miles. The antient computed Miles of this County exceed most others of this Side the Island, except *Warwickshire*, and those from *Chester* through *Shropshire* and *Monmouthshire*.

This Place *Mr. Aubrey* hath pointed out to us for *Roman*, without making it a Station. It is thus described from that Author, by the Right Reverend *Annotator* upon *Camden* on the County of *Berks*. “A Mile above *Wantage*, East from *Ash-*  
“bury, there is a very large Camp on the Brow  
“of a Hill, of a Quadrangular Form, and single  
“work’d, from whence it appears to be *Roman*.”

Indeed, the general Voice of Antiquaries makes *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, *Glocester*. This has been examined into on our *Ninth Part*, and the irreconcilable Disagreement between that Scheme and the *Itinerary* remarked. I shall add to it only this Paragraph from the Dean of *York*, at his Conclusion of the thirteenth Journey.

“*Caterum adeo discrepant numeri ab Antonino in*  
“*hoc itinere designati, a veris Stationum distantis,*  
“*ut ne duo quidem cum illis conveniant : Adeoque*  
“*tamen persuasi sumus de certo illarum situ, ut nunquam*  
“*in*

“ *in aliis locis fidem obnixi nimis supputationibus ejus,*  
 “ *multum jam depravatis adhibendam esse censeamus.*”

The first Sentence I claim as my Authority for the Innovation I am chargeable with. The Consequence of this Loss our Authors have been at upon this thirteenth Journey, is more than I am willing to admit; that the *Itinerary* must be given up. When the Credit of our Authority is thus at Stake, there needs no Excuse for attempting a Scheme consistent with our Rule, rather than cut off the Bough on which we stand.

I see nothing so inviting in the antient Interpretation, as to tempt one to sacrifice the Reputation of the Whole for its Support. *Kenchester* has been long called *Ariconium*. It has no Proof but Prescription, which Prescription is but another Word for Unwillingness to try farther.

*Clevum* or *Glevum*, has been *Gloucester* for the Sake of wild Etymology alone, *Glowicester*. If it be, according to the Epitaph of the old Soldier at *Bath*, or upon the Authority of *Ravennas*, a *Colony*, there are no concurrent Histories nor Remains subsisting to prove *Gloucester* such, any more than the Hill above *Wantage*. *Wantage* has been a Royal Vill, famous for the Birth of *Alfred*. And it may have been noted for its neighbouring Fortrefs. If a *Colony* was settled thereabouts, and extended to *Wantage*, the Memory of it is lost, but it is agreeable to the Accounts we have of *Colonia* spreading round about *Camulodunum*.

*Windsor* is a Place noble in itself, and famous for the *Order of the Garter*. Its Situation is beautiful and stately, overlooking on one Side the Course of the *Thames*, and a good Tract of Land beyond it. On the other it has most delightful Parks, and a Forest with so fine a Turf, that a Horse leaves the Impression of his Foot in Summer-time.



time. It is no wonder therefore that the Conqueror should lay his Finger upon it for Sporting; it is said he gave the Monks an Equivalent. *Edward the Confessor* had given it to the Abbey of *Westminster*. His Grant *Mr. Camden* saith, is the most antient Thing he finds relating to the Place.

The *Saxon* Name of *Windelscora* is in this Grant, which he imagines means the *Winding-Shore*, for such is the Bank of the *Thames* here; or it may be from the *Windy-Shore*. The more antient *Saxon* Name is *Windlesceora*.

They that have undertaken to give us an Account of this *Order of the Garter*, instituted by *Edward III.* have not been able to trace every Thing up to its Fountain. They would have given us a complete History of this Honourable College, and the Occasion of its Erection, if there had been Materials authentick enough to found it upon. Our most judicious Authors have been forced, upon this *Dilemma*, either to leave some Things in the Dark, or to relate what cannot be relied upon. They that have made the most diligent Search, are content with the small Applause that Truth can intitle them to, rather than repeat the fabulous and inconsistent Relations contrived to amuse the Curious, who aim to know more than is to be known. What is well attested, they have given us as credible, what is Guess and Hearsay, they have laid no Stress upon.

In the main, this Institution was upon an old Foundation, though, perhaps, not quite so old as pretended. *Chivalry* was the Design in Imitation of former Ages. This was to be encouraged, having in former Experiments been observed to advance the Glory and Strength of the Nation. There is more owing to the Science of Arms, than there is to the Ingredients of Force.

Robust

Robust Bodies, enured to Fatigue and Hardship, stimulated by natural Fierceneſs, are the proper Materials of Conqueſt, but the *Mafonry* of Inſtitution is neceſſary to the Form of Valour. Hope and Fear have ſo great a Weight in the Actions of Mankind, that a Regard to them is principally to be had. Confidence of Succeſs is more than half the Battle, as a Pannick on the other Hand diſarms the Strong. By Habit Men arrive at a Contempt of Danger, by Emulation they are carried through Difficulties that were thought inſuperable.

This Aſt of the great *Edward*, was a Copy after the *Order of the Knights of the Round Table*, aſcribed to *Arthur*. There are, doubtleſs, Fables intermixed with the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, at which ſome ſqueamiſh Stomachs have been provoked to reject the whole, and even to deny there was ever ſuch a Man as that Hero, who is ſaid to have led up the *Britons* againſt the *Saxons*, and to have come off Conqueror by this Device. He invited into his Society, ſaith *Dr. Heylin*, from an old Manuscript, *Meliores & Valentiores milites omnium terrarum*. This he ſaith was done in Time of Peace, when he had made a compleat Conqueſt of his Enemies.

If this be diſputed, it will not be denied that there was ſuch a College in being antiently, whoever was the Author of it. *Dr. Heylin* gives us another Inſtance earlier than *Edward's* Time, from which he believes that Prince copied in the Inſtitution of the *Garter*. It is from *Walsingham*, *Illuſtris miles Rogerus de Mortuo Mori, apud Killingworth ludum militarem quam vocant Rotundam Tabulam centum militum & tot dominarum inſtituit; ad quam pro Armorum exercitio de diverſis Regnis confluxit militia multa*.

This



This was a College of Heroes famous for Feats of Arms, daily train'd to this martial Exercise, and ready to enter the Lifts against any Opponent. This gave them a Reputation, and made them terrible when they came to Blows in Earnest, which they had been enured to without Affront or Quarrel. They engaged in this hazardous Exercise as freely as if they were to advance against an Enemy, and frequently lost their Lives without Provocation or previous Malice. We find the Practice afterwards prohibited both by Church and State, under very severe Penalties.

This exalted them to a kind of Superiority above other Mortals, and made way for the Conquests they so frequently obtained upon the Continent, and in the Holy War. This brought them the most daring Spirits of every Country, whose Delight was excelling in Feats of Arms, both in Exercise and in Battle.

The Round Table which *Edward III.* built at *Windsor*, *Dr. Heylin* tells us from *Walsingham*, was in Circuit Six hundred Feet. This probably was the *Area* for *Justing*, upon which the Combatants engaged, the *Knights Companions* sitting in a Circle about them. The Reason of its being round, generally allowed, seems to have nothing in it; that all Seats would be equal, and no Disputes about Precedency could arise.

They could not be about a Round Table without observing Precedency. He that sat next the Sovereign, that came first in, or, that went first out, that gave a Challenge, or accepted one, must be before or after another. Provision might well enough be made against Disputes for Place, if, according to their Quality, their Birth, their Time of Admission to the Order, the Number of triumphing over their Adversary, it was determined.

mined. We see high and low Places at a Round Table every Day.

It must of course be round if every one of the Company could see and hear alike what was done; if every one were equally near to the Combatants; if every one were ready to interpose upon Occasion. The way that a General speaks to his Officers, is by placing them in a Ring. The Form of all our Chapter-Houses is the same, with the Seats in a Circle.

*Mortimer's* hundred Ladies had, we may suppose, their Seats in this Ring. It seems a Diversion too Masculine for the tender Hearts of Ladies, who must sometimes see a Knight die upon the Spot. But it was a martial Age, and Use made it familiar. They were the fitter to breed Heroes; and it might be some Abatement of their Horror, to think these noble Spirits lost their Lives endeavouring to recommend themselves to their good Opinion.

Thus *John de Astley*, of a *Warwickshire* Family, in the Time of *Henry VI.* whose Story we have in *Sir William Dugdale's Survey* of that County, upon vanquishing his Adversary, had his Helmet to present to his Lady as the Reward of Victory. He maintained a Duel on Horseback at *Paris*, against *Peter de Massey*, in the Presence of *Charles VII.* King of *France*. With his Launce he pierced *Massey's* Helmet, and brought him to the Ground. The Lady with this Helmet must be a Sort of Victor, envied and complimented by the rest of her heroick Associates.

The same *Astley* had three Years after an Encounter in *Smithfield*, in Presence of *Henry VI.* and his Court, with *Sir Philip Boyle*, an *Arragonian* Knight, who by his Prince's Command had travelled *France* through to meet with his Match. They tried it on Foot with Battle-Ax, Spear,



Sword and Dagger; *Astley* vanquished his Adversary, was Knighted, and afterwards elected of the Order of the Garter.

Upon the Precedent of the *Round Table* did the Great *Edward* found the Order of the Garter, called the Order of St. George, whom he took to be his Patron. Who this St. George was, is not well cleared up; nor whether his killing a Dragon was real or symbolical, nor whose the Garter that gave the Occasion. The Saint was, perhaps, pitched upon without much Inquiry, the Name being a good founding one in Battle. The Image of St. George worn about the Neck of his Knights, is a *Chevalier* appointed for Fight; the Dragon under his Horse seems the Beast of the *Apocalypse*. They were to fight the Church's Battles, to defend Justice against Oppression, to protect Learning, and succour Poverty, and thus to oppose the Works of the Devil.

The Story of killing the Dragon by some St. George, looks like a Fiction taken from the Ensign of the Collar, which was but to express a Knight prepared for Encounter, trampling upon his own and the Church's Enemies.

As for the Garter, and the Romantick Account of its being in Memory of a Woman's dropping her Garter, the Countess of *Salisbury*, it is too trifling and too ludicrous to be the Foundation of so Honourable an Order. If Gallantry were to be encouraged, and the softer Methods of rendring a Nation Effeminate, this had been a proper Ensign to invite the *Beaumonde*. But the Intention was to advance *Chivalry*, to make Men out-do themselves in Proofs of Honour and Courage, and so indeed look brightest in *Cælia's* Eyes. There was to be nothing in the Institution but what was fit to pass through all *Europe*; but what would bear examining, and shew it a College  
of

of Heroic Spirits, who had devoted themselves to be Examples of uncommon Valour.

The Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, is a Defiance of their Opposers. Shame was to be the Portion of the Vanquished. This, if no more was in it than the King's taking up the Lady's Garter, would have had a Meaning but little edifying, but little expressive of a Society that invited the greatest Men in the World singly, and in a Body, defied the World in general.

The Tradition of King *Edward I.* having given out his own Garter in a successful Battle, is but poorly founded, no more than the Story of King *Richard I.* having girded a piece of Leather about the Leg of his choicest Knights, in which if they succeeded they were to come to greater Honours.

A Motto we are sure was designed for a Badge of the Order, which Motto is still borne, *Honi soit, &c.* The Part upon which this Badge is worn, seems to have denominated it a Garter. If we were to think of a Badge going about a *Round Table*, it could not be better expressed than by going round the Leg. Here the Label is conspicuous, and may be worn in Armour *Capapee*, without Disturbance to the Combatant. All that we have upon this Subject is but guessing, and we may as well indulge our own Guesses as those of others, provided we keep up to the Dignity of the Subject, in which some of our antient Accounts have fallen short.

A military Order of this Sort, with the noble Ends in View which are proposed in it, was highly Honourable, and becoming the most exalted of human Race. What was the Duty of all Soldiers, these were in a signal manner bound to perform, and to be a Pattern and Example to others that had not arrived at the high Station in which they appeared.



A Soldier, for the Time of his being in Arms, renounced the World as much as a Hermit did. Serving the Cause he was engaged in was his sole Design, without regarding the Hazards he was exposed to. His Prospect was Victory or the Bed of Honour, by Institution trained to Contempt of Danger, dreading nothing but Imputation of Cowardice.

In the Erection of this Order, all possible Care was taken to maintain a Reverence to it. This will appear in the preparatory Qualifications of the Candidates, recounted by Dr. *Heylin*, avoiding all Occasion of detracting from the Honour of the College, which a Defect in Birth, Title, or Behaviour of any Member would have been esteemed.

He must be a Gentleman of Name and Arms for three Descents both by Father and Mother.

He must be a Knight without Spot or foul Reproach; not convict of Heresy, nor attainted of Treason, nor decayed by Prodigality and Riot.

He must be one that never fled in the Day of Battle, the Sovereign or his Lieutenant being present in the Field.

To keep up the State and Decorum of the Order, it is appointed, the Deputy of a foreign Prince to be installed in his Master's Room, must be a Knight. The King of *Denmark's* Proxy 1605. being disqualified, King *James* would have dubbed him in regard to the Statutes: The other refusing the Title because it was not usual in his Country, there was a special Dispensation for the Defect.

*Heylin* gives us one Instance of a Refusal to be of the Order, the Duke of *Burgundy*, because *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester* had married a Lady which he was angry at.

Another Instance of Cession he gives, *Philip* of *Spain*, offended at Queen *Elizabeth*, and professing Enmity

Enmity to her Kingdom, sent back the Robes and Habit.

The same Author mentions some Instances of Degradation. In the Disputes of *York* and *Lancaster*, *Butler* Earl of *Ormonde*, *Lionel* Lord *Welles*, and *Galiard* of *Dures*, were degraded utterly, and others in the succeeding Times legally attainted of Treason. Others have been deprived, and after a Time revesled.

For the second Station of this County, *Spinis* or *Spina*, I go to *Reading*. The *Roman* Name of this is in *Ravennas Salinis*, according to the *Vatican Salmis*. This must be the same the *Itinerary* hath *Spinis*, because it comes in close to *Corinium Dobunorum*, which is allowed to be *Durocornovium*. The Distance is right from all the Points it should answer to, admitting the Miles of the *Attrebates* to have been long. From *Durocornovium* *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire* fourteen Miles; from *Callewa* on the Borders of *Hampshire* above *Farnham*, fifteen Miles. To these it hath respect in the thirteenth Journey. Its Distance from *Cunetio* near *Edgbury* in *Hampshire*, is fifteen Miles according to the fourteenth Journey.

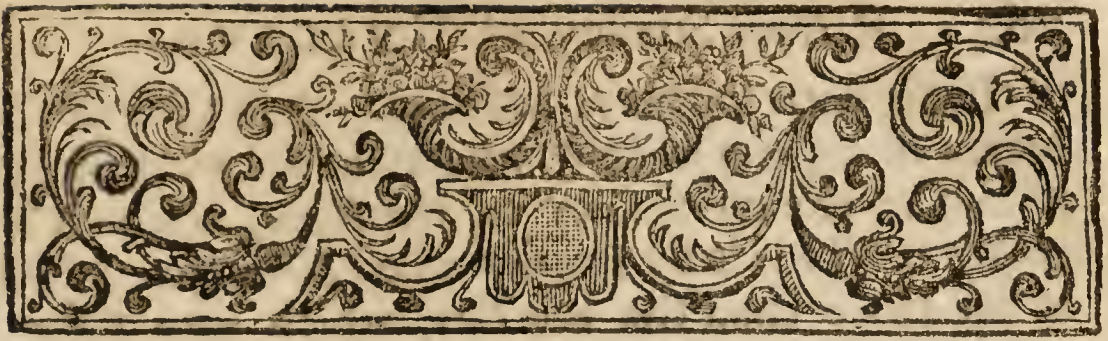
From a View of the Town at present, nothing is to be had to support the Opinion that it hath been *Roman*. It is built very thick of Houses, and it hath been so many times built as to efface all *Vestigia* of antient Works. Even the *Saxon* and *Danish* Works, of which their History makes mention, are so intirely obliterated, that no Memory of them remains but in the Name of *Castle-Street*. Neither is the Scite of the *Castle* to be discovered notwithstanding this Direction of the Street. Nor is it certain there ever was a *Saxon* Castle, since 'tis the common Language to call *Roman* Fortresses of Earth Walls only, *The Castle Field*, or *Castle Hill*. The Works now visible are



most likely to be left us at the Rebellion. If any *Roman* were to be seen once, they are so altered or covered by the Buildings of the great Monastery, as to be quite defaced. Whose the Defence was between the *Kennet* and the *Thames* does not appear. Here is no Pretence for *Reading's* being *Spina*, but Situation and Distance, and upon this Foundation only doth our Scheme here stand. The Distance we have already mentioned; the Choice of Ground well enough becomes *Roman* Choice, being a Point of Land above the Level of the Country, defended by the Confluence of two Rivers.

We have still less Proof at *Spene* by *Newbury*, generally accounted the *Spina* of *Antoninus*. Here we want Distance according to the *Itinerary*: And have nothing to shew but a Place elder, from whence *Newbury* had its Name as younger. There has been a Castle at *Speen*, and *Newbury* may have been under it. But I see no Evidence, except the Name of *Speen* and *Spinham Lands*, which are not enough to establish it. And it lies from *Cirencester*, the allowed *Durocornovium*, enormously out of Distance; Dr. *Gale* calls it 34 Miles instead of 15. Of *Berkshire* Miles it makes a great many more than the Complement of *Antoninus*.

The *Roman* Street, by the *Saxons* called *Ikening*, we have traced from *Colchester* our *Iciani*, as we presume, its *Terminus* from the East. We have followed it Westward through the Counties of *Essex*, *Hertford*, *Bucks*, *Oxford*, over the *Thames* at *Goreing*, so through *Berks* to *Hamshire*.



A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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HAMSHIRE.



GREAT Part of this County is allowed to have been possessed by the *Belgæ* at the coming in of the *Romans*. Mr. *Camden* believes the Southern Part, extended by the Sea, to have been under the *Regni*. His Reason probably is, that he was confident *Ringwood* in the South-West Corner of the County was the *Regnum* of *Antoninus*. I find nothing to tempt him to that, except Similitude of Sound, for neither Remains nor Distance are of his Side. Both these are to be found at *Chichester*, which every Author allows me to be *Roman*. The Distance to *Clausentum*, the next Station according to

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to the seventh Journey, answers. And though the Name of *Regnum* be lost, where should we look for it but at the chief City of the *Regni*, which *Chichester* is. This is by *Ptolomy* called *Neomagus*, which is no more than the *new City*, which new City I presume had afterwards the Name of *Regnum*. And this I take to be the *Ravimagus Regentium* of *Ravennas*, more correctly in the *Vatican Copy* *Noviomagus Regentium*. *Regentium* is probably a Mistake from *Regnorum*. *Ravennas* places this City third from his *Venta Velgarum*.

I see therefore no reason to take any Part of *Hamshire* from the *Belga*, except the North-East Corner, which I presume belonged to the *Attrebates*, because there I find their *Calleva*.

During the *Saxon Heptarchy* it was under the *West Saxons*.

In Form it is most like a *Rhombus*, bounded on the North by *Berkshire*, on the East by *Surrey* and *Sussex*, on the South by the Sea, on the West by *Dorsetshire* and *Wiltshire*.

It seems to take its Name from the Town of *Southampton*.

The *Saxons* wrote it *Hamtescyre* and *Hamtunscyre*. It has been disputed whether *Hants* and *Hantscyre* be not the true Writing. But this must be given up, the other of *Hamtunc* being in the *Saxon Annals*, and *Hantscyre* no older than *Domesday*. This Name, like many others of *Saxon* Original, was softened and metamorphosed by the *Normans*, to make it pliable to their Tongues, unaccustomed to the Roughness of the *Teutonick* Language.

The present Name seems deducible enough from the *Roman Clausentum*; and *Clausentum* from the *British Clauz* and *Anton*, which *Mr. Baxter* allows to be the *Fortress of the Anton*. *Mr. Camden* would have it *Claudh Anton*, which he interprets, *An Haven made by casting up Banks*.

I believe

I believe the *British* Name before it was latinized was *Claudh*, or *Clauz Avon*. We are sure *Avon* was a general Name for a Stream amongst the *Britons*, because we find so many *Avons*. It meant *the River*, and was generally applied, by way of Eminence, to the chief River of a District or Principality. The *Romans*, to make the Word more malleable from the *British* Pronunciation to their own, changed it into *Antona* and *Alauna*, as is visible from the many Streams under each of those Names. Thus the Meaning will be, *the Fortrefs upon the River*.

Agreeably to this is *Ptolomy's* Name of this River, *Trisanton* or *Trisantonis*. What the first Syllable means I pretend not to find, unless by the Favour of the Adept in the *British* Language, who call *Tair Three*, and so *Trisavon* may be the *third Avon*. But supposing the Name of the River to be *Tair Avon*, *Trisavon*, or the like, when the Fortrefs was built to defend its Mouth from the Rovers of the Continent, the Addition of *Claudh* made the Name, perhaps, so long, as for Brevity they might drop the second Syllable. That this River is *Ptolomy's* *Trisanton*, is highly probable from the Latitude in which he finds his *Trisantonis fluvii ostia*, at *Fifty-three*. In the same Degree of Latitude has he placed his *Portus magnus*, and his *Novus Portus*. The first of these is generally called *Portsmouth*.

If we look at *Ptolomy's* Table of Rivers, and their Æstuaries, we have sufficient Proof this is his *Trisantonis*. He begins at the *Land's End*, and shews in order the *Ostia Cenionis*, *Tamari*, *Alauni*, which last can be no other than the *Avon* that falls into the Sea at *Christchurch*. Then he comes at *Portus Magnus*, and the next River is *Trisantonis*. *Portus Magnus* therefore I conclude to be the very next Æstuary of all Eastward, which is the Mouth of



the River *Test*. This in *Camden's* Map is called *Trisanton*, but it may be remember'd, that *Portus Magnus* comes in order before *Trisantonis*, the *Ostium* of which is more Eastward than *Portus Magnus*. If it be said this Mouth of the *Test* is not a good Haven, and could never deserve such a Name; so common a Practice is it of the Sea, to choak up one Place, and open another, that with me this is no Difficulty at all.

As to the other, *Novus Portus*, I take it to be *Chichester*, *Regnum*, or *Neomagus*. The chief City of the *Regni Ptolomy* makes *Neomagus*, the same as *Noviomagus* in his *Vatican* Copy. The Latitude gives Countenance to this Conjecture, nor is there any Competitor for *Novus Portus* with so good a Claim. This should be inserted on the County of *Sussex*, where the Reader is desired to place it.

To make it farther probable that the *Saxon* Name *Hamptune* is derived from *Clauz Avon*, or *Clausentum*, we may go to *Northampton* and find that Town in the same Situation, and named from its standing upon a River. The Addition of *North* is to distinguish it from this, and putting *South* to this is by way of Distinction from that. The antient Way of writing it *Northafendon*, has been the Occasion to some Etymologists of naming it from its Situation on the *Northside the River*. In Truth it is no more than the *Town upon the River*. And when the Heptarchy came all into one Hand, there was a Necessity of this Distinction of *North* and *South* put to the other Name. The latter Syllable of *Hamptune* is intirely *Saxon*, meaning the *Town upon the River*. The *Claudh* or *Clauz* which was joined to *Avon* being dropt, that of *Tune* was added by the *Saxons*; so *Avon* came to *Avonton*.

*Portsmouth*, if it were a Harbour in the *Roman* Times, can come in for no more than *Portus Novus*. But I believe it to have been formed since. *New-*  
*port*

port in the *Isle* stands right enough, and has the Name, but *Ptolomy* declares himself upon the South Coast of *Britain*, which cannot be strictly said of the *Isle of Wight*. I choose therefore to look for *Novus Portus* in the District of the *Regni*, because it seems to be *Ptolomy's Neomagus*.

This County, though less than a great many others in *England*, hath, according to my Scheme, six *Roman* Stations in it. As we came last upon the thirteenth and fourteenth Journies of *Antoninus* from *Spine* in *Berkshire*, both of which terminate in *Calleva*, I begin with that Station. The six are, *Calleva*, *Vindoma*, *Venta Belgarum*, *Clausentum*, *Brige*, *Cunetio*.

*Camden* believes this County to be one of the first that was reduced to Subjection by the *Romans*. That may be one Reason of the great Number of Camps in it; for many there are more than are Stations. On the North-West, about *Cunetio* and the *Ikening* Street, is a kind of Constellation of them. Another Reason may be, that it was very thick peopled. *Camden* observes its Fruitfulness of Corn, besides Herbage, and the Convenience of Traffick, as it lies upon the Sea, and has admirable good Harbours.

Where-ever is a great deal of Arable, there must be a great many Hands to manure it. If we look at the Number of Hundreds here, we shall be convinced of the great Stock of Inhabitants. If these at first consisted of a hundred Families, those Counties that have most Hundreds must have had the most People.

This being the Place where the *Belgæ* first got footing against the *Britons*, it is no wonder that they stocked it with Inhabitants enough to defend it against its antient Masters; for without a superior Force they had nothing to expect but being driven Home again. The principal Trade  
of



of *Britain* before *Cæsar's* Time was probably here, as we may gather from the *Belgæ* being Foreigners, and having a settled Correspondence with their own Country; and as well from the Trade the *Saxons* had from hence, by Example, perhaps, of the *Romans*, and from what was found in this Country upon the *Norman* Conquest.

Nor could such a Number of Inhabitants as this Country had in the Time of the Heptarchy, have been maintained by the Fruits of the Earth, without some Trade abroad. Indeed, this vastly populous Spot seems to have at length given that Superiority to the *West Saxon* King, by which he brought the rest of them under his Power. If we suppose the Number killed on each Side in Battle to be equal, he that hath most Men can soonest recruit his Army, and gain Ground upon his Enemy.

There are, as I reckon, in this County no less than Thirty-seven Hundreds. They are also very thick in *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, the other Seats of the *Belgæ*. Whereas *Warwickshire* hath but four Hundreds in all, having been chiefly Woodland, as we see in the Name of *Arden*, and turned to Tillage later than the Southern Counties. To these *Belgæ*, and the new Planters of *Kent*, so much more numerous than the midland Counties possessed by the first Inhabitants, we may attribute the greatest Resistance the *Romans* met with; and when these were subdued, the Conquest of the rest advanced apace. *Vespasian* is said to have landed hereabouts.

*Calleva* I have already said was in the Country of the *Attrebates*, who must therefore have enjoyed the North-East Part of *Hamshire*, and, perhaps, a Slip of *Surrey*. *Ravennas* writes it *Caleba Attrebarum*. And *Ptolomy* mentions no other City of the *Attrebates* but this. It appears to have been considerable

derable in that it is the *Terminus* of four of the Journies of *Antoninus*, and is mentioned in a Fifth. No Station of the *Itinerary* is so often spoke of, except *London*, *York* comes but into four.

This City *Calleva*, by its Distance from *Venta Belgarum*, from *Vindomi*, from *Spina*, from *Pontes*, must stand upon the Confines of *Hamshire* and *Surrey*. And Distance from the above recited Places is the chief Help to the finding it. The Distance from *Vindomi* and *Venta Belgarum*, from *Silchester* and *Winchester*, and being Forty-two Miles from *London*, ascertains the Thing.

Yet when one looks at *Farnham* for it, there is no Appearance of *Roman* Remains. I choose therefore to go up the Hill to the Borders of this County, where the Situation invites us. It hath certainly been a City according to *Ptolomy*, and there must have been Buildings upon it, but they are so intirely razed that no *Vestigia* of them are left. I doubt not but the Scite of the Castle, and part of the Park were taken in, and, perhaps, the present Town of *Farnham*. This lying low, must, if *Roman*, have been defended by a Wall. Whether the Wall was above the Hill or below it, there is not at present a Stone of it to be found, unless they lie deep in the Ground. And in that case they would be turned up in the Town, if any were there, in digging Cellars or Drains.

If it be asked, Why so notorious Remains at *Vindomi*, and none at *Calleva*, the more considerable Place?

It may be answered, That at the former there may never have been a Temptation to break up the Foundations to use the Materials in another Place. Whereas the Castle of *Farnham* hath been built more than once. That which was demolished by *Henry III.* in Anger, we may believe was as thoroughly destroyed, and the Materials rendered



dered as useleſs as could be. The Stones of the City Walls might be picked up to build the firſt Caſtle and its Wall; or they might be carried to *Waverley*, and employed in the Monastery there, erected by *Gifford* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Beginning of the twelfth Century.

Upon this very much depends the viſible Ruins of old Places, that their Materials were not wanted, or not eſteemed. We ſee along the *Picts* Wall in *Northumberland*, not a Stone above Ground in that Part of the County where they were wanted to build Houſes, or to fence in Cornfields. But in the barren Wild the Wall is ſeen creeping up the Rocks, and at half its original Height, where the Soil tempted no-body to incloſe it, and to inhabit there.

Mr. *Aubrey* and other good Judges have admitted the Road between *Farnham* and *Wincheſter* to be a Military Way, and to retain ſome Lineaments of *Roman* Work.

They that place *Calleva* at *Wallingford* or *Henly*, the firſt of which *Camden* takes and reads it *Galleva*, the ſecond the Dean of *York* chooſes, are under a Neceſſity of increaſing the Number of Miles from *Wincheſter* much above what the *Itinerary* allows. The Dean reckons the Miles from *Henly*, which is nearer than *Wallingford*, Thirty-fix inſtead of Twenty-two. The Way he finds from *Henly* to *Newbury*, his *Spina*, encourages him to prefer it to *Wallingford*, where are Remains of no Sort, nor Appearance of Military Way. At *Henly* he finds Coins, and obſerves that one Part of the Town retains the Name of *Ancaſtle*, derived, as he believes, from the People *Cæſar* calls *Ancalites*, and that *Calleva* was more truly written *Ancaleva*.

From *Calleva* the *Itinerary* carries us, in the fifteenth Journey, to *Vindomi Silcheſter*, at the Diſtance of fifteen Miles, thence to *Venta Bel-*  
*garum,*

*garum*, at the Distance of Twenty-one. In the seventh Journey we go Southward from *Venta Belgarum* directly to *Calleva*, at the Distance of Twenty-two Miles. *Silchester* lies just upon the Borders of this County next *Hamshire*. The Name is given us several ways by Authors, *Vindomi*, *Vindoni*, *Vindonum*. The *Onna* or *Ravennas* placed next before *Venta Velgarum* seems corrupted from *Vindoni*. There are other *British* and *Latin* Names for this Place in *Camden*. He mentions also *Onion's Hole*, a strait Passage in the Old Wall, and Coins found here called *Onion Pennies*. This Name seems broken off from *Vindoni*.

The Military Ways leading from hence are confessed on all Hands. *Camden* acknowledges one towards *Winchester*, another through *Chute Forest* by *Litchfield*, towards our *Cunetio*: Of this last he saith the Huntsmen and Foresters admire the paved Ridge, which must be very visible if they that don't look for it observe it. The City of *Silchester* contained about eighty Acres, at present almost all Arable, with abundance of thriving Oaks growing in the Rubbish by the Walls, and a Spring rises here. The Walls are visible all about the City, except where the Gates are; Dr. *Stukeley* believes them the most intire of any in the *Roman Empire*. He has given us in his *Iter Curiosum* a Draught of *Silchester* in its present State, with the Remains of an *Amphitheatre* without the Wall, in all respects like that of *Dorchester*.

*Camden* is of Opinion the first Syllable of the present Name signifies with the *Saxons* Great, and so the *Great City*. I find *Sele* is interpreted *Aula* and *Palatium*. If so, this antient *Roman* Place may be named according to the antient Tradition, the Palace, for the same Author hath gathered from History, that in this City was the Inauguration of the renowned King *Arthur*.

From



From *Silchester* I go to *Venta Belgarum Winchester*, Twenty-one Miles, as saith the *Itinerary*. In this, as well as the last mentioned Station, I have no Opposers, every Body hitherto admitting them such by these Names. I have already inquired into the Meaning of *Venta*. According to the best Etymologists it comes from *Pen*, in *British* the Head, and is the Head of a Kingdom or Province. And thus it is to be interpreted in *Venta Silurum*, and *Venta Icenorum*.

The Dean of *York* by *Venta* understands *Amnis*, and produces *Avon* with many Variations from it, but all supposed to be derived from it. If *Venta* be here a River, we must suppose it to be so at both the other Places. At *Caer Gwent* in *Monmouthshire*, allowed to be *Venta Silurum*, we have a very inconsiderable Stream called *Throgoye*. If the River were meant, we can't believe it any other than the chief River of the Country, what might by way of Eminence be called such. If *Caer Gwent* had stood upon the *Wye* or the *Monow*, either of these might have been called the River, but *Throgoye* has little more Pretence than a Brook. As to *Venta Icenorum*, if I place it right at *Brancaſter*, there is no River at all.

Dr. *Stukeley* imagines *Venta* to signify *Chalk*, with which the Country hereabouts abounds. *Camden* approves of *Leland's* Conjecture, who derives it from *White*, as *Guin* or *Gwyn* will signify in the *British*. He adds, that the two *Ventas* stand upon a *Chalk*.

*Winchester* has deserved the Name of Head of the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*, and one of the Heads of the *Saxon* Monarchy, if not the Principal. It hath been also honoured in the *Norman* Times with the Residence of Kings, and the Treasure of their *Archives*. As lately as *Charles* the Second, we find an Inclination in that Prince to pass

pass some of his Time here, in order to which he began a Palace.

The Reason of its *Latin* Name *Cesar* gives us, speaking of those Nations who made their Way by the Sword, and planted distant Countries. *Lib. 2. & 4. Bel. Gal.* Belgæ a Germanis orti sunt, & incolebatur maritima pars (Britanniæ) ab iis qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causâ ex Belgio transfierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, & bello illato ibi remanserunt, atque agros colere ceperunt.

History gives an Account of a most magnificent Cross erected here by *Cnute the Dane*, which cost him a Year's Revenue of the whole Kingdom. This one must imagine a kind Stretch of the Historiographer, or owing to the Resentment of the Monks, whose Monastery had been wilfully burnt by the Treachery and Contrivance of *Henry of Blois*, Bishop of *Winchester*. This we have from *Camden*, who quotes a *Private History of the Place* for it. What moved the Bishop to this unpopular Action we are not told. It was built but in the preceding Reign. Whether Spite to the Memory of *Maud* the Empress's Father; or whether it was done during the Siege of *Winchester*; or whether upon some Insolence of the Monks, who, having generally the Pope's Ear, flighted their Bishop, nothing appears: Nor, indeed, whether he had any Hand in the Thing, farther than assisting his Brother *Stephen* besieging *Maud* there. The same Bishop founded afterwards the Hospital of the *Holy Cross* here, perhaps influenced by the Pope to make some Amends if he were guilty of the Charge.

The Bounty of a succeeding Bishop, *William of Wickham*, Founder of the College here, and of the other Part of it, *New College* in *Oxford*, shewed a noble *Genius* to Learning. His Memory shines in  
+ the



he Munificence of his Works, as well as in the Men of Letters his Foundation hath produced, the Glory of past Ages and the present.

We have at this City an Instance of the Tyranny of the Zealots for a monastick Life, and the ridiculous Frauds to which they would stoop. It might seem Encouragement enough to a Profession of Solitude and Devotion, that there were plenty of Religious Houses to receive and maintain those that had a Desire to quit a Secular Life; that there was already sufficient Maintenance for as many as heartily embraced it, without the common Allurements to engage others that were backward or indifferent. The multiplying of Priests to sing for the Souls of the Dead, and endowing them plentifully, tempted in many for a Maintenance, who had no Quarrel with the World, nor were of any use but to increase the Pope's standing Force. It was at one Time a Fashion to out-vie one another in Number of Singers as in their Domestick Retinue. And there would have been no End of increasing Voices, if the Humour had not been a little worn out.

There were many pious and humble Spirits, without all question, who secreted themselves from the Corruption of the Times; who retired from a World engaged in War and Bloodshed, that they might not have a Share of those Desolations to answer for, which Pride, Ambition, and Revenge produced.

Others, we may charitably believe, quitted the Stage, and passed their Days in Silence, in a Retreat which they took to be securer to their Vertue. They had found themselves unequal to the Temptations of a more publick Life, and, in a pious Regard to human Weakness, humbly declined the Conflict.

It were a Sort of Sacrilege to impute to these what some of their Leaders are chargeable with. It was not the Province nor the Inclination of every Monk to advance the Number and Riches of his own Order, by trampling on the Parochial Priests, and starving their Altars. These were in a kind of Contempt termed Seculars, treated like *Jews*, turned out of all to make Room for the Regulars.

*Kenelwalch* King of the *West-Saxons* built a College here, and *Alfred* a second for married Priests, which, saith *Camden*, were expelled by Archbishop *Dunstan*. And what is this but perverting the Intention of the Donors? They had with all the Solemnity in the World settled a Maintenance for these Seculars; they had fortified their Donations with Curses upon the Ravishers of what was so devoted. Would they have it pass for a Precedent that Lands consecrated and appropriated should be liable to Alienation? Would they have the Grants which themselves have made or procured, as precarious as they have rendered those of their Ancestors?

This is but one Proof out of a great many, that the Island should have been built full of Cloisters, and none but Monks should have possessed it, if the Zeal of some fanciful People had prevailed. The Archbishop drove out these Seculars, and placed Monks in their Room. To effect this there must be a Miracle, *A Cross spoke, and condemned the Order*, saith our Historian. This makes the Case still worse. There was no Law of God or Man against it, or recourse need not be had to a Miracle.

This may give some tolerable Account of the Aversion of a certain Set of Men to Crosses. They are afraid they should speak. And this, perhaps, might pass upon us, if it were not for



one unlucky Ingredient of the Dislike, that Silver Crosses are of all others most Antichristian, and are, *ipse facto*, confiscated to the Zealot's Use.

From *Winchester* I go Southward to *Southampton*, or its Neighbourhood, for *Clausentum*, ten Miles, as we have it in the seventh Journey. I have, in my *First Part*, and *This*, gone through that Journey, making

<i>Regnum</i>	<i>Chichester</i>	M. P.
<i>Clausentum</i> ,	by <i>Southampton</i>	20.
<i>Venta Belgarum</i>	<i>Winchester</i>	10.
<i>Calleva Attrebatum</i> ,	by <i>Farnham</i>	22.
<i>Pontibus</i>	<i>Darling</i>	22.
<i>Londinio</i>	<i>London</i>	22.

We have here no Opposition any more than at *Winchester* and *Silchester*, all Authors agreeing in *Southampton* or its Neighbourhood, for *Clausentum*. This Name I have at the Beginning of this County inquired into. The *Roman* Town is thought to have stood in *St. Mary's Field*. And it is the common Opinion, that the Traces of a Fortrefs on the other Side the River, being half a Mile in Circuit, shew that the *Romans* fortified both Sides the River. It's possible this last was their first Settlement, and deserted for the other in *S. Mary's Field*. For as the Sea has gained so far as to come in upon, and almost surround that on t'other Side the Water, it might make its Incroachments in their Time, and they found it easier or securer to change Sides, than to oppose the Waves. And this, perhaps it was, that gave *Cnute* the Hint to be set in his Chair hereabouts when the Tide was coming in, as *Camden* hath it from the Arch-deacon of *Huntingdon*: He is said to have humbly acknowledged the Vanity of trusting to a Monarch's Power against superior Appointments.

I once

I once thought *Southampton* to be the *Ischalis* of *Ptolomy*, because the Name of the River is *Itching*; which hath some affinity to it. The Place seemed more considerable than *Ilchester* in *Somersetshire*: But two Reasons brought me again to *Ilchester*; one, that *Ilchester* stands upon the *Fosse*; the other, that *Southampton* by that way of judging, would have had two Names, *Clausentum* and *Ischalis* both, which is unusual.

The fifth Station of *Hamshire* is *Brigæ*, sometimes written *Braga*, between *Winchester* and *Salisbury*: It is upon a Hill near *Broughton*. Mr. *Camden* placed it at *Broughton*, supposing *Borough Town* named from it, and that it may be from the Neighbourhood, but the Eminence must have been the Place of the Fortrefs. The Causeway from *Winchester* to *Salisbury* this Way is yet in many Places visible, which puts the Thing beyond Dispute. *Brigæ* in the fifteenth Journey is set at eight Miles Distance from *Salisbury*, in the Twelfth at nine. In both, the Distance from *Winchester* is nine Miles. The present computed Distance from *Salisbury* (*Old Sarum*) to *Winchester*, is of twenty Miles: But as both the Roads now in use, that by *Stockbridge*, and the other by *Rumsey*, are less direct than the antient *Roman* one by *West Titherly* and *Brigæ*, we may take nineteen for the right Computation, for this seems to be a Mile nearer than the other.

We have in *New Forest* two or three *Roman* Fortresses, one of which is called *Malwood*, another near it *Gods-Hill*. The first is large, and by its oblong Form appears to be theirs. The other has a Situation which looks like their Choice. *Malwood Castle*, as it is called, I should have taken for *Brigæ* for its Strength and Compass, if the Remains of the Military Way by *Broughton* did not determine me otherwise.



Hereabouts *William Rufus* received his Death's Wound, which hath given Occasion to many hearfay Accounts handed down from Age to Age. The Oak that buds on *Christmas* Day, is faid to be the Tree *Tyrrel's* Arrow glanced upon. A black Goat was feen that Day bearing the King's Body upon his Back, all in his Gore, who paffed by some Great Man, and told him, he was carrying him to the Punifhment of his Sacrilege.

It's true that the Conqueror, who depopulated this Country, had his fecond Son *Richard*, his Son *William*, and his Grandfon *Henry*, all flain in this Forest by very unufual Accidents.

It proves that this Part of *Hamfhire* was very thick of People as well as the reft, that Thirty-fix Parifh-Churches were destroyed in that Compafs of Ground. *Camden* calls them Mother Churches, leaving us Room to fuppofe there were other Chapels under them, which underwent the fame Fate.

The fixth Station of this County is, I prefume, *Cunetio*, twenty Miles from *Verluccio*, *The Devizes* in *Wiltfhire*, and fifteen from *Spina Reading* in *Berks*. In *Ravennas* it is *Cimetzione* and *Cunatzione*, the Pronunciation of both which founds very like *Cunetione*. According to the Distance of the *Itinerary* I muft look for it at *Edgbury* in this County, near *Whitchurch*, in the Hundred of *Evinger*. We have, indeed, here a Conftellation of *Roman* Fortreffes, but the Distance I think from the Station before and after it, muft determine us to this. Hereabouts runs the *Ikening-Street* from *Berkfhire* to *Wiltfhire*.

Mr. *Camden* and the Dean of *York* make *Cunetio* *Kennet*: Mr. *Baxter* and Dr. *Stukeley*, make *Cunetio* *Marlborough*. The Inducement to them all is chiefly the Name of the River *Kennet*. But if the Distance from *Aqua Solis* be confidered, the Difficulty

culty will be greater than can be made up by the Similitude of Sound the other claims.

*Cunetio* depends upon *Verluccio*, for which almost every Author hath a new Place. *Camden* has *Warminster* without Remains. *Dr. Gale*, and from him the Right Reverend *Annotator*, *Westbury*. *Mr. Baxter* has *Broken Bridge*. None of these answer in Distance both Ways. *Dr. Stukeley* has *Heddington*, but he must strike off half the Number of Miles between it and *Cunetio*, when he calls the latter *Marlborough*.

I don't pretend to find whence *Cunetio* is derived. That there is a *Roman* Fortrefs by *Edgebury*, no-body will deny, nor that it suits with *Verluccio* and *Spina*, where I have placed them. I leave it therefore upon this Issue, whether *Etymology* or *Distance*, *ceteris paribus*, is to be preferred.

The Dean mentions no Remains at the Place, any more than *Camden* had done. Those of *Martinsal Hill* he calls but in the Neighbourhood of *Kennet*.







A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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WILTSHIRE,



ACCORDING to *Camden*, is a Part of that Tract which was possessed by the People whom the *Romans* call *Belgæ*. They came hither from the Continent, and gave the Country they occupied the Name of their own whence they came. This is an Observation of *Cæsar's*. He has not determined their Limits for us. *Camden's* Opinion is generally followed. Yet according to *Ptolomy*, I believe a Part of this County should be cantoned in the *Durotriges*; the Southern Part having *Hamshire* on the East, *Somersetshire* on the West, and *Dorsetshire* on the South; for of the *Durotriges*, *Ptolomy* mentions only one City,

City, which he calls *Dunium*. This I take to mean *Sorbiodunum*, *Old Sarum*.

*Camden* and his Followers will have *Dunium* to be *Dorchester*. There, indeed, they have every Thing to determine the Place *Roman*. But *Durnovaria* is of a quite different Sound. He mentions a Copy of *Ptolomy* that hath *Durnium*, that comes something near to *Durnovaria*, which is generally reputed *Dorchester*.

The Dean of *York* believes the *Duriarno* of *Ravennas* to be *Dorchester*.

During the *Saxon Heptarchy*, *Wiltshire* was in the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*.

Its Situation is Inland, having the County of *Gloucester* on the North-West, *Somersetshire* on the West, *Dorsetshire* on the South, *Hamshire* on the South-East, *Berks* on the North-East.

*Wiltshire* is observed to answer for more Hides than any of the midland Counties by Two thousand. It is, indeed, large, but that Estimation depends upon the Quantity of Arable that is in it. It is both pleasant and fruitful.

Its Name is without Dispute taken from *Wilton* its chief Town, which is named from the River *Willye* upon which it stands, near its Confluence with the *Nadder*. It's true, *Old Sarum* was stronger and more antient, but for Convenience of Water *Wilton* was preferred, and that deserted.

*Wilton* was an Episcopal See before *Salisbury*, being taken out of the great Diocese of *Shirebon*, in the Year 905. There was a Succession of nine Bishops. The last was *Hermannus*, in whose Time the See was transferred to *Old Sarum*.

We have in this County three *Roman Ways*, the *Fosse*, the *Ikening*, and a Third upon which stands *Verluccio*, between *Aqua Solis* and *Cunetio*, besides that which leads through a small Part of it from *Winchester*, and falls in with the grand *Ikening* at



*Old Sarum.* The two first of these were by the Normans justly called *Chemini Majores* of the Romans, because they traverse the Island from Sea to Sea, in a Line as direct as the Nature of the Ground will allow.

The *Fosse* is visible, and observed by every Body, in its Course from *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire*, for about fourteen Miles thro' this County, till it strikes into *Somersetshire* for *Bath*. Upon it, or as near as a proper Situation could be had, are many *Roman* Monuments, such as *Camps* and *Villæ* of that People. We may observe where the *Shire-Stones* stand upon it; it was so notable a Boundary, that the *Saxons* chose to reckon from it as a *Terminus* well known, and never like to be obliterated. Something like this may be observed in *Hertfordshire*, that the *Ermine-Street* which passes through that County, was the Boundary between *Mercia* and the *East Saxons*, each Kingdom possessing a Part of it. They who will not allow me to call this Way the *Ermine*, must admit it to have been a Military one, because the Remains of Fortresses are yet to be seen upon it, in a Line, and at the prescribed Distance of the *Itinerary*. These Names for *Roman* Ways being given by *Saxons* or *Normans*, and not by the *Romans* themselves, we are not to expect the same Agreement and Exactness, as if those that made the Roads had made the Names too. If some Parts of these were visible, and the other defaced, it was left very much to the Guesses of the Inhabitants where they were continued. And according as a Man was more or less pleased with the Etymology or Similitude of Sound, he admitted or rejected Things *ad libitum*.

This part of the Country upon the *Fosse*, was doubtless inhabited by *Romans*, or *Romanized Britons*, as appears from the Remains of the Pleasure-Houses

Houses of their *Prædia*, and the Coins frequently brought to light.

Upon the *Fosse* below *Lansdown*, at the latter End of Summer, the West Wind brings such Clouds of Thistles as are sufficient to excite the Industry of the Swains that inhabit the Plains. They come over one's Head like a Flight of Snow, and being a flying Curse upon the Earth, shew, that 'tis what no Man can avoid, for all his Labour upon his own Soil will not secure it from being infected by his Neighbour. These thrive and ripen unmolested upon Common Grounds, which are no particular Man's Property, and therefore not his Care.

The *Ikening* which crossed the *Thames* at *Goreing*, and passed through *Berks* and a Corner of *Hamshire*, where *Cunetio*, as I presume, stands, points to *Old Sarum*, through which it goes on for *Cranborn Chace*, and thence into *Dorsetshire*. The Western *Terminus* of this Street is not settled, nor ever can be any better than by Guessing. For it meets the *Fosse* upon the Borders of *Devonshire*, which is the Period of one, whilst t'other goes on to the Land's-End. Which of these has the fairest Pre-  
tence to be continued, and to extinguish the other, I determine not till I come to *Devonshire*.

Upon this *Ikening-Street* stands the *Sorbiadunum* of *Antoninus*, now called *Old Sarum*, as it is universally agreed by Authors. But whence the *British* Name of this Place is derived, or how much Alteration it underwent in the Latinizing, we must be content to be ignorant of. The Situation is beautiful for a Summer Camp, but for want of Water unfit for a Town; yet because the Place was secure, we find the *Romans* fortified it as a Town. *Ptolomy* accounts it the City of the *Durotriges*. The Remains of Wells in one Part and another of the Place, shew it was a Town, which  
might



might be sufficient for the Support of a Garrison, though not for the ordinary Conveniencies of Life, and that put the People upon coming down the Hill when the Valley was tolerably secure.

The Time of this Change was the Reign of *Henry III.* After this the Greatness of *Wilton* sunk apace. That City, I may call it, having been a Bishop's See, was raised to its Grandeur by the Monastery which *Edithe* the Confessor's Queen built there. But the Road through it to the West was its chief Support, by which it recovered the Damages of *Sueno's* Plunder. At length the Bishops of *New Sarum* removed the Road more Eastward through *New Sarum*, and brought it, from a Place affording twelve Parish-Churches, to be inconsiderable, having but little Benefit except from the Abbey. The Bishop brought the Travellers back but to their more antient Road the *Ikening-Street*. By what Methods he did it we are not told, but probably by repairing it where it was not passable; for it is a nearer Cut than by *Wilton*, and for that reason eligible. Many Instances we find of *Roman* Roads deserted for want of Repair. And when they want that, 'tis too much for a Parish to supply in some Places what is worn out, because the Road at first was, perhaps, made over Bogs or miry Ground.

The Name by which the *Saxons* knew it is *Searysburg*, which is generally brought from *Sorbiodunum*. But in the first Place we do but seldom find them dealing in *Roman* Names, except such as are taken from a River the Place stands upon. Next, if they had shewn any Inclination to keep up the old Name, they would at least have left the *Dune* or *Don* remaining, which was so agreeable to the Names either of their own giving, at least of the *British* of their preserving.

Some

Some would derive it from *Searan* to *dry*, referring to its dry Situation, but that would not be at all distinguishing any more than a low River, which of course keeps the lowest Ground. The *Saxons* used *Seara* for *Insidia*, so it might be remarkable for some Stratagem by which it was gained; or some successful Sally by which an Enemy was defeated; or from some Commander's Name who made himself Master of it.

The Form of it is round, suitable to the *Apex* of the Hill on which the City stood. Dr. *Stukeley* has given us, in his *Iter Curiosum*, an exact Delineation of the Remains; has shewn the outer and inner Rampart that defended it, with its Gates and Streets, and Citadel in the Centre of the Whole, and the Walls of the Town and the Citadel. The Ground Plot of the antient Cathedral he hath also drawn. There were six Bishops who successively resided here till *Richard Poor* made the grand Remove to *New Salisbury*.

Amongst those that had their Names in the *Dypticks* of the Church at *Old Sarum*, was *Hubert*, afterwards translated to *Canterbury*. He was a great Man in his Time, Justiciary of *England*, and had a difficult Part to act when the Nation was under the Misfortune of having their King a Prisoner. The unnatural Combination against King *Richard*, carried on by his Brother *John*, and supported by his Christian Allies the King of *France* and the Emperor, made the Administration at Home hazardous and burthensome. There was all the Talents, and all the Firmness *Hubert* was Master of, requisite to free the King, whose Ransom drained the Subject of the last Penny. *Hubert* had attended *Richard* to the Holy War out of Affection to his Person or his Cause, and returned to take upon him the Regency. In this he was highly serviceable to his Prince, though called

an

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an Oppressor of his Subjects. He must either leave him in Exile, or draw off all they could furnish. And after all his heavy Impositions, the Subject was in a better Case than in either of the following Reigns.

The Sum is prodigious which Dr. *Braddy* relates from *Hoveden*, he raised for the King's Use in the last two Years, no less than Eleven thousand Marks of Silver. This the Doctor, according to the Price of Things at that Time, computes at more than ten Millions *Sterling* now. This must have been most of it Church Plate, for the Nation could not have raised it otherwise.

The Monks of *Canterbury* deputed some of their Body to complain of him to the Pope. They represented him a Politician, and for State Affairs neglecting the Interest of the Church. It is probable the Pope was at the Bottom of the Remonstrance, for *Hubert* had applied the Riches of *Becket's* Shrine to the King's Service. This was a Crime unpardonable, for had he asked Leave at *Rome* to do so, a good Share must have gone to *St. Peter* for Licence. The Pope carried his Point with King *Richard*, got the Archbishop out of Office, and provided that no Clergyman after him should have the Management of Secular Affairs, upon Pain of Excommunication.

What Pretence could be more justifiable to employ the Treasure of *St. Thomas* in, than redeeming a Christian Prince, fighting the Christian Battles, betrayed and oppressed by other Princes who called themselves Christian too?

The *English* Churches and Monasteries had been, we may believe, pretty well delivered of their Plate and Riches by the Conqueror, if *William*, surnamed *Pictaviensis* gives a true Relation. He says, the Conqueror upon his Success here against *Harold*, sent great Presents to *St. Peter's* at *Rome*,  
and

and to a thousand Churches besides, in *France*, *Aquitain*, *Burgundy*, and *Auvergne*. There were large golden Crosses set with Gems, golden Vessels, rich Palls, Copes, and other Vestments. He had it seems, at his Request, the Prayers of Cathedrals, Conventual and Parochial Churches for his Success, which in Gratitude he was to reward. And the Churches of the disaffected *English* probably paid a great Share of the Reckoning.

If we look at the Behaviour of *Stephen* the Pope's Chaplain, sent over hither to demand the Tenth granted by *Henry III.* to the Pope, with a Power of Excommunication and Interdict to be inflicted on the Refusers, we shall find as indecent Treatment of the Treasures of the Church as King *Richard's* Reign afforded. *Stephen* even gave Notice to the Prelates, saith Dr. *Braddy*, from the Histories of that Age, " That they should forthwith  
 " pay down what was due upon the Tenth, and  
 " afterwards levy it upon every one by Way of  
 " Tax ; which Exaction proved so grievous, that  
 " they were forced either to sell or pawn their  
 " Vestments, Chalices, and other holy Vessels be-  
 " longing to their Churches. Moreover he exacted  
 " the Tenth of the Autumnal Fruits of the Earth  
 " while they were yet in the Bud ; all which they  
 " were forced to procure and pay, to avoid Excom-  
 " munication and Interdict. And for the more  
 " ready raising of Money, he brought with him  
 " certain wicked Usurers, who supplied the In-  
 " digent with Money, although they were there-  
 " by irrecoverably ruined. "

The Rigour with which the Conqueror treated his new Subjects of *England* in other Respects, is enough to convince us he would not stand much in Awe of removing devoted Plate, tho' he chose to take it in the Nature of a Present made to him. He gave it to Churches still, and therefore had a Salvo  
 that



that he had not robbed the Church. That Age must have a peculiar Notion of Prayers, that they were to be trucked for Bribes and Plunder : And, which was worse, that they were to be put up for the Prosperity of Injustice and Oppression. The Conqueror, perhaps, thought his Money well laid out at *Rome* and upon the Continent, to purchase him a *Church Friendship*, which has been known to bear a great Sway. But these Cathedral, Conventual, Parochial Churches, were but asking for Curses to come down upon their own Head, when they were flattering the Pride and Ambition of the *Nimrods* of the Earth, and pretended to engage Omnipotence to protect the Breach of his own Laws.

The miserable *English* were, indeed, weary of *Norman* Slavery, and prayed against the purchased Prayers of the Conqueror, that his Heart might be changed to love Home again. Their new Masters would not suffer them to sigh out their Sorrows, but in a ludicrous Manner added to the Occasion. To say nothing of common Oppressions, such as afforesting their Lands, and sending the Inhabitants to find new Earths, and new Coverts ; the last Act of his Life shews that he wanted Prayers for other Purposes than Victory.

Dr. *Braddy*, who takes his Account from *Ordericus Vitalis* and *Florence of Worcester*, saith, “ In  
“ the last Year of his Reign, almost all the chief  
“ Cities of *England* were burnt, and the greatest  
“ and best Part of *London*, with the Church of  
“ *St. Paul's*. ”

These Cathedral and Conventual Churches Abroad, found reason afterwards to wish their Prayers had been never answered. The Event was, that the Dukes of *Normandy*, by Addition of *English* Beef and Treasure, grew a Match for the  
King

King of *France*. Then their Country became a Seat of War. They were taken or retaken every Campaign, and plundered without Restitution.

It had been their Interest to pray for Peace, not knowing whom the Sword they had blessed might some time pierce; it had saved them the Remorse of acknowledging, when they were stripped and starving, they had made themselves a Party in Bloodshed, and justly became a Sacrifice to wild Ambition.

The second Station of *Wiltshire* is *Verluccio*. The fourteenth Journey of *Antoninus*, intituled, *Alio Itinere ab Iscâ Callevam*, sets it between *Aquæ Solis* and *Cunetione*, from this twenty Miles, from that fifteen. The preceding thirteenth Journey had carried us, *ab Iscâ Callevam*, in a more Northern Course, taking in the Stations of *Gloucestershire*, *Berkshire*, *Oxfordshire*. That which goeth under the Title of the twelfth Journey (the latter Part of it) which is a Journey intercalated, hath *Isca* for its *Terminus*, and carries us more Northerly still, pointing at last directly North.

There are in *Wiltshire*, as in several of its neighbour Counties, great Plenty of Camps and Fortresses, which may, with much more Probability, be called the Work of the *Romans*, than of any other People. But none of these answer so well to a more Southern Course, of a Way from *Isca* to *Calleva*, and to the Distances assigned by the *Itinerary*, as *The Devizes*, where our Scheme places *Verluccio*. Authors have, indeed, fixed it elsewhere, with a View of finding *Cunetio* upon the *Kennet*, for Etymology sake. But our Case is the better from their choosing different Places for *Verluccio*, and from the Opinion of others, who own *The Devizes* to be *Roman*.



*Camden* takes *Warmister* for the Place, the chief Town of a Hundred, South-East from *Bath*, near the Borders of *Somersetshire*. To this he is invited by the first Syllable, if it may be read *Wermister*, which by a common Change of *V* to *W*, seems to remain in the Name of the little Stream it stands upon, called *Dever-ril*, and one Syllable of this is the same as in *Verluccio*.

The Dean of *York* chooses *Westbury*, a few Miles to the North of *Warmister*, in whose Neighbourhood, towards the North, a great Number of *Roman* Coins have been found, and the River *Were* is not far from it.

The same Learned Author admits the Distance from *Aqua Solis* to be of eleven Miles, but that the Place from its more exact Distance from his *Cunetio* is eligible.

The Right Reverend *Annotator* upon *Camden* subscribes to the Dean; and adds, that the Rivulet is by *Hollingshed* called *Were*; and that the *Saxon* Name of *Westbury*, expresseth its being the most considerable in the Western Parts.

*Mr. Baxter* will have it at *Broken Bridge* near *Malmsbury*. He has for it, that it was a Palace of the *Saxon* Kings; the rest depends upon mere *British* Etymology. His *Cunetio* is *Marlborough*. The *Latin* he brings from *Kynnet-avon*. The present Name of *Marlborough* he brings from another Name of this Stream afterwards, which I quote for the Reader, because I don't understand it.

“ *Videtur hic locas antiquissimo Bardo Lomarcho seni,*  
 “ *qui sexto saculo floruisse fertur, in Threnodiâ quadam*  
 “ *quam in amissos filios composuerat, appellatum fuisse*  
 “ *duplici vocabulo Rhyt Kynnyt scilicet sive Trajectus*  
 “ *Cunetionensis, & Rhyt Vorbais sive Morlais;*  
 “ *unde conjicere licet Morlais vetustum fuisse flumini*  
 “ *nomen.*” — “ *Longe lateque temporibus nostris*  
 “ *per totum terrarum orbem inclarescit Cunetionis*

“ *nomen*

“ *nomen cognomentum sui Ducis, Gallorum Trium-*  
“ *phatoris.* ”

He had done the River still greater Honour, if Dr. Kennet, the late Bishop of *Peterborough*, had been mentioned as his *Quintus Curtius*.

Dr. Stukeley makes *Marlborough Cunetio*. The Remains of Ramparts and Ditches he believes *Roman*, and instances in Coins frequently discovered there. His *Verluccio* is *Hedington*, named from *Hedda's Town*. Here a Gallon of *Roman* Coins have been taken up at a time, contained in an Urn covered with a Stone. And the Inhabitants assert it to have been a very old and great City. It stands, if I understand him right, about two Miles North of *The Devizes*.

The Doctor allows *The Devizes Roman*. He has given us a Plate of it in his *Iter Curiosum*, and the following Description of the Place. “ It was  
“ inclosed by the *Romans* with a Vallum and Ditch,  
“ which I presently found out. They have made a  
“ Road of the Ditch in most Parts round the Town.  
“ But in several Places, both that and the Vallum  
“ are visible enough, and it took in the Castle.  
“ This Castle was *Roman* originally, finely chosen  
“ upon a natural Fortification, but in After-times  
“ made in a manner impregnable. — “ Here  
“ (upon the Green) *William Cadby*, a Gardner,  
“ dug up his Collection of Gods, which he carried  
“ about for a Shew. They were found in a  
“ Garden, in a Cavity inclosed with *Roman* Brick.”  
Coins and a *Roman* Key the Doctor also saw here. He mentions Dr. *Musgrave's* Plate, describing the Rarities *Cadby* found: And adds, That “ a great  
“ Fund of Antiquities is to be met with all around  
“ the Country. ”

Yet he chooses to call *The Devizes Punctuobice*, a Name in *Ravennas*.



As to the Names this Place went by in the Saxon Times, we have them all in *Camden*; *De Vies*, *Devifes*, *the Vies*, the *Divifio* of *Florentius Wigornienfis*, the *Divifa* of *Neubrigenfis*: To this the Annotations add, *The Vifa* of *Mathew Westminster*, and *the Wyfa* of *Walter Hemingsford*. The promiscuous Ufe of *V* and *W*, which may be obferved amongst the Saxons, and particularly in the Name of this Place, give Countenance enough to look for the Meaning of the Name, or fomething near it, in that Language. They ufe the Verb *Witan* and *Wifan*, which is interpreted *to know*; thence our *Wit*, and the Low Dutch *Weten*. *Wiffian* in the fame Dutch fignifies *Wifen*, and in the Old English *Wiffe*, ufed by *Chaucer* as *Somner* obferves. In their Dictionaries 'tis tranflated a *Ruler* or *Governor*.

This Fortrefs, reckoned impregnable, might thence have its Name that it commanded the whole Country, or was the Seat of the Governor or Prince. To the Word expreffing this, was afterwards added *De* or *The*, which were almoft the fame. And thus *The Vies*, in *Latin* made *Wyfa*; comes pretty near the Original *Wiffian*.

Here are in this County a great Number of Camps obferved by Mr. *Aubrey*, and other diligent Antiquaries, fome of which are *Roman*, and others, probably the large ones, made by new Planters from the Continent, or *Britons*.

The famous Boundary of *Wansdyke*, which parts the South from the North of *Wiltshire*, hath been the Subject of many Inquiries. Both the Name and the Makers have occafioned different Gueffes. That which had the longeft Poffeffion of any of the Conjectures is, that it was a Work of the Saxons, and named from their Deity *Woden*, meaning, as we are told, *Mercury*. As we have their Deities brought in no where elfe to give Name, we may fufpend our Belief of this. They had, indeed, some

some Form and Profession of a Pagan Religion, as every Nation had before they embraced the True. But it had as little Influence on their Practice, as a better in some Countries produces now. They were Pirates and Plunderers by Institution, and gave no Proofs of Regard to a higher Power, but as the Chance of War was various, and their Success uncertain, they could not but observe that it depended upon something more than human Endeavours. This led them, and all other Nations, to implore their Tutular Deities in Distress, and to honour them with attributing the Prosperity they enjoyed to their Influence. A Superior Being was believed to give Success, but not to give Laws that should controul them.

If the present Way of writing and pronouncing the Name affords a tolerable Meaning, we have no Pretence to fetch another farther. *Wan* in *Saxon* signifies *White* and *Pale*, and is used so in *English*. As this Dyke ran through a chalky Country, the Rampart of course was White, at least for a good part of its Length. Thus we see about *Royston*, *Hogmagog*, and many Places where the Soil is of Chalk, or white Clay, it keeps its Hue, and might fairly be denominated from thence.

The Makers of it have been thought the *Saxons* after their Settlement here, and that it was a Defence of the Southern Possessors against the *Mercians*. But it seems of higher Date, and if made by any *Saxons*, by those that had got so much Ground against the *Britons*. It could not be made by the *Britons* against them, because the Rampart is ever on the Southside, and a Defence against a Northern Neighbour.

It might be made by the *Belga*, or some of the first Planters here from *Gaul*, I mean not the *Aborigines Britons*, though they must have come



from the Continent hither, but the first of those who invaded the *Britons* not long before *Cæsar's* Arrival here.

Dr. *Stukeley* brings an unanswerable Argument, that *Wansdike* is elder than the *Roman* Settlement here; that the *Roman* Road across *Wiltshire*, from East to West, falls in at some Places with *Wansdike*, the Rampart of which is dug down and thrown into the Ditch to make the Road. This, I say, is unanswerable, if the Road the Doctor mentions by *Hedington* be *Roman*. If the *Devizes* be *Verluccio*, the Road to *Cunetio* must have lain through it, as, with Submission, I presume it did. A Road erected later than the *Roman* Times, may have a grand Appearance, and be taken for such. After all the most diligent Searches, it must be confessed, little or no Remains of a Military Way appear, where we have plentiful Encouragement to look for it. On the other Hand, when our Scheme is plausible to make such and such Places Stations, we are too easily induced to admit that for *Roman*, which at the highest is, perhaps, but *Norman*, or much younger, rather than demolish a favourite Notion.

It is remarkable that in this County we have two Rivers named *Avon*. This being a general *British* Word for River, the Name has been changed in most Places for one more distinguishing.

*Wiltshire* affords many antient Monuments, of which our Histories give no tolerable Account. They serve to puzzle Mankind, whose Guesses have not such Shew of Probability as to satisfy those that have lived after them.

The one is *Stonehenge*, which *Inigo Jones*, having the Shoulders of all that went before him to stand upon, hath not formed any Conjecture upon, that is received. It must be allowed, that the vast Stones there, were made upon the Place with  
Sand

Sand strongly cemented, their Bulk proving them not portable. And those that lie across from one upright Stone to another, in the Manner of *Architraves*, may be either a Part of an *Area* worn out, or laid to support it. It seems, indeed, a Work of the *Aborigines Britons*, or the new Planters, such as the *Belgæ*, who came in upon them. A Conjecture upon these more at large, is to be found in our *Sixth Part* upon *Oxfordshire*, upon the View of *Rollrich*.

The other, not yet accounted for, is about the Town of *Kennet*. There are Rows of great Stones leading to a Place where are two Circles of upright Stones one within the other. I undertake not to shew their Meaning, but something of both Kinds is to be seen in the North, mentioned upon *Westmoreland*.

A double Row of Stones lie at a Distance from one another, about the Breadth of a Military Way, and are continued for some Miles at *Shap* in *Westmoreland*. A large Circle of Stones at *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, whereof one is much higher than the rest, is called *Long Meg and her Daughters*.

These circular Monuments seem to be erected with different Intention from *Stonehenge*, *Rollrich*, and *Biscawene*. The Inequality of their Height shews they could not support an *Area*, if it may be allowed that the other did.

It is very reasonable to conclude, that the Authors of these Works were illiterate People, as the old *Britons* were, for any Proof we have seen to the contrary, otherwise they would have left about them some of their Writing, or their Coins if they had any, to convince After-Ages who they were.

†

The



The three upright Stone Pillars near *Kennet*, seem of the same Kind of those at *Borough Bridge* in *Yorkshire*. In this they are certainly alike, that they have had the same *Expositors*, making both the Work of the Devil.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS in our *First Part* of the *Survey*, *Chichester* is not made a Station, the Reader is desired to make it *Regnum*, in the Country of *Regni*, twenty Miles from *Clausentum*, according to the seventh Journey of the Imperial *Itinerary*.

*The End of the* TENTH PART.



A N E W  
S U R V E Y  
O F  
E N G L A N D.

W H E R E I N

The Defects of CAMDEN are supplied, and the  
Errors of his Followers remarked :

The Opinions of our ANTIQUARIES are  
compared :

The *Roman* MILITARY WAYS traced ;

And, The STATIONS settled according to the  
ITINERARY, without altering the *Figures*.

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With some NATURAL HISTORY of each County.

---

By N. SALMON, LL. B.

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The ELEVENTH and LAST PART.  
Comprehending SOMERSETSHIRE, DORSET-  
SHIRE, DEVONSHIRE, and CORNWALL.

---

With an INDEX to the Whole.

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Ὁν βειάρεων καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνδρες ὃ τε πάντες  
Ἀἰσίων. —————

HOM

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*, and J. LEAKE,  
Bookseller at *Bath*. 1730. (Price 1 s.)





## E R R A T A.

**P**AGE 17, Line 20. *r.* and London. 29, 3. to be razed. 31, 30. *Ravennas.* 53, 30. *Meridiem.* 56, 23. *Regnum, Chichester.* 60, 15. after either, add, Upon second Thoughts, *Chichester* answers very well to *Regnum* of the Seventh Journey. 102, 17. fortified. 136, 22. came. 194, 8 *quene forchee.* 209, 20. *ex face Romuli.* 244, 3. *Mare.* 248, 17. *Parochias.* 251 37. Bribe-taker. 264, 27. passible. 265, 24 *Putri.* 286, 15. *Compton.* 287, 7. *Semitam.* 290, 35. *hec scatet.* 306, 2. *Coritani.* 307, 31. and *Brigg.* 313, 17. *Regnum, Chichester.* 314, 12. *A Casaromago Colonia M. P.* 24. 322, 14. *Devonshire.* 324, 27. *Claudius.* 326, 22. *dele* they. 340, 20. *dele* self. 340, 27. *r. Visa.* 343, 17. *vitandas.* 363, 5. for he gives, *read,* we have. 379, 29. with all his. 394, 9. *Temone.* 406, 33. for *Hamshire,* *read, Sussex.* 447, 7. go from *Farnham.* 468, 33. *harum.* 469, 6. *Captivos.* 480, 15. Council. 512, 10. *turbato.* 534, 36. of all that. 539, 31. Country. 540, 2. *dele* is. 540, 8. *Se.* 545, 28. Sepulture. 568, 18. from the Neighbourhood of. 583, 4. *Damnii.* 610, 36. the Western Point. 612, 12. That it. 614, 20. *dele* of. 615, 34. if I could. 616, 17. Place. 642, 35. Best Road. 650, 28. *Dominii.* 651, 23. to Henry III. 657, 23. mended. 659, 11. *dele* are. 660, 12. *Blatum.* 661, 29. *Hertfordshire.* 670, 28. are in the second. 703, 20. *Grailing.* 708, 8. *Pembridge.* 714, 37. to *Pontes.* 718, 14. *Augusta.* 721, 3. *Trylleck.* 721, 7. *Gobannium.* 722, 7. Sight. 723, 5. *Homines.* 737, 32. *Abonem.* 742, 20. is at at a. 751, 23. *Nemus.* 752, 30. *dele* on our Ninth Part. 755, 33. *Mari.* 755, 34. *quam.* 805, 21. *dator.* 852, 35. *necessarium.* 853, 14. *parti.* 864, 10. Mounting.



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*Written by the same* AUTHOR,

**T**HE HISTORY of *HERTFORDSHIRE*,  
describing the County and its Antient  
Monuments, particularly the *ROMAN*; with  
the Character of those that have been the  
chief Possessors of the Lands, and an Account  
of the most memorable Occurrences.

By *N. SALMON*, LL.B.

*Pascua Rura duces.*

*VIRG.*

Printed in the Year 1728.

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A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

---

SOMERSETSHIRE,



S according to Mr. Camden all contained in the Country of the Belgæ, as is *Hampshire* and *Wiltshire*; the last altogether and most of the former. But as there is Reason to question the Exactness of this Settlement in relation to *Wiltshire*, there is good Ground to believe the Southern Part of *Somersetshire* to be rateable in that of the *Durotriges* also. If *Sorbiodunum* be the *Dunium* of *Ptolomy*, that Part of *Wiltshire* must be esteemed under the *Durotriges*, because it is their chief City as has been mentioned upon *Old Sarum*. If then we allow the *Durotriges* to come as far North as *Sarum*, we may believe they

K k k



they extended to the *Severn* Sea, across the South-west of *Somersetshire*. Their Country would then be a kind of Oblong, bounded on both Sides by the Sea, parallel on one Side to *Devonshire*, on the other to the *Belgæ*. Otherwise the *Belgæ* must lie round them like a Horse-shoe.

If one were to argue from the small Compass of Ground the *Durotriges*, as they are now limited to *Dorsetshire*, possessed, in Comparison of their Neighbours the *Danmonii* and the *Belgæ*, there would be no great Weight in the Objection, because we know of no Rule by which these People had their Ground allotted to them by their confederate Invaders, nor how much they might add to their Land by repelling the bordering Britons. The *Cantii* and *Attrebates* are each generally confined to one County. *Kent* is large, but *Berkshire* is smaller even with a Part of *Surrey* and a Slip of *Hampshire* thrown into it, than *Dorsetshire*; and therefore that Argument is not to be pressed.

In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County was under the *South Saxons*. Its Figure is a kind of Oblong, with a Point stretch'd out to the Sea, bordering upon the North of *Devonshire*: It hath the Sea on the North-West, *Gloucestershire* on the North, *Wiltshire* on the East, *Dorsetshire* and *Devonshire* on the South.

The Name of this County is allowed to be taken from the *Saxon Sumer*. It was called *Sumerfettan*, as that of *Dorset* was *Dorsett*; meaning a Seat or Settlement. *Camden* would have the County to be named from *Sommerton*, once its chief Town in the *Saxon* Times. But *Sommerton* seems rather named from *Sumerfettan* the Name of the County. To this was afterwards added *Schire*, which signifies a Division. About one third of the Counties Names went for a great while without the Addition of  
*Shire,*

*Shire*, which hath been tacked to some of them since ; as *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Rutland*, *Richmond*. Others, as *Kent*, *Norfolk*, and more, have not yet admitted it, though in all respects the same as the rest.

It does not appear why this County is a *Summer* Place more than those of its Neighbourhood. But it seems the *Saxons* were pleased to call it so.

We have in it but one *Roman* Station, by *Antoninus* called *Aquæ Solis*, *Bath*.

There are other *Roman* Fortresses in the County, and one City mention'd by *Ptolomy*, *Ischalis*, which with *Aquæ Calidæ*, and *Venta*, make the three chief of the *Belgæ*. This *Ischalis* is by *Camden* found at *Ilchester* or *Ivelchester* on the River *Ivel*, not far from *Sommerton*. He quotes *Florence* of *Norcestre* writing it *Givelchester*. From his Time nobody has denied this to be the Place meant by *Ptolomy*. The *Britannia* describes it large, and surrounded with a double Wall, the Remains of which were at the Time of his Survey visible. The Town was populous in the *Saxon* Times, and at the *Norman* Conquest.

*Dr. Stukely* hath given us a Draught of its present State, but perceived the Traces but of one Wall, which shews how great Alteration a hundred Years make in a Place where Gardening is used. It is an oblong Square, three hundred Paces in Length, two hundred in Breadth. Coins, Bricks, and other *Roman* Remains have been discovered from *Camden's* Time to ours.

This River *Ivel* soon loses its Name, by Confluence with the *Pedred* or *Parret*, which rises near the South Border of the County about *Chard*. It hath probably carried the Name quite through to the Sea, which *Pedred* usurped in the *Saxon* Time. The Proof we have of this is



from *Ptolomy's* Table of Rivers, Between the *Sabrinæ Æstuarium* and the *Herculis Promontorium*, going Southward he hath *Vexalla Æstuarium*. This *Vexalla* in the Greek Copies is 'ΟΞΕΛΛΟΝ, 'ΟΥΞΕΛΛΟΝ, 'ΟΥΞΕΛΛΟΝ. This Æstuary where the *Parret* empties itself retained in *Camden's* Time, as he tells us, the Name of *Evelmouth*. One would imagine from the Name *Ischalis* this River had been antiently *Usk* or *Ouse*, *Isis*. I believe before it was Latinized it was *Uskevil*, or something like it. The Foundation of this Conjecture is, that the first Part and the latter both seem contained in *Ischalis*: And further, that there is another Stream which in *Bedfordshire* falls into the *Ouse* at *Temsford*, and is now called *Ivel*, written antiently *Ischivel*, or something very near.

This rises near *Baldock* in *Hertfordshire*, and is increased by a Spring at *Radwell*, which Vill in some endowing Grant of the *Knights Templers*, to be seen in the *Monasticon*, is written *Radevelschevel*. *Ivel* of itself signifies no more than a Spring or Fountain, whence our Word *Well* now in Use. Something therefore was probably added, to distinguish that Stream in *Bedfordshire* and this in *Somersetshire*, the particular Name of that Well, or of something remarkable near it.

The *Fosse* which we have followed from *Salfleet* in *Lincolnshire*, through *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Warwickshire*, *Gloucestershire*, to *Bath*, comes forward through this County towards its Southern *Terminus*. It goes through this Town of *Ilchester*, and preserves its Name in the Neighbourhood. Dr. *Stukeley* is convinced that the Pavement of flat Stones, laid on Edge, South of this Place towards *Dorsetshire*, is the Work of the Romans and in its Original Form. *Ivelchester* gives Name to a Deanry.



*Bath* must be the *Aquæ Solis* of the fourteenth Journey, at six Miles distance from *Trajectus*, at fifteen from *Verluccio*. This is by *Ptolomy* called *ὕδατος θερμὰ*, by which Hot Water only is expressed. Such the *Romans* had in publick and in private. But the Water was artificially heated, The Reason of calling these the *Waters of the Sun*, is from the natural Heat which they were willing to attribute to the most powerful and benign Being.

*Albertus de Sallengre* in his *Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*, Vol. 2. Pag. 632, gives this Account from *Andreas Cirino*: “ *Nihilomi-*  
 “ *nus dum in ortu & interitu Romuli Sol obscuratus*  
 “ *evanuit mysterium latere compertum est: Nam Sol*  
 “ *ab Orpheo Numen dictus, ab Homero Vatum*  
 “ *Princeps; a Zoroastro Divinationis Numen,*  
 “ *a Sophocle Omniscius, velut ab Euripide Qui*  
 “ *omnia videt, Musarum cor & Cœlorum, a Tul-*  
 “ *lio Ductor Vatum, a Callimacho, tandem Juris*  
 “ *divini datur a Proclo.* ” The same Author recites the last Words of *Julian the Apostate*, *Oh Sol Julianum perdidisti!*

A little lower he quotes a Fragment of *Vestius Valens* of *Antioch*. “ *Sol omnium rerum inspector*  
 “ *est igneus, & lumen intellectuale sensuumque animi*  
 “ *instrumentum, in genituris significat Regnum, prin-*  
 “ *cipatus, mentem, prudentiam, formam, motum,*  
 “ *sublimitatem fortunæ, Deorum instinctum, publi-*  
 “ *cam vitam, actiones præstantiam in populo, ami-*  
 “ *citias, homines claros, honores imaginum, statua-*  
 “ *rum coronationem.* ”

The *Lexicon* of *Pitiscus* hath much to the same Purpose: “ *Sol quia illo nihil pulchrius, utiliusq;*  
 “ *in conspectum sese daret, a gentilibus Deus est ha-*  
 “ *bitus. — Ac sane vel ipse Plinius qui fabulo-*  
 “ *sam persuasionem irridet, num quis præter Solen*  
 “ *Deus sit ambigere videtur. Perspicuum omnibus*



“ ex Pausania, Xenophonte, aliisq; unum Deum  
 “ Solem Persis creditum. Tradit etiam Philo Bib-  
 “ lius, Eusebio referente ex sententia Sanchonia-  
 “ thonis, qui de Phœnicum Theologia conscripsit  
 “ Solem apud Phœnices Deum existimatum quem  
 “ Beelsamonem vocabant hoc est Cœli Dominum.  
 “ — Quandoque apud Scriptores Dei vocabulum  
 “ absolute pro Sole positum inveniatur. ”

Hercules was also held by some of the Antients to preside over Baths. Pitiscus has collected this from several Authors. Upon the Name we have this ; “ *Illum Religionis causa Apuli & Siculi*  
 “ *fontibus apposuerunt, quia Aquas extincta Hydra*  
 “ *purgavit ; Unde & Thermæ urbis Himeræ in*  
 “ *Sicilia, item Oetæ montis, & Pylarum in Thes-*  
 “ *salia in tutela Herculis fuerunt, quod Pindari &*  
 “ *Sophocles interpretes scribunt. Et sunt qui*  
 “ *omnes ei Thermas esse sacratas velint. ”* This would afford some Countenance for interpreting the Legend upon the Altar at Corbridge in Northumberland, mention'd in our Eighth Part of the Benefits which the Erector had received from some Bath ; according to the Inscription of the Wall of our *Aquæ Solis* which Camden hath *Dec. Colonia Glev. vixit an. 80 & VT.*

But the Place at which this Altar is found will rather determine one to understand it of Hercules, as Tutelar of the publick Ways ; one of which leads by Corbridge into the North, and is yet known by the Name of Watling-Street. The same Lexicon cites Fabricius, “ *Illi supplicabant*  
 “ *viam inituri, erat enim inter Deos viales quia*  
 “ *credebatur peragrasse totius universi orbis terras*  
 “ *& maria ut monstrorum, quæ ipsius ætate per*  
 “ *omnes orbis regiones erant, domitorem. — In*  
 “ *lapidum antiquorum inscriptionibus comes, custos,*  
 “ *conservator, defensor, magnus custos, & ita porro*  
 “ *nominatur.*



So distinguishing a Regard was shewn to *Hercules*, as *Varro* saith, that Women were not suffered to go into his Temple, nor to swear by him. It seems by this that there were some Occasions on which Womens Oaths were not to be taken, at least not to go for so much as the Mens.

*Plautus* is produced against this Custom, and *Apuleius* too, bringing in Women swearing by *Hercules*. But that, with Submission, doth not defeat the Appointment; it only proves that they sometimes take greater Liberties than becomes them.

Mr. Baxter calls *Bath Badixa*: “*Ita enim legendum apud Stephanum Byzantinum pro vitioso Badixæ: ut & apud Anonymum Monachum Badoneffa pro monstroso Ractomessa in fluviorum catalogo. Urbs hæc celeberrima in Ceangis est Dumnoniorum, Britannis dicta Caer Badon, sive Civitas Balneorum; quod idem & Badixa sonat. Nam & Ixa pro Issa est, & Bad Balneum, a Bathu est, unde & Bathon. Etiam Celtoscythis Germaniæ Baden dicuntur Balnea eodem etymo. Badoneffa: si hæc non fuerat ipsa Badixa (quod sane suspicor) flumen erat Abona sive Antona quæ præterfluit Badixam. Fortasse tamen quod nomen fuerat initio ipsi Badixæ, postero tempore & datum est flumini vicino, de more scilicet sequioris sæculi.*” By the Saxons we find this Place called *Bathanceaster* and *Accmanceaster*.

The Cathedral Church is reported to stand upon the Scite of a Temple of *Minerva*. This has occasioned a Dispute whether Baths were dedicated to *Minerva* or to *Hercules*. Mr. Camden, for Peace sake, is willing to admit both. He concludes, “Upon *Solinus* his Authority, that since *Minerva* was the tutelar Goddess of those Springs, this must be the same City



“ which the *Britons* call *Caer Palladdur*, that is  
 “ in *Latin Urbs Palladiae Aquæ.* ”

It is not very probable the Antient *Britons* knew *Minerva* by the Name of *Pallas*, or indeed by the Name of *Minerva*. If she had a Temple here it was most likely of *Roman* building. 'Tis no Wonder that the Descendants of the *Britons* should bring *Pallas* in for an Acquaintance of their Ancestors. This may do something towards establishing the Fiction of *Brute* and his *Trojans*. They must, without all Doubt, have brought with them the History of the famous *Palladium* stolen by *Ulysses*, which was the Cause of all their Woes, and sent them to seek Quarters as distant as *Britain*.

The Dean of *York* allows *Sol*, *Pallas*, and *Hercules* to have had all three their Temples here. The second he admits upon the Authority of *Solinus*, which had perpetual Fire. The third he grounds upon the various Representation of *Hercules* remaining on some Stones of the Town Wall. In one he holds his Club in his right Hand, the left being held up. In two others he is squeezing two Snakes in his Hands.

The Opinion of this last being a Tutelar Deity here, is better supported than of the two other, because these Remains just mentioned are visible.

*Sol* and *Hercules* were by some of the Antients reckoned the same. The twelve Labours of the latter were the Sun's passing through the twelve Signs.

*Camden* observes *Roman* Materials composing the Walls, and Altar-Tombs, and Inscriptions, and Images fixed in it to shew its Antiquity. Dr. *Stukeley* believes the upper Part of the Walls repaired with the Ruins of *Roman* Buildings. As to the lower Part he can admit them to be  
*Roman*

*Roman* Work. But if we remember that *Mowbray* after the Conquest razed the City, and the frequent Ravages of *Saxons* and *Danes* hereabouts long before, without much Difficulty we may come into the Opinion that all above Ground is of later Date than *Roman*. Dr. *Woodward* believes the lower Part of *London* Wall about *Bishopsgate* to be *Roman*.

Dr. *Stukeley* observes, “ the City to be of a pentagonal Form, one would be apt (continues this Author) to suspect they had a Regard to the sacred Symbol, and mystical Character of Medicine, which in Antient Times was thought of no inconsiderable Vertue. This is a pentagonal Figure formed from a triple Triangle, called by the Name of *Hygieia*, because to be resolved into the Greek Letters that compose the Word. ”

The superstitious Regard the *Romans* had to an odd Number in the plainest Things, is Ground enough for *Virgil's*,

— *numero Deus impare gaudet.*

In the Number and Layers of Spits or Turfs when they entrench'd, this was observed, as *Vegetius* testifies ; more of which follows in our last Part of *Cornwall* upon the Frequency of *Roman* Fortresses. In Justice to so polite a People, we must imagine some better Reason for insisting upon what appears a Trifle than has yet been produced. It is so much below their usual Design and Meaning, that we can scarce attribute it to a higher Operation than *Virgil's* Conjuring, or the modern *Opiferaque per orbem*, contriving his Dose of Pills into an uneven Number, either to secure their purging Quality, or to prevent griping the Patient.

Dr.



Dr. *Stukeley* observes the military Way which leads from *Alcester* in *Oxfordshire* by *Woodstock* towards *Bath* is called *Akemanstreet*. The same is taken Notice of by the Right Reverend *Annotator*, and, as I remember, by Dr. *Plot*. Yet at last the *British Aegmain* signifying no more than a Stone Causeway or *Agger*, all that was meant may be no more than a Military or *High Way*.

I shall say little upon the present Use of the *Bath*, its History being given by so many Hands. It is well situated for good Air, and Diet, the Mutton of this Country is equal if not preferable to any in the Island. The Neighbourhood of *Bristol* furnishes all that the Sea affords. And here is generally a Concourse of those that can pay for the Best of every Thing. I believe it hath been some Disparagement and Disadvantage to these beneficent Springs, to make them of Service in many more Cases than Nature intended or Experience confirms. The Shift of putting People upon expecting Benefit after they have left the Place, which they could not find upon the Spot, and which may as well be attributed to the Journey, has eclipsed the real Virtue the Waters have in many chronical Diseases. Drinking, which was not the Antient Way of using them, hath prevailed so as in a great Measure to have Bathing laid aside. One Thing in some few Instances I have seen, That these are not to be trifled with; That a Man almost worn out with Age and Maladies hath in a Fortnight's Time recovered beyond Expectation. Upon this he hath grown so gay as to double the usual Quantity in Hopes of a perfect Cure, which proved to be Death. I also saw a Coach-Horse, after drinking his Fill of the Water constantly for six Weeks, which the Coachman gave him to carry off Grease, and it was carried off by it,  
lose



lose all his Hair at once, and it was some Time before any new came on. The Horse was all the while in good Health, , fed, and work'd as usually, and so continued for some Years.

It was from the Regard Mankind antiently had to the *Sun*, that *Æsculapius* arrived at the Honour of having Temples dedicated to him. *Tully* calls *Æsculapius* one of those Gods who at first were Men. The Poets have three of that Name ; the first is mentioned by *Homer*, *Ovid*, *Virgil*, *Pindar*, and *Plutarch*, as Son of *Apollo* : He was sent to *Chiron* to be instructed in the Study of Physick, and made such Improvements that at *Diana's* Request he restored to Life *Hippolitus* who had been torn to Pieces by wild Horses. Upon this he was Thunder-struck by *Jupiter*, as the 7th Book of the *Æneis* shews.

*Tum pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris  
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ  
Ipse repertorem Medicinæ talis & artis  
Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrussit ad undas.*

This is agreeable to the History of Physick which the Antients have given us ; That at the Time of the *Trojan War* Surgery was the whole of it. Curing a Wound was all they aimed at. *Homer* makes the Plague and other Diseases inflicted on Mankind by the Gods, to whom only they were to have Recourse for Remedy. This hath been gathered from *Pliny* and *Strabo* ; and further, that when Medicine was introduced in *India*, its Usefulness was not only suspected there, but the Art called *Malefica* and the Professor *Φαρμακῆς*.

According to *Celsus*, *Æsculapius* was the Author of the Rudiments of the Science ; After him *Machaon* and *Chiron* ; and *Hippocrates* at length improved



improved them by Superstructure. The Statue of *Æsculapius* is said to have been brought from *Epidaurus* to *Rome*, and to have cured the People of a Plague, upon which a Temple was built in his Honour in the Island of *Tiber*, where he was worshipped in the Image of a Serpent.

*Æsculapius* being Pupil to *Chiron*, if the same that preached to his Pupil *Achilles*, breaks in a little upon the Order of Time; but so the Thing is related.

*Pausanias* will at last allow *Æsculapius* to signify no more than Air, whose Daughter was *Hugieia* or Good Health. For the Air is the Fountain of Well-being to all Animals, which receive their Nutriment purely from the Warmth of the Sun. Hence the rational Expositors of the Fictions of the Poets have taken the wonderful Cures he made, as raising People from the Dead. The Success of Medicine amongst the Ignorant made the Prescriber thought divinely instructed.

The Fable of *Pluto's* quarrelling with *Jupiter* because a Mortal kept his Dominions thinly peopled, was a Compliment to the Faculty. *Æsculapius* his being struck dead for curing *Hippolitus*, affords a beautiful Description of the Infancy of Medicine, and the Ignorance of the Age, which had not the Use of internal Remedies.

The Practice of worshipping *Æsculapius* in the Form of a Serpent betrays its Original, as do most of the Pagan Religious Rites. The Roman Story saith, That as his Statue was bringing from *Epidaurus*, a Serpent enter'd the Ship, which gave the Hint to honour him in that Form. It is much more probable that this was stolen from the Brazen Serpent set up by *Moses*, which cured the People of the otherwise mortal Bites of the fiery Serpents. We find this Serpent, which  
was



was but to be looked at for the Cure, turned to an Idol in the Time of *Hezekiah*, who broke it because the People had burned Incense to it till that Time, and continued to do so.

The *Greeks* and *Romans* were too proud or too cunning to own whence this was borrowed, and perhaps none but the first Broachers understood whence it came.

As they imitated the *Jews* in Sacrifice, in Oracles, and abundance more of a revealed Religion, I make no Scruple to believe they did also in this. And it is prodigious that a Man of *Dr. Spencer's* Learning and Sagacity should so fondly entertain a Notion that the Law of the *Jews* was compiled in Imitation of the Practices of the Heathen. This seems to have led the Great Man into it, that Sacrifice was universally practised even amongst those Nations that were not supposed ever to have heard of the *Jews* or their Law.

But the Sons of *Noah* might spread it wherever they were dispersed, as the first and only Worship delivered to them from their Father. So that what the *Dean* found among the *Pagans* was indeed the Primitive Worship corrupted, which subsisted in the World before *Abraham's* Time; and what could be traced was that Error which owed its Being to more Antient Truth.

So far the Antients were right, that Diseases were sent them by an over-ruling Power: And so far did they exceed some of the most eminent modern Sons of *Æsculapius* in their Reverence of that Power, as to own it upon all Occasions. They took it for struggling against Omnipotence, to oppose his Messengers. They found themselves recover upon their Vows and Sacrifices, and that the Malady remitted without doing any Thing. They found all were mortal; that some died in  
every



every Stage of Life, and therefore thought it ludicrous and irreligious to look for a Remedy against Divine Appointments.

Whenever the World arrived at the Use of internal Medicines, it may justly be attributed to Providence, that some sagacious Person, observing the happy Effect of what was taken by Accident, repeated and improved it.

It was a strong and violent Prepossession to break through, that a Man could oppose and conquer Diseases.

As useful as the Profession has been to the World it was a great while unknown. By the Progress of Medicine from the Time of the *Greeks* to ours, 'tis evident enough that the Invention of it is of no longer standing. The Remedies, few in Number and simple in Nature, are traced up to their primitive Source, which bear Date since the Time fixed for the *Trojan War*.

The hitherto occult Virtue of Plants and Minerals, the Want of Anatomy, and so much as a partial Circulation of the Blood and Juices, seems by Providence industriously concealed. If we look into the most antient History extant, that of *Moses*, and the later Account of the *Jews* before and during their Captivity, we find no Traces of the Art of Physick. Otherwise we should, in all Probability, have found it amongst the *Greeks*, who followed them imperfectly in their Morality, and in most of the appointed Rites of Religion.

We have indeed, by the Compliment of our Translators, an *Apothecary* in *Solomon*, but he was no more than a Keeper of Unguents. The Reason why Medicine was not given to the *Jews* seems to be, That they were obliged to the strictest Dependence upon Providence throughout their Lives, in which their own Endeavours  
had

had little Share of their Prosperity. They were to lend their needy Brother, though the Jubilee were at Hand to release the Debt. They were to go up to *Jerusalem* though they left their Land naked and defenceless; and trust that it should not enter into the Heart of their Neighbours to invade it.

The Care which the *Levitical* Law provided against Leprosy had no natural Efficiency in it, but was entirely miraculous, as much as *Naaman's* washing in *Jordan*. The Priest took two Birds; one he killed, dipt the live one in its Blood with Cedar Wood, Scarlet and Hyssop. He sprinkled the Leper seven Times, pronounced him clean, and let the live Bird fly in Token of the Malady being fled.

*Job* bore his Boils without looking out for a Remedy but from the Hand that sent them.

Though his Illness was of that long Continuance, we don't hear of his Recourse to any Medicine, nor any of his three Friends advising him to it. Yet the Name of Physician was known to him, for he reproaches his Friends for being *ill Physicians*; meaning they treated him as *ill Physicians* do their Patients.

When *David's* Child was sick, we don't find any Thing done but fasting and lying all Night upon the Earth.

*Jeroboam*, when his Son was sick, sent to the Prophet, because he could work a Miracle for him, but no mention is made of his using any Medicine.

If the Lump of Figs laid on to *Hezekiah*, by Direction of *Isaiab*, had any Virtue in themselves to perform the Cure, this would come under the Head of Surgery, or external Application.

When *Benbadad* was sick he sent to the Prophet to know whether he should recover of his  
Sickness.



Sickness. *Abaziah* did the same; with this Difference only, that the latter being a *Jew* sent to *Baalzebub* the God of *Ekron*, and *Benhadad* to a *Jewish* Prophet.

If it raises our Wonder that Mankind should subsist without the Help of Medicine, till the flourishing Age of *Greece*, it may be remembered, that the greatest Proficients in the Art must yet acknowledge, that they are but subservient to that Power which over-ruled Diseases before the Use of human Knowledge: That the slightest Malady is more than they can pronounce curable, but may turn to malignant, notwithstanding their Endeavours. That of chronical Diseases they are vastly more frequent upon the Improvements of Luxury; and perhaps the Dread of them when incurable, kept Mankind in greater Decorum, and prevented the Excesses now in vogue, which are less feared because easier recovered.

Ours is an Age well qualified to admit Mankind might pass their Time tolerably before the Practice of Physick. For Medicine is become at this Time a Disease. The glorious Progress that hath been made in the Study of it, The daily Instances of unhappy tortured Bodies restored to Ease and Strength, do hardly compensate for the Mischiefs Ignorance and Affectation produce.

*Pluto* may be reconciled to *Æsculapius*, Men are become *Cannibals*, killing their Neighbour to satisfy their own Hunger. They catch their Prey by the Eyes, Ears, Palate, and make Poison pass upon human kind more easily than they can upon Rats. Downright Good Nature kills also its ten thousands; 'tis generous to relieve the Distressed. Sagacity and Knowledge are not missed in the Compositions!

*Of Wit the Dividend is such*

*None thinks his own too little, or his Friend's too much.*

The short-sighted, under-witted Strollers, Bankrupts, and Mad, and those that enjoy the Gift by Birth, as some of the Scots do Fortune-telling, are allowed their several Dispensatories. The gaping Patient swallows the Charm, profoundly admiring the Prescriber's Ignorance; and loses his Life rather than he will be beholden to Learning, because that would teach him to esteem somebody more than himself.

Dr. Friend's admirable History of Physick discovers the Original of Medicine and the higher Practice of Surgery.

The Scripture Meaning of a *Physician*, I speak of the Old Testament, must relate merely to *Surgery*, because in that Sense it is agreeable to the History of the Diseased which the same Sacred Writings give, and not to the other.

Yet are there some Expressions in *Ecclesiasticus* as well, if not better, suited to the Administration of Internals than to manual Operation. But the Translators not making the Difference have used the Language of their own Time.

*The Physician cutteth off a long Disease. Chap. x. We have again in Chap. xxxviii. Honour a Physician with the Honour due unto him, for the Use which you may have of him, for the Lord hath created him, for of the most High cometh Healing. — The Lord hath created Medicines out of the Earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. — Of such doth the Apothecary make a Confection.* These Titles given by the Translators, are, as I said, according to the modern Way of speaking.



In *Nebuchadnezzar's* Concert the *French* Translators never omit the *Violin*.

Then follows a Direction how to act : *My Son, in thy Sickness be not negligent, but pray unto the Lord, and he will make thee whole. Leave off from Sin, and order thy Hands aright, and cleanse thy Heart from all Wickedness. Give a sweet Savour and a Memorial of fine Flour and make a fat Offering — Then give Place to the Physician; for the Lord hath created him: let him not go from thee, for thou hast Need of him. There is a Time when in their Hands there is good Success. For they shall also pray unto the Lord that he would prosper that which they give for Ease and Remedy to prolong Life.*

Agreeably to this is *Asa* blamed, 2 Chron. xvi. And *Asa* in the thirty-ninth Year of his Reign was diseased in his Feet, until his Disease was exceeding great; yet in his Disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the Physicians. *+ The Gout. A.M.*

He sought for topical Remedies without a due Application to the Author of Health; without that Application which even the Person administering was to make, if he hoped for Prosperity in his Undertaking,

Thus must the Son of *Sirach* be understood in what follows the Place just now quoted. *He that sinneth before his Maker, let him fall into the Hands of the Physician.* He will see his Punishment in submitting to painful and tedious Remedies which are uneffectual, however skilfully applied, for Want of a just Regard to the Fountain of Health.

*Æsop's* sick Kite shews this to be received Doctrine in his Time, and gives the true Reason of depending altogether upon human Skill, because unqualified to apply higher.

The Antients sacrificed a Cock to *Æsculapius*. We have *Socrates* at his Death enjoining his Friend *Crito* to discharge this Vow for him, and begging he will not forget it.

*Dacier* makes this figurative, and approves the Opinion of *Theodoret* above *Lactantius* and *Tertullian*. In the seventh Discourse Of the Cure of the Opinions of the Pagans, He is, saith he, persuaded that *Socrates* ordered a Cock to be sacrificed to *Æsculapius* to shew the Injustice of his Condemnation.

An Altar-Tomb in *Gruter* page 7. Vol. I. explains his Meaning by the Practice of After-Ages. He seems to rejoice in the Firmness with which he bore his Sentence, and to attribute the Vigour of Mind which carried him through, to the Influence of some Tutelar, as *Æsculapius*.

### Romæ in ædibus Aurelii Rufini

T. Aurelius. Aug. Lib.

Dioscorus. Votum. *Æsculapio*.

Sancto. ob. processus.

Suos. cum. Valeria.

Nice. Conjuge. et.

Aurells. Dioscores.

Victorinæ.

Fills.

The Capital  
I serves for a  
double Letter.

*Reinesius* understands by *Processus*, Conjugium. The other Interpretation seems preferable, meaning *successus prosperos*.

In this latter Sense *Socrates* probably vows.



Why the Cock was made Choice of by the Antients for a Sacrifice to *Æsculapius*, we are not told.

The Cock, as he is the first that is heard in the Morning, may have been designed, to represent the Father and Founder of Medicine. He is also a watchful Creature, expressing the Diligence requisite to those that deal in the Lives of Men.



A NEW



A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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DORSETSHIRE,



According to *Camden*, is the whole of that District the *Romans* attribute to the *Durotriges*. There seems to be a Part of *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire* too belonging to the *Durotriges*, whose principal City, according to *Ptolomy*, is *Dunium*. This we have taken the Liberty to call *Sorbiodunum*, for Reasons given upon the two preceding Counties. *Ptolomy*, bounding the *Durotriges*, saith, *Deinde versus occasum & Austrum Durotriges sunt*. This is said with Regard to the *Belgæ*. But if a Man stand in their Country, and look to the *South* and the *West*, he will see none of *Dorsetshire* toward the Western Point. If



the Southern Part of *Somersetshire* be taken into it, then he may.

The *Saxons* called this *Dorsettan*, and the Schire of *Dorset*. It was in the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. It is bounded on the North-East by *Wiltshire*, on the North-West by *Somersetshire*, on the South by the *English Channel*.

Its Name is generally thought, the first Part of it, to be of *British* Original, from *Dour*, Water, as it is half furrounded by the Sea. If we observe the Situation of its Namesake in *Oxfordshire*, we find there a Confluence of *Thames* and *Tame*. Both therefore are probably named from Water.

If we regard the Fruitfulness of the Soil, the pleasant Downs, and delightful Prospects, besides the Advantage of Merchandize and Fishing, there is no County in *England* comes up to it. In Form it is oblong, narrow at the Eastern Part, and wider at the Western.

The *Ikening Street* which we have traced to *Sorbiodunum*, *Old Sarum*, leads through this County by *Vindogladia* and *Durnovaria*. The first of these is called *Winbornminster*, the other *Dorchester*, which is also generally reckoned the *Dunium* of *Ptolomy*, but, I believe, erroneously.

I need not take up Time to recite the Opinions of Authors about these two Stations. *Vindogladia* is *Winbornminster* with every one but Dr. *Stukely*, and *Durnovaria* *Dorchester* without any Contradiction. Yet I humbly conceive neither of these Places were Stations, but that the Stations are to be found elsewhere in the County.

To justify this Singularity, I produce the Numbers of the Itinerary. And since keeping to those Numbers hath carried me through *England* all but this and the two more Western Counties, I may with greater Assurance stick to my Guide  
than

than if I had not such Experience of his Exactness. Had I began the Survey from the West, and at first setting out shewn so much Confidence in the Figures, every Reader's Assent would have been suspended till their Credit had been better cleared up. But I hope by this Time they are so well supported by Experience, that I may, without a Charge of Levity and Innovation, except to those Schemes, how plausible soever, which want their Countenance.

Dr. Stukeley finding no Military Way to *Winbornminster*, where *Camden* first settled *Vindogladia*, nor Distance, nor Remains; and farther, that it would not answer to nine Miles from *Dorchester*, proposed to restore a Station to that Journey which he imagined was by Neglect of Copyers dropt out. He makes his *Vindogladia* therefore at *Boraston* near *Glisset*, about three Miles from *Cramborn*, which he calls twelve from *Sarum*; thence passing the *Stour* at *Crayford* he goes on to *Bere*, which he calls fourteen Miles; thence to *Dorchester*, which he calls nine. The Measure from *Sorbiodunum* to *Vindogladia* comes but to twelve, thence to *Durnovaria* but nine, in all twenty-one.

*Bere*, which he intercalates, he calls *Ibernium*, a Name we find in *Ravennas* next before *Bindogladia*. At *Woodbury*, in the Neighbourhood of *Bere*, he finds a fair *Roman* Camp.

But when this is done; when the fourteen Miles are superadded to the Itinerary, there will not be a Complement of Miles on the other Side of *Dorchester* towards *Isca Dumnoniorum*. These are to be thirty-six and fifteen. So that as fourteen taken in between *Sarum* and *Dorchester* are more than *Antoninus* allows, here will be the same Necessity of throwing out fourteen more between *Dorchester* and *Exeter*. I say, *Exeter*,  
L 11 4 because,



because, I presume, no Man disputes that Place being *Isca Dumnoniorum*, or *Scadum Nunniorum*. Nor does this last Difficulty affect the Doctor's Scheme any more than that of *Camden* and all his Followers.

This being premised, it will not appear so unpardonable an Attempt to propose another Way of solving it, though it must be done by removing a Station from a Place where it hath had long and undisputed Possession: Especially if good Reasons be alledged for taking that Liberty. It is not breaking through the Text, but only through a long received Interpretation, and as many Prepossessions have of late Years been removed, it is to be hoped this may be with as little Reluctance as the rest.

*Vindogladia* with me is *Badbury* near *Crayford*. *Blandford* is computed at fifteen Miles from *Salisbury*. This, two or three Miles nearer, stands upon a confessed Military Way, and has evident Remains of a Fortrefs. It is trebly entrench'd. This is one Objection against its being *Roman*. Another is, that it appears to have been a *Saxon* Camp called *Baddanbury*, where *Edward the Elder* lay in an Expedition against the *Danes*. Experience teaches us that the *Romans* had in some Places two, in others three Ditches. Though again the Exterior has been probably in some Instances added by *Saxons* or *Danes*. For the rest, there is nothing more frequent than for *Saxons* and *Danes* to take a *Roman* Camp. These were fortified to their Hands, and the Ground chosen by better Rules and better Camp-Masters than those Nations ever could shew. The standing upon the Military Way, and the Remains of Urns, and a *Roman* Sword, mentioned in the Additions to *Camden*, weigh strongly against the Objections.

Objections. To this are added Coins, which is an Argument I have no Right to handle.

*Camden* hath a Tradition that at *Badbury* was a Royal Castle, once the Residence of the *West-Saxon* Kings ; But no *Vestigia* of it in his Time. The Situation is better suited for *Æstiva* to *Sorbiodunum* and *Durnovaria*. If there were a Palace hereabout, I should believe it at *Kingston-Lacy*, not only for the Name's sake, but because it was a Place considerable enough for the great Earl of *Mellent* to receive from *Henry I.* It went with *Winborn* from *Quincy* Earl of *Winchester*, to *Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*.

As to its *Roman* Name, or the *British* latinized, if *Camden's* Etymology at *Winborumminster* will pass, it hath just the same Right to be allowed here. “ I suppose (saith he) it took its Name “ from its Situation between two Rivers, for “ *Windugledy* in *British* signifies between two “ Swords ; and that the *Britons* called their “ Rivers peculiarly by the Name of Swords, “ is plain from *Aberdugledian*, the *British* Name “ of *Milford-Haven*, that is, the Mouth of two “ Swords, because two Rivers called *Gledian*, “ that is, *Swords*, run into it. ”

*Badbury* stands near the Confluence of another Stream with the *Stour*, which may be called the meeting of two Swords.

From hence my *Durnovaria* is *Wareham*, nine Miles off, at the Confluence of the *Frome* and *Piddle*, by Geographers called *Trent*. Here was a Harbour, which being choaked up, gave Rise to *Pool*.

*Dr. Stukeley* allows *Wareham* to have been *Roman*, and believes an Antient Way to it from *Dorchester*.

*Leland*



*Leland* owns it to have been once a Port ; And if it was, nothing could stand more commodiously for Trade, nor more securely from an Enemy.

*Camden* saith of it, “ It was by the Saxons  
“ called *Weareham*, very strong and secure on all  
“ Sides but the West, being every Way else encompassed by the River *Trent*, and the *Frome*,  
“ and the Sea : In *Edward* the Confessor’s Time,  
“ as it is recorded in *Domesday* Book, it had 148  
“ Houses, and two Mint-Masters ; but in *William*  
“ the Conqueror’s Days there were but 70 Houses.  
“ Afterwards it re flourished, and was in great  
“ Prosperity (fortified with Walls quite round,  
“ had a Mint-Office, was full of Inhabitants, and  
“ had a very strong Castle built by *William* the  
“ Conqueror) till the Reign of *Henry* II. But  
“ from that Time it suffered much by the Wars  
“ and the Casualties of Fire, together with the  
“ Sea’s robbing them of their Haven, and so it  
“ is well nigh run to Ruin. ”

The Place was well situated, or the Conqueror would not have fortified it. We can trace it up to an Harbour. This Harbour, I suppose, falling to Decay before the Time the Romans left Britain.

I do not insist upon the Remains of the Name in *Wareham*, though admitting the Saxons had any Regard to Roman Names, it may pass in the Herd of Etymologies.

Here’s as much of the *Latin* Name remaining as there is in *Dorchester*. If the latter were named from Water, this has full as good a Pretence.

From *Wareham* I would go thirty-six Miles by *Dorchester* to *Moridunum* in *Devonshire*, the Distance of the Itinerary.

I am aware that *Dorchester* is by every body called *Roman*, and that for its Remains of Walls, Coins, Camps, Military Ways leading to it, and its *Amphitheatre*, 'tis much the most considerable Place in the County. Yet I take the Liberty to say, allowing all this, that it is possible it was not such in the Time of compiling the Itinerary.

*Wareham* might be the Place first pitched upon from the Advantage of its Haven, which *Dorchester* wanted, upon the Decay of which the latter came into Use. Or *Wareham* might preserve its Greatness, and *Dorchester* might be erected for greater Security or Pleasure. The longer the *Romans* kept *Britain* the more were they united with the Natives; the less did they intend War and Defence, but turned their Ease to Building, Agriculture, Gardening, Theatrical Entertainments. The *Amphitheatre* of this Place must be the Product of long and quiet Settlement. These Shews and Exercises were not only pleasant to the Spectators, but of Advantage to the State, as they kept up that Military Habit and Fierceness of Temper, which was requisite to maintain their Power, and to preserve them from being enervated by Luxury.

I can bring many *Roman* Places that are not in the Itinerary, that were chosen or fortified after the compiling it. We have in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Binchester*, *Chester in the Street*, and *North-Shields*, none of which are, as I can find, mentioned by *Antoninus*. This last Place, as the other two, is undoubtedly *Roman*, and I should have taken it for my *Blatum Bulgium* instead of *Tinmouth*, if I could have accounted for a Passage to it over the River. *Alborough*, near *Burrowbrigg* in *Yorkshire*, hath Remains enough to prove it inhabited by *Romans*, or *Romanized*



*manized Britons.* And so hath *Caerleon* upon *Usk*, which the Numbers of the Itinerary protest against, otherwise it must go for *Isca*, or *Iscalega Augusta*.

No Man that looks at the beautiful Scite of *Dorchester* can ask himself the Question whether the *Romans*, when they consulted Pleasure, would have pitched upon it above all that fine Country affords. The Camps of *Poundbury* and *Mayden-Castle* in its Neighbourhood might be used as *Æstiva* to it, after it became a *Roman* Settlement. The near Situation of these two to one another will countenance my Conjecture, That many of these Fortresses were made for the Exercise and Instruction of the Army. Supposing *Poundbury* to have been employed either in gaining the Country from the *Britons*, or securing the Quiet of *Dorchester* when made a City, what Occasion was there for *Mayden-Castle*? Besides, the more exact and impregnable Method of fortifying the latter makes it probable it was about the Age of the *Amphitheatre*, when a great Number of *Romans* were drawn together in this Country.

Dr. *Stukeley* hath, in his *Iter Curiosum*, given a very particular Account of the present Condition and Ruins of this *Amphitheatre* of *Dorchester*; to which he has added his Conjectures upon its entire and perfect State. These are so agreeable to the *Roman* Descriptions of their *Amphitheatres*, and to the Remains of them yet to be seen in many Countries which were once Provinces to *Rome*; the Contrivance and Beauty of which stands the Test of an Age in which Mathematicks have been greatly improved, so as to invite several curious Persons to take a View of the Place, who have acknowledged themselves  
highly

highly fatished and delighted both with the Place and the Description.

The Isle of *Portland* in this County is famous for having furnished Stone for the building of *St. Paul's* at *London*, which *Sir Christopher Wren* used to go down to chuse.

It is also famous for being the Gift of *Emma*, the Confessor's Mother, to the Church of *Winchester*, upon the Proof of her Innocence, by the Tryal of *Ordeal* in that Cathedral.

There is something shocking in a Christian King's putting his Mother upon such an Experiment. One thing must be said in Favour of him, that there are some who do not believe the Story.

If we look into the Memoirs of the Inquisition published in *French*, *An. 1723*, by *Bernard Picart*, entituled, *Ceremonies & Contumes Religieuses de tous le Peuples de Monde*; we shall find Crown'd Heads and Blood Royal made as free with, in another Sort of *Ordeal*, as the Story of *Emma* comes up to.

The Emperor *Charles V.* retired from the World. It was guessed that the Conversation he had kept up with some *Protestants* of *Germany* had influenced him to think too favourably of their Tenets. He had made Choice of Persons suspected of Heresy to attend him in Spiritual Offices, *Dr. Caculla* his Preacher, the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and *Constantine Ponce*, Bishop of *Dressa*, for his Director.

It was discovered, after the Emperor's Death, that the Cell, where he had passed his Time, was full of Treatises drawn up by himself, upon the Subject of Justification and Grace, pretty near the Doctrine of the Innovators. His Will too being very uncatholick, having no pious Legacies



cies nor Funds for Devotion, was thought liable to be brought before the Inquisition.

*Philip II.* arriving in *Spain*, and shewing his Zeal in the Punishment of those that were charged with the New Opinions, the Inquisition ventured to attack the Archbishop of *Toledo*, *Caculla*, and *Ponce*. The King suffering them to be imprisoned, set the World in a Consternation that his Father's Confessor, in whose Arms he died, should be so disrespectfully treated, and at the same Time the Inquisitors took Heart upon it, and condemned to the Fire these three Reverend Persons for having a Hand in the Will, and the Will too.

*Philip* was alarmed at this Treatment, but the eclipsing his Father's Glory was so agreeable to him, that he took very soft and gentle Methods to stop the Execution, being unwilling to affront the Tribunal.

But his only Son *Don Carlos* was not Master of such extream Moderation. The Reverence he bore to the Emperor's Memory, drew out some Expressions at his Father's Easiness and the Inquisitors Insolence. He threatened he would humble that Court and all its Supporters like a Man of Spirit and Honour; but his youthful Resentment cost him his Life.

The Punishment of the Emperor's Chaplains came on; *Caculla* was burnt alive, *Ponce* in Effigie, being dead in Prison some Days before the Execution, the Archbishop appealed to *Rome*, and by the Intercession of some Friends and some Money, got off.

The Inquisitors were not content with this, but raised such a Disturbance among the Populace, that the King was forced to forbid the Prince his Court, as well as *Don John* his Brother, and the Prince of *Parma* his Nephew, who  
had



had justified the Resentment *Don Carlos* had expressed against the Inquisition.

This Tribunal, who never pardon, took Occasion, some Years after, to fall upon the Prince, upon new Troubles breaking out in the *Netherlands*. Upon Supposition these People were all Hereticks it was concluded, that the Compassion the Prince had shewed for those unhappy Creatures, proceeded from a Similitude of Sentiments, otherwise he would not have concerned himself in their Protection.

In short, they prevailed upon the King, against Nature, to condemn him to Death. He had only his Choice in what Manner, and he chose to be bled to Death in a Hot Bath, which was put in Execution.

The same Page has one Story more, for which the Author quotes the Memoirs of the Count de *Rouffy*, printed at *Cologne* 1714, Page 335.

In the Reign of *Philip III.* of *Spain*, two *Cordeliers* were, for talking too freely upon controverted Points, brought before the Holy Office, and accused of an Intent to quit their Order and the Catholick Religion. They were found guilty, and as they were carried to Execution, the King saw them from a Balcony; who could not help saying upon the Occasion, *There go two Men unhappy enough to die for what they are persuaded of.*

This Speech took Air, and the King had a Message delivered to him, That he had given Offence to a great many, and chiefly to the *Holy Office*, and that his Crime demanded an exemplary Punishment. The King took little Notice of it. Then the Inquisitor came to him in Person, told him in good Earnest that his Majesty must submit to some *Peine*, that is the Author's Word.

With



With some Difficulty a Method of Satisfaction was found out ; at last it was agreed, That the King should suffer himself to be let Blood a Porringer full, and that the Blood should be burned by the Hand of the Executioner. This was performed in the Presence of the Grand Inquisitor and his Officers.

These are Facts that must be contained in the Histories of *Spain*, the Persons concerned being of such a Rank as not to be forgot. And however these Things may be favourably represented by Writers there, who are subject to the Inquisition, or aggravated by *French* Writers who have an Aversion to it, something of Truth one may imagine in it. And a very little Truth of this Kind gives one Horror and Amazement.

This County is famous for good Pasturage. In some Part of it the Dairy Farms are let to Tenants upon a different Foot from those of other Countries. The Landlord bears all the Stock, and supplies the Want of Cattle himself. This is a great Proof of the Honesty of the Inhabitants that they can be so far trusted. There is Room enough for Embezzlement, yet the Continuance of the Practice of the Landlords putting in fresh Cows as they are wanted, shews they have had fair Dealing.

Some Parts of *Dorsetshire* are remarkable for having their Sheep always found in a general Rot. This Rottenness they call *Cozeing*, and know what particular Lands are subject to it, and what not. The Creature receives its Mischief in the Summer Time, and dies commonly the next Spring, in a kind of Dropsy. The Malady first shews itself in Obstructions of the Liver, the *Bile* not being secreted as it ought, nor carried forward to do its Office. Upon this the *Abdomen* is full of extravasated *Lympha*.

In the Liver of those that die of the Rot, or those that are sometimes killed by Butchers, is frequently seen a great Number of Animals flat and round like a Plaice, their Breadth is about the Length of a Barley-Corn. It is observed that Sheep catch the Disease from feeding upon Bottoms or Sides of Hills, where Rain hath a Current, and produces a Quantity of flashy free-growing Grass. Amongst this, 'tis probable, they eat some of the Eggs of Worms lodged in that Earth, which the Worms raise out of their Holes, and leave upon the Surface. Though there is no Species of Worms to be found in the Earth like these in the Bodies of Sheep, they may yet be of the Dew-Worm kind. And the Difference of the Nutriment, and the Cells in which they are formed may alter their Shape. Some of those nursed up in human Bodies, are neither in Length nor Shape comparable to what the Insects of the Earth or Air produce.

Our Park-keepers delight in the Neighbourhood of high Trees where Rooks breed, because they pick up their Worms.

The Annotations upon *Camden* observe, That *Shireburn*, the Estate and retiring Place of the Bishops of *Sarum*, antiently their Seat, hath, since it was in the Crown, served to gratify great Favourites, none of whom having long enjoyed it, a Remark hath been made from this and other like Instances; *That Church Lands will not stick by Lay Owners.*







A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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DEVONSHIRE,



S Part of that Country the *Roman* Geographers attribute to the *Dumnonii* or *Danmonii*. The Name is differently written. *Ptolomy* writes it *Danmonii*, *Solinus* *Dunmonii*. These inhabited *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*. They are also by some Authors reckoned the same as the *Ostidamnii*, *Ostiones*, and *Cossini*.

One Origin of the Name *Mr. Camden* brings from the *British* *Moina*, signifying *Tin* : Another from the Vallies which the Inhabitants dwell in, *Duffneint* in *British* signifying *Low Vallies*, and thence takes the Name of *Devon*.

From



From the Mines I believe the Names of *Cassiterides*, *Sigdeles*, *Victis*, were given to the Isles of Britain.

Mr. Baxter makes a plausible Guess at the Etymology of *Dyveint*, which Camden writes *Duffneint*, that it signifies *Occidentalis*: That it's derived from the Greek  $\Delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$  or  $\Delta\upsilon\mu\eta$ , the Setting of the Sun, from the Verb *Nav*, which is, to go under Water.

The Cities of the *Dumnonii* Ptolomy calls *Voliba*, *Uxella*, *Tamare*, *Isca*. Three Promontories he mentions in their Country; *Herculis Promontorium*, *Antivestæum*, quod etiam dicitur *Bolerium*, *Dammocinium* quod etiam dicitur *Ocrinum*. And three Rivers, *Cenionis fluvii Ostia*, *Tamari fluvii Ostia*, *Isacæ fluvii Ostia*.

In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, *Devonshire* was under the *West-Saxons*. It is bounded on the North by the *Severn Sea*, by *Somersetshire* on the North-East, by a Point of *Dorsetshire* on the East, by the Channel on the South, and by *Cornwall* on the West; its Figure pretty near triangular.

A little Way within this County, the two Grand Military Ways, the *Ikening* and the *Fosse*, are allowed to meet; this last from *Somersetshire*, the other from *Dorsetshire*. If we are put to guess which of these is at its *Terminus* here, and which goes on to *Exeter*, the *Ikening* seems to be continued: Because the pointing of the *Fosse* towards *Moridunum* more Southerly than the other, is most suitable to its South-Westerly Course from the Coast of *Lincolnshire*. And the Course of the *Ikening* from *Essex* being more Westerly, is nearest a Line to *Exeter* and beyond it.

Two Roman Stations are by all Authors allotted to *Devonshire*, *Moridunum*, and *Isca Dumnoniorum*, or *Scadam Nunniorum*.



The first of these is *Seaton Moridunum*, thirty-six Miles from *Durnovaria*, fifteen from *Isca Dumnoniorum*. This is thought to have stood at the Mouth of the River *Axe*, and to have been a considerable Sea Port. Distance only brings us to look for it here, which receives some Confirmation from the Tradition of the last Age, when Remains of Fortification and of Shipping were common. And further, the Haven, which may have been half a Mile wide, is daily choaked up by the Fall of Stones and Lumps of Rocky Earth undermined by the Tides. So uncertain is the Continuance of Earth to which the Sea lays constant Siege, that it will not be expected the Ruins of a Fort or City should be shewn over which the Ocean has triumph'd.

Mr. *Baxter* is the only Dissenter to the established Opinion, offering *Topsbam* instead of *Seaton*. The Number of Miles, he saith, doth not answer; he means, I presume, from *Dorchester*, but they will from *Wareham*. His favourite Etymology seems to bias him. He finds *Moridunum*, *Magnæ undæ vel Maris Oppidum*. This *Topsbam* he interprets, *Oppidum ad Maris verticem*. If there be a great deal in this Derivation, it will serve full as well at *Seaton*, if the ruin'd Town stood upon such an Eminence as is now to be seen.

This Author seems to have had some Regard to Distance from *Topsbam* Eastward, but he has not thought fit to tell us how we are to reckon fifteen Miles thence to *Exeter*, which is nearer than four.

From hence I go on to *Exeter*, fifteen Miles, the *Isca Dumnoniorum* of *Antoninus*. The corrupt Way of writing it in the twelfth Journey *Scadum Numniorum*, is easily seen through: The first Word hath robbed the other of its first Syllable,  
and

and hath dropt one Syllable by the Loss of its Vowel I. This we need make no Scruple of replacing, because we have *Isca* in *Ptolomy* as the Name of a City amongst the *Dumnonii*, in *Ravennas* as the Name of a River, and in *Ptolomy* both, only that the latter calls it *Isaca*. Upon this River stands *Exeter*, by the Saxons called *Exanceaster*, by the Britons *Caer Isk*, and *Pencair*, the first describing its Situation upon the *Isca*, the last its being the Head of the Country, as is expressed in the *Roman* Name.

The City is worthy *Roman* Choice, both for Strength, Health and Beauty.

It is the Opinion of a great many, that *Rage-mont-Castle*, once the Residence of the *West-Saxon* Kings, was fortified by the *Romans*, and that the present Walls are upon a *Roman* Foundation. Tessellated Pavements and Coins have been frequently discovered. Collections of the latter, such as this Place affords, are in many Hands.

*Exeter* is allowed to be the *Ne plus ultra* of *Antoninus*, the farthest of his Stations and the *Terminus* of Military Ways. But if we consider two or three Things, and give them their due Weight, we may, perhaps admit the Military Way reaching to the *Lands-End*, and the farthest Station upon it in *Cornwall*.

Here I must lament that unavoidable Necessity which disappointed my intended Survey to the *Land's-End*. Having no Assistance from others, and the Opportunity of Inspection being cut off, I must take a *Leap in the Dark*, and propose my Guesses in the Room of Evidence. Yet am I in Hopes that a young Gentleman of this County, qualified by Learning, Inclination and Purse, will the next Summer find three Stations farther upon the *Lkening-street*.



One Foundation of the Conjecture is, That *Cornwall* always was rich in Mines: That the principal Export of *Britain* which brought the *Phœnician* Traders hither, and which the *Romans* sent from hence, was the Product of this County. Why then should we imagine that People should not secure this Country by Forts and Camps as well as all the rest? We hear, indeed, nothing of the *Roman Agger* beyond *Exeter*. That Part of the Way which was rocky needed, perhaps, none, nor that which was sandy. Of this Sort great Part of the Way must have been. And where the Clay required a Causeway, that, in Tract of Time may be worn out. Supposing there was a Way to the *Land's-End*, we may be sure that Part near the *Terminus* was of the least Concern, because it served the Uses but of one County, whereas every thorough-fare County served for a greater Number of Travellers besides its own. It's probable the Military Way to the *Land's-End* had never any great Labour bestowed upon it, because it wanted none.

The Prepossession too that nothing was to be found beyond *Exeter*, may have kept those that would otherwise have looked for the Remains of Fortresses from doing it. There are so many natural Eminences in this County and *Cornwall*, that the additional Part may be easily overlooked. It's probable the *Fosse*, in some Places, is no more than paring away the Rock, which may make it look like a natural Precipice.

That the *Romans* had Towns beyond *Exeter*, is evident both from *Ptolomy* and *Ravennas*. One, mentioned by them both, may be pretty near ascertained. This in one is *Tamare*, in the other *Tamaris*, lying somewhere upon the River *Tamar*. It may be *Launston*, *Saliath*, *Plymouth*.

If we take the twelfth Journey of the Itinerary, and carry with us the Importance of *Cornwall* above a Corner of *Wales*, we shall be induced to look for the three Stations here, which are attributed to *Glamorgan* and *Caermarthen* Shires ; where, indeed, they have but little Pretence besides Etymology, and to support that, two of them must be transposed.

This twelfth Journey is generally called a Jumble of two Journies ; the first concluded at *Exeter*, the other at *Urioconium*. I don't find any Jumble in it at all, but that here are three Journies in their Order, but undistinguished. The Title of the first is compleat ; the Title of the second omitted ; the Title of the Third defective ; the *Terminus* mentioned to which it led, but not from whence, and that *Terminus* misplaced following the Title of the first.

I imagine these three Titles of three Journies,

1. *A Calleva Muriduno.*
2. *A Muriduno Nido.*
3. *Ab Iscalegua Urioconium.*

*Leucarum*, *Bomium*, *Nidum*, I therefore look for beyond *Exeter*.

The Dean of *York*, who makes these but two Journies, amends the Title of the second thus ;

*A Mariduno Iscam & Urioconium.*

Supposing then *Maridunum* to be *Caermarthen*, what is to be done with the *Isca* ? The following *Isca* must be *Exeter*, either as *Scadum Nunniorum*, or as *Isca Dumnoniorum*. *Leucaro* he calls *Logbor*, *Nido Neath*, *Bomio Boverton*. Then *Caer Leon* upon *Usk* follows as the second *Isca*. The



Dean owns that all the Copies he had seen have *Muriduno* not *Mariduno*, which gives *Caermarthben* less Pretence still. But how *Exeter* can be brought after *Caermarthben*, I cannot see.

Mr. Baxter saith, “ *Leucarum sive Castellum*  
 “ *Leucharum ad amnem Lichur sive Ligurem in*  
 “ *Morganica Silurum Dynastia, uti nos docuit*  
 “ *Camdenus.* ” Of *Bomium* he saith nothing:  
 His *Nidum* is *Neath*.

Having but forty-five Miles in all to go beyond *Exeter*, and these every one at fifteen Miles Distance, I choose the direct Course towards the *Land's-End*. About the Rise of the River *Dert*, half Way from *Exeter* to *Launston*, I would look for *Leucaro*, on one of the Eminences near the Antient Road. The Military Way which led from *Dorsetshire* to *Exeter*, I am told, is visible some Miles beyond towards *Totness*. This may have been a Branch, because from the same Hand I have learned there is a *Roman* Fortrefs to be seen in the Parish of *Halberton* near *Modbury*, The Form is Semi-round, 'tis called, I think, *Castle Paisc*.

This stands at proper Distance enough for *Bomium*, if between *Newton-Busbel* and *Totness* *Leucarum* could be found. *Nidum* then might be sought for about *Tavistake*. By this Method we should exclude *Cornwall* from any Station. And there is some Pretence for that, from its being all Forest in King *John's* Time. This shall be further enquired into upon *Cornwall*, and further Reasons given for fixing *Bomium* on the *Cornish* Side of *Tamar*.

It is commonly said, that for the fifteenth Journey of *Antoninus* we have only a Repetition of what passeth for the Beginning of the twelfth. But if the first of the three, as I have said, ends with *Muriduno*, it is not a bare Repetition, but a  
 Con-

Continuance to the next Station *Isca Dumnoniorum*. If it be thought strange there should be two Journies both the same, except the last Station, we may look at the third and the fourth from *London* to the Coast of *Kent*, in both which we shall find nothing new but the last. *Portus Dubris* in one, *Portus Lemanis* in the other follows *Durovernum* as *Portus Ritupis* had done in the second.

This County is very Mountainous. Their Carriage toward the Western Part is all upon Horses Backs. They have Plenty of Fish and Fowl.

Mr. *Camden* looking for a Reason of the Name of *Hercules's Promontory* at the North-West Point of this County, admits it called so from the Vanity of some *Greek*, or Religion of some *Britons* who consecrated the Place to him, as he proves was done in other Countries.

I should rather take it from its Situation in that Part of the Island which projects towards *Hercules's Pillars* or *Gades*.

There was a Watch-Tower in *Gallicia* called *Speculum Britannia*.







A NEW  
SURVEY  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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CORNWALL,



IS the most Westerly Part of the *Dumnonii*; indeed, the most Westerly Part of *Britain*. It is furrounded by the Sea, except on the Eastern Side, where the River *Tamar* divides it from *Devonshire*, so that it is an Island except at its Northern Point. In Form it is most like a Boot, to which *Italy* is compared. It was a Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*.

One Part of the Name is most certainly from *Corn* or *Kern*, a *Horn*, as the Point of Land pushes itself into the Sea. The other has been thought a *Saxon* Word, by which they would express a *Stranger*, and thus the *Britons*, driven  
into

into this Country, and into *Wales*; were called *Wealh*. This was called *Cornwealès*, and *West-weales*, in Distinction from the other.

The Right Reverend *Annotator* proposes *Carn* as the Original of the first Part of the Name, signifying a *Rock*, with which this County is encompassed. The Opinion he gives us of *Vossius*, *Buchanan*, *Cluverius*, hath a great deal in it that *Wales* comes from *Gaul*, by a Change of *G* to *W*, according to the *German* Dialect; the *Saxons* finding the Language and Customs of the *Britons* the same with the *Gauls* upon the Continent: This seems more probable than that of *Camden*.

To confirm this, we may observe the *French*, to whose Tongue the Letter *G* suits better than *W*, call *Wales* at this Day *Pais de Galles*. And the *Welsh* call a *Wallnut* a *French Nut*.

Of this County we have a more compleat Account from the *Romans* than from the *Saxons* or *Normans*. The *Saxons*, indeed, did not possess it, and the *Normans*, there is Reason to believe, industriously unpeopled it, except the Miners.

*Ptolomy* mentions *Cenionis fluvii Ostia*, and *Tamari fluvii Ostia*. The latter still preserves its Name, dividing this County from *Devonshire*. The other seems to be rightly guess'd at, That which empties itself at *Falmouth*. This is a kind of Bay, made by the Confluence of three Streams and several other smaller; one from *Pennryn*, one from *Grampond* and *Tregony*, a third from *Truro*. At the Head of this last is a Village named *Kenwyn*, which hath some Affinity with the *Roman* Name of the River.

Two Cities are named by the same *Geographer*, *Voliba*, and *Uxella*.

I am not hardy enough to venture a Guess at either of these, which I must hereafter retract. If any River's Name gave a Hint to find them, there



there would be some little Foundation. They seem to have been the most considerable Places in those Days for the Tin Trade. But such Alterations are allowed to be made in this County within Memory, of Streams choaked up with the Sand that's forced out of the Mines; of Mines deserted, and new ones begun, that it were vain to say which was fourteen hundred Years ago a Place of the greatest Resort.

*Antoninus* cannot have above two Stations in *Cornwall*, *Bomium* and *Nidum*, if his Military Way come direct from *Exeter*, as I believe it does. If it goes by *Totness* we can have only *Nidum*, if we have that; for by a Circuit it may be in *Devonshire*.

*Bomium* I would look for at *Launston*, and *Nidum* upon the River *Alan*, North of *Bodmyn*, because the Distance of fifteen Miles, I believe, will answer, and the Breadth of the River almost up to *Bodmyn*, by which Ships might perhaps have come up thither, makes it eligible.

*Launston* I choose both for Distance and a Probability of Remains.

The Additions to *Camden* quote *Leland* observing the Ruins of Earl *Morton's* Castle, built at *Lanstuphadon*, or *Stephen's Church*, "the Motes  
" whereof on which the *Keep* stood, were of a  
" large and terrible Height; and that the *Arx*  
" of it having three several Wards, was the  
" highest, though not the biggest, that ever he  
" saw in any Antient Work in *England*."

What encourages me to think *Morton* built upon a *Roman* Model and Foundation, is, the Description of the three Wards. Because at *Brinklow* in *Warwickshire*, at *Kaynoe* in *Bedfordshire*, upon the *Wye* in *Monmouthshire* already mentioned, there are three Retrenchments within one another, which all come up to one Side of  
the



the Keep as a Bow, to which, on the adverse Side, is either a Precipice, a River, or a Morass in the Place of the String. This Sort of Fortification I have thought *Roman*, not observing the Method followed in our more modern *Norman* Works which they built upon *Saxon* Foundations; or originally of their own. Most of the exterior Retrenchments of *Norman* Castles seem to be owing to the Barons Wars. And we find when the Crown was possessed of Power enough the second Ward, or first, according to the Time of its having been fortified, was dismantled.

I don't hear of any Remains upon the Banks of *Alan*, where I should expect them; perhaps a diligent Search would find *Nidum* there.

Not far off, yet out of Distance, there is probably a *Roman* Camp, mentioned in *Camden* by the Name of *Castellon Danis*, where the *Danes* are said to have lain, when they infested the *British* Coast. They may have occupied this Camp, and yet it might be *Roman* made to their Hands. All Thoughts of the *Roman* Settlements here being given up, their Fortresses might appear the Works of *Danes* or *Britons*.

That which best supports the Conjecture of *Castellan Danis* being *Roman*, is the Observation of *Camden*, after describing the Works to be double, and upon the Apex of the Hill, that there is a *Causeway* leading to it. This is so peculiar to the *Romans*, that of itself it is enough to determine the Fortress theirs. The *Danes* were Pillagers, and the *Saxons* too till they gain'd a Settlement. They had no Occasion for Military Ways through the Island, which was divided amongst seven of them. Nor do we find any Hint to inform us that it was the Practice of any People except the *Romans*.

This



This *Agger* might, perhaps, be traced back by *Nidum* to *Bomium*.

Dr. *Stukeley* in his *Iter Curiosum*, Page 156, after reckoning up the Remains of Amphitheatres he has seen at *Silchester*, at *Richborough-Castle*, at *Dorchester*, saith, *I have been told of one with six Tire of Seats, three Miles off Redruth in Cornwall.*

If they had these Places of Shew, they had, doubtless, their Cities and numerous Settlements to which they served.

Another Reason of *Roman* Antiquities being neglected in *Cornwall* is, that the County has been all Forest since the Conquest. For in King *John's* Time it was appointed to be disforested. This may be true, and yet it might be inhabited by Men before the *Normans* came hither. And so it certainly was by the *Britons*, and we may believe not thinly peopled, since the Inhabitants of so many Countries were driven up hither. It's possible, indeed, some of them might get off by Sea to *Wales*, where was more Room for them, or to the Continent, if their high Blood did not choose Starving before Slavery.

The History of Forests, and the bloody Laws that protected them, shews that our *Norman* Kings had for their Sport dispeopled many Parts of the Island, afforesting their Subjects Lands as well as their own *Demesne* : If, indeed, it was all done with a View to Sport, for there seems to be a little of that inhuman Policy in it, to keep the People in Awe by abject Slavery ; and some of that *Gothick* Haughtiness which they took Pains to indulge and cultivate. Oppression of other Kinds was their Sport too. It was a Proof of their noble Extraction to do Mischief in the Wantonness of their Power ; to prove them-



themselves void of the soft and effeminate Habit of Compassion.

This Country was too far off the Court for Kings to hunt in, but the Earls of *Cornwall*, who had their Residence in the Neighbourhood, might make that Use of it. They had their State and Pastimes equal with Kings.

It may be that the Lands of this County were not so well worth turning to Agriculture as they have been since. *Orewood* or Sea-sand was introduced to the manuring it. The Miners might have their Bread-Corn from other Parts of *England* or *Ireland* by Water Carriage cheap enough, though but little grew here.

This County was once the Parish or Diocese of a particular Bishop, whose See was at *St. Germans*. *Athelstan* was the first, and eleven after him. Then it was united to the Bishoprick of *Devonshire*, whose See was at *Kirton*, and soon after removed to *Exeter*. The Intent of this Union was to enable a single Bishop, who had the Revenues of both, to maintain that Hospitality which gave Scope and Respect to his spiritual Function. The District was not too large for the Inspection of one Bishop, with his proper Officers under him. And it is evident from the Number of Mansion-Houses well furnished in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* no less than fourteen, as Bishop *Godwyn* reckons, That it was the Practice to reside in different Parts of the Diocese, to be acquainted personally with the Clergy. Thus had he Opportunity of countenancing Modesty, of checking Arrogance, of finding out the Men of Merit, and distinguishing what Sort of Preferment they were fittest for, and might do best Service in. He might be an Eye-Witness of superior Talents, and superior Diligence. The Account he received from his Officers was but general.



general. If there were any Particulars they were Complaints. Their Returns are no more than *That every Thing is well.*

He prevented Recommendations of Men for Favour, Kindred, or other sinister Motives; and trusted to his own Eyes and Ears to pick out and prefer Piety, Learning, Capacity, and Desert.

He was an Example of Hospitality to the Lay Part of his Flock, of regular and decent Behaviour; and by his disinterested Regard to Merit in the Disposal of his own Preferments, induced them to act with the same generous Views in the Discharge of that important Trust.

This good Intention of increasing the Bishop's Revenue, was frustrated by one *Voisy*, in the Time of *Henry VIII.* Happy had it been for his Church if he had merited the Character *Fuller* gives of his Favourite *Grindall*, *That he was unwilling to die guilty of much Wealth.*

This Man embezzled the Riches of the Bishoprick. He brought the Houses from fourteen to two, and of twenty-two Manors left but seven or eight of the least valuable to his Successors, and those upon long Leases, or charged with Pensions.

What, in that general Deluge, is the most shocking, is the *robbing the Spital.* The improper Tythes that had been possessed by Monasteries carried away with them to their new Owners, very often the poor Pittance which was the Vicar's Due. There was not Concern enough stirring to secure the small Revenue of the Parochial Altars. But a *Modus Decimandi* was in many Places introduced, and, at length, a *Modus de non Decimando*, as if Religion itself was struck at, not the Abuses of it.

An Instance of this we have in the Concealment or Cancelling of an Instrument by which the Convent of *Hatfield* made Provision for the Vicar of the Parish.

The Vicarage, though in the King's Books rated at 15 *l. per Ann.* made a Vicarage before the Year 1370, will not, from its yearly Income, afford a Gown and Cassock. It was for many Years held by Sequestration, no Man thinking its Revenue worth the Expences of Institution; notwithstanding a small Pension settled upon it, which may produce a *Sunday Pudding*, and a yearly Benefaction purchased for it by a Stranger.

The Date of the Year is faulty, but that is corrected by the Year of the King. The Words I cannot read I leave out.

I produce a Transcript of it for these Reasons; That it is a Proof something good may come from a Convent. We have a plentiful History of their Vices, none yet of their Virtues, into which Number I take the Liberty to bring this Act of theirs, shewing a Religious Concern for a large Parish whose Glebe and great Tythes they possessed.

We have also in it the Decay of that voluntary Piety that was not settled and enjoined as a Due.

And the Style is inviting for the greatest Part, and uncommon in the Age which produced it.

The Priory was of Black Monks, founded by *Robert de Vere* in the Reign of *Henry III.* at the Suppression valued at 157 *l. 3 s. 2 d. ½.* The Founder's Effigy cross-legged is in the Church. To his endowing Act is affixed, by a Harp-String, as a Label, a short black handled Knife.



*Omnibus in Christo fidelibus ad quos præsens indentata pervenerit, siue Compositio et Conventio indentata pervenerit, Richardus Dei patientia Prior Domus siue Prioratus Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Hatfield Regis siue Broad-Oak Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Londinensis Diocæsis et ejusdem loci Conventus Rectores et Proprietarii Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Hatfield Regis veri et indubitati Patroni Vicariæ perpetuæ ejusdem Ecclesiæ ac Robertus Noke ejusdem Vicariæ perpetuæ Vicarius perpetuus salutem in Domino sempiternam et fidem indubiam præsentibus adhibere.*

*Cum ab antiquo accrescente et refragante Devotione et pia Largitione Christi fidelium præcipue Parochianorum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Hatfield Regis, alias Broad-Oak Londinensis Diocæsis, Decimæ, Oblationes, Fructus, Reditus, et Proventus ad portionem Vicarii perpetui ibidem pro tempore existentis spectantes et pertinentes ad Hospitalitatem ibidem fovendam et onera Vicariæ dictæ Ecclesiæ supportanda competenter uberes et fertiles extiterunt Vicariusque dictæ Vicariæ de Hatfield Broad-Oak pro tempore existens stante devotione prædicta, cum portione Vicariæ suæ ex consuetudine usitata se contentum præbuerit, His tamen diebus ex malignitate et perverso quodam judicio, et pia erogatio Parochianorum ibidem ex qua magna pars sustentationis Vicariæ ibidem constabat admodum - - - et quasi funditus evacuatur et extinguitur, Oneraque Vicario dictæ Vicariæ moderno tam Domino nostro Regi singulis Annis persolvenda quam ad Hospitalitatem ibidem alendam et supportandam, eidemque aliunde et multipliciter incumbentia, his temporibus plus solito ingruerunt et adoleverunt, adde verisimiliter magis et magis ingravescant et adulescant, quo fit ut dicta Vicaria perpetuæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Hatfield Broad-Oak prætextu præmissorum multum de pauperata. Fructusque, et Reditus et Proventus Decimæ Oblationesque ejusdem Vicariæ perpetuæ ad  
- - - et*



- - - et decentem sustentationem Vicario ibidem  
 - - - et copiosa, multitudine Parochianorum dictæ  
 Parochiæ, ac grandi Animarum Cura ibidem per-  
 pensa minime sufficiunt nec in futurum sufficere veri-  
 similiter possunt; Nos igitur Prior et Conventus Rec-  
 tores et Proprietarii ac Patroni prædicti, et præ-  
 dictus Robertus Noke Vicarius perpetuus antedictus  
 de et super præmissis amicabiliter tractantes et com-  
 municantes, nosque Prior et Conventus Litum dispen-  
 dia ac anfractus et Eventus dubios evitare atque in-  
 convenientiis quæ in discordiis et contentionibus quæ  
 præmissorum occasione ex parte ipsius Vicariæ perve-  
 nire possint obviare volentes, considerantesque superius  
 deducta et suggesta vera fuisse et esse pro bono pacis  
 et perpetuæ quietis Nobis ac Successoribus nostris ad  
 perpetuum - - - in vim Pacti Transactionis seu  
 Compositionis realis perpetuæ pro Nobis Priore et  
 Conventu ac dicto Roberto Noke Vicario ibidem  
 moderno successoribus nostris et nostrum utriusque de  
 et cum consensu et assensu omnium et singulorum Inter-  
 esse in hac parte habentium, Conventum et Concorda-  
 tum est per præsentis et super præmissis, viz. quod  
 idem Robertus Noke Vicarius ibidem modernus  
 Omnes et singulas Oblationes et Obventiones ad al-  
 tare dictæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis spectantes et perti-  
 nentes seu in posterum fiendæ, necnon omnes et omni-  
 modas Decimas minores Mixtas et Minutas, ut puta  
 Lanæ, Fœni, Agnorum, Anserum, Vitulorum, Por-  
 cellorum, Cerae, Mellis, Croci, Lini, Canabi, Pomo-  
 rum, Pyrorum, necnon Casei Lactis seu Lacticinæ  
 ac Agistimentorum quorumcunque Animalium, nec-  
 non alias Decimas minores mixtas et minutas, Ob-  
 lationes, Obventiones, et Proventus ac cætera jura  
 ac emolumenta - - - cujuscunque generis naturæ  
 seu qualitatis extiterint, seu quocunque vocabulo ex-  
 primi possint, Vicariæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis de  
 Hatfield Regis prædict. qualitercunque et quo-  
 modocunque spectantia sive pertinentia ac infra  
 N n n 2 limites,



*limites, fines, et loca Decimabilia dictæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Hatfield Regis quodocunque aut quomodocunque provenientia - - - Sibi ipsi et ad usum suum in considerationem et recompensationem præmissorum, et in augmentum Portionis dictæ Vicariæ perpetuæ et - - - Vicariæ perpetuæ de Hatfield Regis prædict. Successores futuri quocunque percipient et habebunt in perpetuum absque contradictione seu impedimento per dictum Priorem et Conventum seu Successores nostros in hac parte fiend. Reservatis tamen Nobis præfatis Priori et Conventui ac Successoribus nostris Decimis - - - infra eandem Parochiam de Hatfield Regis prædict. fines et limites ejusdem provenientibus et contingentibus. Item conventum et concordatum est quod præd. Vicariæ Vicarius modernus cum portione Decimarum in præsentī compositione specificata absque exactione, clamea, seu dimando alicujus pecuniæ sive Pensionis sive Annualis Reditus per Nos Priorem et Conventum seu Successores nostros sibi in hac parte reddendi seu in posterum per solvendi. - - - Successores in eadem Vicaria - - - cum portione prædicta contentabuntur et stabunt contenti - - - Onus inserviendæ Curæ Parochianorum ibidem administratione Sacramentorum ejusdem per se vel suum sufficienter deputatum debite et diligenter subibit et supportabit, sic - - - subibunt et supportabunt ejus Successores futuri : Supportabit etiam idem Robertus Noke Vicarius modernus omnia Jura Archidiaconalia vel Procuraciones Synodalia et alia hujusmodi sicque eadem sui Successores futuri pari modo supportabunt et sustinebunt. Ulterius conventum est quod Onus Reparationis, Refectionis, et Reædificationis chori Cancelli præd. Ecclesiæ de Hatfield quotiescunq; fuerit necessariam ad nos Priorem et Conventum et nostros Successores prout ante etiam fieri solebat sic perpetuis futuris temporibus spectabit et pertinebit. Item conventum et concordatum est inter partes prædictas quod omnes*

*et singulae Compositiones inter nos Priorem et Conventum seu Successores nostros et Vicarios dictae Ecclesiae pro tempore existentes super portionem Vicariae ibidem ante hac initae habitae seu factae - - - aut Portiones, Limitationes, Augmentationes seu Assignmentes factae de cætero nullius sint momenti sed pro revocatis nullisque et invalidis omnino in posterum teneantur et habeantur in perpetuum. Quodque praesens Conventio et Compositio realis semper stabilis, inviolata, et in concussa inter eosdem Priorem et Conventum et Vicarium de Hatfield praenominatum eorumque successores pro perpetuo et permanebit absque contradictione seu impedimento quocunque in hac parte fiend. In cujus rei testimonium uni parte praesentis scripti indentati penes praefatos Priorem et Conventum pro se successoribus suis remaneat, Sigillum praefati Roberti Noke Vicarii memorati moderni, alteri vero parti penes eundem Robertum Noke Vicarium pro se et successoribus suis remanenti Sigillum commune dictorum Prioris et Conventus Rectorum et Proprietariorum ac Patronorum praedict. pro se et Successoribus suis alternatim sunt appositi. Dat. quarto die Mensis Junii Anno Millesimo quingentesimo quinto et Anno Regni Regis nostri Henrici 8vi vicesimo sexto.*

From all that appears, this was an Act of the Prior and Convent, without Force or Influence ; upon the meer Conscience of Right and Justice. And it were barbarous to detract from a good Action, by saying, They might have been made willing if they had not been so of themselves.

Yet whilst we are upon this Point, for the Sake of those that are not Volunteers, it is not amiss to remind them of that Coercive Power which the Church reserved to itself for the Support of the Honour and Decency of Parochial Altars ; which the Zeal of the Times to endow



Monasteries, and the rapacious Hands of the Monks were never able to demolish, but remains in full Force and Virtue surviving their rival Endowments now in Ruins.

This is set in its true Light in a small Tract that has twice appeared in the World, and both Times been treated with the same Neglect. It is the *Poor Vicar's Plea for Tythes*, written by Dr. Ryves a Civilian, a Man of Character for Integrity, Learning, and Valour, who was made Choice of by King Charles I. to assist at the Treaty in the *Isle of Wight*.

Its first Birth was *An. 1620*. Soon after it came to to the *Natural Death* of Books that tell unwelcome Truths, admired by some, useless to all.

Its second Appearance was *An. 1704*. in Company with Sir Henry Spelman, *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*, which is bound up with it. A Reverend *Prelate* desired these two valuable Pieces might have one more Chance upon the Stage of the World. It was his pious Wish rather than his Hope, that the present Century would have a better Taste of such Performances than the former. At least it shews his own Testimony, and that he was himself a Protester against the Corruptions complained of by the Author, a Well-wisher to the Remedy proposed.

The Age when it was first published was more likely to give it a candid Reception; and if it missed its Aim then, it would hardly succeed in ours.

In the Revival appears a generous Regard to Truth, though unpopular and unsupported, and a solemn Warning to those that despise it.

Page 10, we have the Author's Design: " Well  
 " can I shew what hath been done heretofore in  
 " the like Case, for the Benefit of the Church;  
 " and



“ and how, without Wrong to any Man, and  
 “ by a laudable due Course of Law, there may  
 “ and ought to be a competent Maintenance  
 “ raised unto every Minister out of the Tythes  
 “ belonging to his own Church; and that by  
 “ the immediate Authority of the Bishop, not-  
 “ withstanding the Appropriations as now they  
 “ stand. — (Page 11.) As for the Argument  
 “ itself, it will, in my poor Understanding, be  
 “ made clear, and sufficiently proved to all Men  
 “ of Indifferency and Wisdom, if I shall be able  
 “ to make it appear, First, That by the Laws  
 “ Ecclesiastical, which were in Force before,  
 “ and at the Time of the Dissolution of Abbeyes  
 “ in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the Bishops had  
 “ full Power and Authority within their several  
 “ Dioceses, to allot, or cause to be allotted out  
 “ of every Benefice, so much of the Tythes as  
 “ might well serve for a fit Maintenance of the  
 “ Minister, any Impropriation notwithstanding.  
 “ And, secondly, That the same Laws and Ca-  
 “ nons stand hitherto in full Force and uncon-  
 “ trolled by any Statute of either Kingdom.”

Speaking of the Encroachments of the Monks,  
 he saith, Page 13. “ The first which opposed  
 “ himself against them was Pope *Alexander III.*  
 “ about the Year of our Lord 1170. He wrote  
 “ to the Monks and other Regulars of the  
 “ Church and Diocese of *York* a certain Decree-  
 “ tal, wherein having first blamed their cove-  
 “ tous Disposition in this Kind, he addeth these  
 “ Words. *Intelleximus quod in Ecclesiis vestris de*  
 “ *quibus certas Pensiones consuevistis percipere, por-*  
 “ *tionem et antiquos redditus minorastis, quos non-*  
 “ *nulli Clerici Ecclesiarum ipsarum habuisse noscun-*  
 “ *tur: Ideoque mandamus, quatenus, si quas por-*  
 “ *tionem, vel antiquos redditus Clericorum sine consensu*  
 “ *Archiepiscopi vestri minuire præsumpsistis ad inte-*



“ *gritatem pristinam revocetis.* From whence that  
 “ appeareth to be true which was said before :  
 “ That in the Beginning Monks and others were  
 “ wont to reserve to themselves a Pension only  
 “ out of those Churches which they held appro-  
 “ priated to their Uses, leaving the gross of  
 “ their Tythes, which were the proper Antient  
 “ Revenue of the Church to the Vicars or other  
 “ Curates of them.”

The same *Alexander*, Page 15, is cited, writing to the Bishop of *Worcester*. “ *De Monachis*  
 “ *qui Vicarios Ecclesiarum Parochialium ita gra-*  
 “ *vant, ut hospitalitatem tenere non possint, tam*  
 “ *providentiam habeas quod ad præsentationem*  
 “ *eorum nullum recipias, nisi tantum ei de proventi-*  
 “ *bus Ecclesiæ coram te fuerit assignatum, unde Jura*  
 “ *Episcopalia possint persolvere et congruam sustenta-*  
 “ *tionem habere.*”

Our Author, Page 17, quotes the same *Alexander* sitting in the *Lateran* Council issuing forth a Canon of the same Nature with his Decretal. This I repeat not, having no Design to make a Transcript of the Work, but to invite the Reader to a Perusal of it. He mentions farther the Decrees of *Clement III.* and of *Clement IV.*; and one of *Clement V.* in the Council of *Vienne* in *France*, adjuring the Bishops; “ *Ne præsentatum aliquem per quamcunque Personam Ecclesiasticam jus præsentandi habentem, ad aliquam Ecclesiam admittant, nisi intra certum terminum competentem præsentantibus per Diocæsanos ipsos præfigendum fuerit coram iis congrua de proventibus Ecclesiæ portio assignata.*”

He goes on, Page 32, to shew that the Practice of our Bishops of *England* and *Ireland* in former Times agreed with this very Prescript and Rule of the Canon Law.

In an Extract of an Impropriation, bearing Date *An. 1387.* made by the Bishop of Sarum of the Rectory of *Erchford* to a Convent in *Winchester*, we have this ; “ *Salva portione pro Vicario dictæ Ecclesiæ hactenus assignata, et per nos propter ejus exilitatem, et insufficientiam et alias causas legitimas moderate augmentanda, &c.* ”

In another of the Rectory of *Shapwick* in *Dorsetshire* ; “ *Reservantes tamen nobis et Successoribus nostris liberam potestatem portiones dictæ Vicariæ quoties necessarium vel opportunum esse videbitur diminuendi, et si opportuerit, augmentandi, supplendi immutandi.* ”

In that of the Rectory of *Coleskil* in the County of *Berks* ; “ *Reservata prius de dictis fructibus et proventibus ad arbitrium nostrum vel Successorum nostrorum, pro perpetuo Vicario ibidem Domino servituro, congrua portione ex qua idem Vicarius commode valeat sustentari, jura Episcopalia solvere, et alia incumbencia onera supportare.* ”

To fortify this, Dr. Ryves brings an Instance, in a Case reported *An. 2. Henry IV.* between the Dean of *Windsor*, whose College had the Impropriation of *Saltaſh* in *Devonshire*, and the Vicar ; summing up the Evidence, he saith briefly ; “ Here we see, first, That not only the Reservation of a Vicarage upon an Appropriation, but also the Endowment thereof belongeth to the Ordinary of the Place. Secondly, That the Vicar brings his Action against the Dean, which was the Proprietary of the Tythes. Thirdly, that he brought this Action for a second Taxation, as either pretending the first to have been too little from the Beginning, or shewing that it had been abated or diminished. Lastly, That this Action was brought before the Ordinary of the Place ; “ for



“ for whereupon was the Consultation prayed,  
 “ but upon a Prohibition granted out of the  
 “ King’s Court ? ”

Upon Proofs brought from a Statute, *An. 14.* of *Edw. IV.* and the Opinion of the Lawyers upon it ; “ It is farther to be remembred, that  
 “ this Power of assigning the Vicar’s Portion,  
 “ even out of the Lands and principal Possessions  
 “ of the Abbot, as Parson of the Place, was ever  
 “ held so proper to the Bishop, that he might  
 “ do it *sans conge, sans licence du Roy.* ”

From a Statute *An. 15.* of *Richard II.* and from another *An. 4.* of *Henry IV.* he concludes ;  
 “ Here we see first, that although the Parlia-  
 “ ment was careful to have the Vicar provided  
 “ for, yet it left the Disposition of these Things  
 “ to the Bishop of the Diocese. Secondly, In  
 “ Case the Bishop was defective in his first Affig-  
 “ nation of the Vicar’s Portion, he was enjoined  
 “ to reform it, and make it better by a Time  
 “ prefixed, otherwise his Act of Appropriation  
 “ to be void. That the Measure of the En-  
 “ dowment was to be convenably, sufficiently,  
 “ and well endowed. That there was no other  
 “ Rule of this Measure but the Discretion of  
 “ the Bishop for the Uses mentioned in the  
 “ Law. ”

He comes next to shew the Case is the same since the Dissolution of Monasteries as it was before. Page 59. “ My Purpose is not at this  
 “ Time to persuade a Parliament to make a Law ;  
 “ but to prove unto the World, that the Law is  
 “ of Force already, and wanteth nothing but a  
 “ fit and willing Hand to put it in Execution.—  
 “ Only I will shew, that all those Statutes which  
 “ most properly concern this Matter, make no-  
 “ thing against, but altogether for the Vicar’s  
 “ Main- ”

“ Maintenance in such Sort as has been before  
 “ declared.

Page 60. “ The Statutes therefore that prin-  
 “ cipally concern this Matter are those of 27  
 “ and 31 of *Henry VIII.* and 1 of *Edw. VI.* In  
 “ these Statutes it is intended that the King shall  
 “ have and hold the said Monasteries with their  
 “ Parsonages appropriate, and other Lands in as  
 “ large and ample Manner and Form as the late  
 “ Abbot or Prior held them. — And therefore  
 “ we find it sometimes added in those Statutes,  
 “ *Or of Right ought to have had, held, or occupied*  
 “ *the same, at the Time of the Dissolution.*

Page 66. “ Afterwards the Statute addeth a  
 “ full and perfect Clause of Saving and Reserving  
 “ his Right unto him in these Words : *Saving*  
 “ *to all Person and Persons, Bodies Politick, and*  
 “ *their Successors, all such Right, Claim, Title, In-*  
 “ *terest, Possession, Rent-Charges, Annuities, Leases,*  
 “ *Farms, Offices, Fees, Liveries, and Livings,*  
 “ *Portions, Pensions, Commons, Synodics, Proxies,*  
 “ *and other Profits, which any of them claim, ought,*  
 “ *may, or might have had, in, or to the Premises,*  
 “ *or to any Part or Parcel thereof, in such like*  
 “ *Manner, Form, and Condition, to all Intents,*  
 “ *Respects, and Purposes, as if this Act had never*  
 “ *been had ne made.*

“ A Vicar is a Body Politick, and had, at the  
 “ Time of the Dissolution, Right, Claim, and  
 “ Action, to so much of the appropriate Parso-  
 “ nage, as would make a congruous and compe-  
 “ tent Portion for his Maintenance. Therefore  
 “ this Right is reserved and saved to him and  
 “ his Successors still : And so saved to all Intents  
 “ and Purposes, as if this Act had never been  
 “ made.

— “ Likewise the Bishop of the Diocese at  
 “ the Time of the Dissolution, had a Right of  
 “ Power



“ Power and Jurisdiction in himself, whensoever  
 “ the Abbot presented a Clerk unto him for In-  
 “ stitution, not to admit him, unless the Abbot  
 “ would first allot, lay out, and assign a conve-  
 “ nient Portion for his Maintenance. If the Ab-  
 “ bot had not made such Allowance within the  
 “ Time limited by the Bishop, the Bishop had a  
 “ Right in himself to collate the Vicarage upon  
 “ the Presentee, and to make a fit Allowance for  
 “ him at his Discretion, out of the Fruits and  
 “ Profits of the Appropriation, by sequestering  
 “ them unto his own Uses. If the Abbot refu-  
 “ sed to obey, or presumed to violate his Seque-  
 “ stration, the Bishop had Power to compel him  
 “ by Ecclesiastical Censure, and Excommunica-  
 “ tion, the End whereof was Imprisonment by  
 “ the Secular Arm, without Bail or Mainprize,  
 “ until the Order be obeyed.

“ This Right the Bishop had at the Time of  
 “ the Dissolution ; therefore this Right is safe  
 “ unto him still ; and safe to all Intents and Pur-  
 “ poses, as if this Act had never been had ne  
 “ made. Had this Act never been made, the  
 “ Abbots had still continued, and upon them he  
 “ might now exercise as formerly he did all that  
 “ his Power, Right, and Jurisdiction ; therefore  
 “ he may now proceed in like Manner against  
 “ the Proprietary which holdeth the same in his  
 “ Possession at this Day, and in no other Man-  
 “ ner, Form, State, and Condition than the  
 “ Abbot did.

Page 71. “ As the Wit of Man could not de-  
 “ vise more general Terms to comprehend all  
 “ Mens Rights ; so the Gravity of a Parliament  
 “ could not descend to more particular Words  
 “ to express every Man's Right which it labour'd  
 “ to preserve. And as for the Point of Juris-  
 “ diction, the Parliament was far from divesting  
 “ the

“ the Bishops of any Part thereof, that it submitted  
 “ all exempt Places of Monasteries or other privi-  
 “ leged Houses to their Jurisdiction.. Much less  
 “ was it their Meaning to deprive the Vicar of  
 “ that small Means which the Law afforded him,  
 “ by quarrelling the Bishop upon this Point of  
 “ Jurisdiction rather than upon any other. Nei-  
 “ ther can I think but if any of the high Court,  
 “ whereunto nothing useth to be called, nothing  
 “ is admitted but the Flower of Wit, Nobility,  
 “ and Wisdom, should now be raised from the  
 “ Dead, and asked whether their Meaning was,  
 “ when they had saved unto every other Man  
 “ his Right, only to wrong the Bishop? Or  
 “ when they had preserved unto every other  
 “ Man his Claim to any Part or Parcel of those  
 “ Abbey-Lands and Parsonages, only to wrong  
 “ the Vicar, or to debar him, not of that liberal  
 “ Allowance which the Law of God giveth him,  
 “ but of that small Remainder which the Law of  
 “ Man hath left unto him for his Maintenance,  
 “ in regard of his daily Service at the Altar?  
 “ He would answer, It was not their Meaning;  
 “ That the Words of the Statute can bear no  
 “ such Construction; That no Lawyer can wrest  
 “ the Statute to any such Sense, unless he shall  
 “ strain his own Wit beyond Sense and Reason.

Page 75. “ Moreover the Statutes of either  
 “ Kingdom, which concern this Matter, bear  
 “ this Colour in the Face: *That the Priors, Ab-*  
 “ *bots, and other Religious Governors, with the*  
 “ *Assent and Consent of their several Convents, and*  
 “ *in Writing, under their common Seal, gave up all*  
 “ *their Lands, Houses, Parsonages appropriate,*  
 “ *and Vicarages, into the King's Hands. Upon*  
 “ *which Surrender of theirs the King was enabled*  
 “ *to have, enjoy, and possess the same, in such*  
 “ *Manner and Form, &c.* Now it is manifest that  
 “ by



“ by Virtue of their Surrender nothing could  
 “ come unto the King’s Hands but that which  
 “ was theirs : And it is as manifest, that the  
 “ Right of the Bishop, and the Claim of the  
 “ Vicar were not in the Abbot or Prior ; and  
 “ therefore cannot be intended to pass unto the  
 “ King by any Act of theirs. For, *Quod meum*  
 “ *est sine facto meo a me transferri non potest.*

Page 77. “ When the Monasteries were all  
 “ dissolved and laid waste, and the Impropria-  
 “ tions sold away into Laymens Hands, yet were  
 “ the Tythes unto them like Nuts cast to little  
 “ Children who could not crack them : Neither  
 “ had those Laymen any Means or Action to  
 “ recover them : And therefore by the Statute  
 “ of 32 *Henry VIII.* Laymen were enabled to sue  
 “ for Tythes in the Ecclesiastical Court. By  
 “ which it plainly appeareth that these Tythes  
 “ retain still the Nature of Ecclesiastical Duties,  
 “ and Goods properly belonging to the Church ;  
 “ else why should the Ordinary hold Plea of  
 “ them between Laymen more than of other  
 “ Chattels ?

Page 78. “ From all which I conclude, that  
 “ what Right soever the Bishop had to his Juris-  
 “ diction, the Parish to have a Minister, the  
 “ Minister to have Allowance before the Dissol-  
 “ ution of these Monasteries, and making of the  
 “ fore recited Statutes, the same they and every  
 “ of them have at this Day, notwithstanding  
 “ those Statutes, and the rather for them. ”

I need not ask Pardon of the Reader for this  
 long Digression, though the Claim, and the Foun-  
 dation of the Argument are both obsolete.

In so curious an Age as this, every Thing ex-  
 traordinary hath some Degree of Esteem. May  
 not this Sort of Knowledge come in for its Merit  
 as well as that of Fossils, Mosses, Fungus, In-  
 sects,

fects, and Reptiles? If *Lusus Naturæ* be worth our Time, why not *Lusus Juris*? It might, but for the Strength of Interest, which makes *Terence amongst the Prophets*,

*Obsequium amicos, Veritas odium parit.*

The Inscription upon an old Stone at St. *Burien's* in *Cornwall*, for *Clarice* the Wife of *Geoffrey de Bolleit*, given us in the *Annotations upon Camden*, is in old *French*. And so, indeed, are most of the oldest I have seen in *England*. They are, like this, on the Verge of the Stone, and without Date. They expected, perhaps, that their *Obits* would be observed in some Monastery to which they had been Benefactors, or by some Mass-Priest in the Church where they were buried, at some Altar, it may be, of their own erecting or endowing. The *French* was propagated here with all imaginable Industry for eleven Reigns. The Forms of Law and Parliament were in that Language. Even *Woodmens Terms* and all sporting Words were in the same. And *Hygden's Polycronicon* informs us, That Boys at School were obliged to construe their Lessons into *French* till the Reign of *Richard II.*

The sturdy *Teuton* would not truckle to a Foreign Pronunciation.

The Law-Words and Game-Words that are adopted and still obtain, are perversly pronounced quite differently from what they should be. *Britain* was not to be conquered by a *French Tongue*, nor a *French Sword*.

The Antient Monument of *Boscowen* hath been already mentioned upon *Rollich* in *Oxfordshire*, where a Comparison is made of that and some others like it. The upright Stones remain-  
ing,



ing, seem to have been Supporters of an *Area* like that near *Bredwardyn* in *Herefordshire*.

Whether the Fortrefs of *Castellan Danis* were *Æstiva* to *Nidum*, I shall not guess, or whether it was used every Summer if it were such. I am satisfied where these Camps stand thick they were made rather for Exercise and Discipline than Use. If we remember the constant Exercise and frequent Marches of the *Roman* Soldiers from their Garrisons, with all their Mountings and Utenfils of War, with all their Instruments for Encampment, which hath been already mentioned from *Lipfius*, we may imagine encamping and fortifying was a principal End of the Appointment.

They would not be defective in so necessary a Point, in a Thing where was the utmost Precaution observed. From *Vegetius de Re Militari* we learn, *Lib. 3. Cap. 8.* with what Care they provided against all Dangers upon a March. They would have a strong and a convenient Camp, lest they should be surprized whilst they were refreshing themselves, or asleep, or some Part of the Body abroad to forage.

The Rule in Choice of Ground was not only to have it good, but to have it the best of all; lest if the best were neglected it should be possessed by the Enemy.

To have Water, Wood, Grass at Hand was another Point. So that here was a Proof of a Camp-Master's Skill in many Respects. And the *Tyrones* came to the Understanding of it by observing the Judgment of the *Veterans*.

The Form was also to be considered, yet the Nature of the Ground was allowed very often to determine that. Their Camps, saith he, were Square, Round, Triangular, Oblong. Where it can be had, that of a *Parallelogram* is preferred,  
a third

a third Part longer than the Breadth. This was the Shape of their Bricks.

Their Fortifications were slight or strong according to the Time they wanted them. Those for one Night were not so carefully performed as their *Stativa*. Nor was the Way of breaking Ground in every Soil alike. Where they could not have a Spit or Turf the Earth that was dug out of the *Fosse* to make the *Rampart* was done, as he expresseth it *Opere tumultuario*. Some of their Fortresses were for that Reason called *Castella tumultuaria*.

It is not to be imagined that any Soldier was left ignorant in what Manner he was to use his Spade upon a sudden Encampment: But that they who were so frequently exercised, and in the Niceties of every Thing by the *Campi Doctores*, even in the *Ars saltandi in Armis*, were also trained to be expert and expeditious in so necessary a Qualification as that of Fortifying. And hence, I presume, it is, that we see so many small Camps in some Countries, and so near one another.

This will also account for the imperfect ones we sometimes meet with, one particularly in *Wiltshire*, where one Side is not fortified, nor is there any Appearance it ever was.

One remarkable Observation of *Vegetius* in their *Engineering* must not be omitted, which at first looks little becoming the Gravity of their Actions. But it helps to explain *Virgil* when he mentions it upon Conjuring. — *Numero Deus impari gaudet*.

They made their *Fosse* generally nine, eleven, or thirteen Foot wide, and if they were in great Apprehension of a vigorous Attack, seventeen Foot. But there must always be an uneven Number he saith.



It's possible every Subdivision of a Legion or Cohort, or of such a Party as was appointed Workmen, had an odd Man in it, and that the Proportion of Work was suited to the Number by this Method.

We have in *England* so many *Mayden-Castles*, and *Mayden-Ways*, that it were worth knowing whence the Name came. In Fact by *Mayden-Way* is generally reckoned a *Roman Way*: And by *Mayden-Castle* one that stands upon such a Way. This may have been originally used to build a Fort upon by the *Romans*, and later Ages may have gone upon their Foundation. Or it may be a modern Fortrefs built to command the most considerable Road.

The Name is, without Question, *Saxon*. If we allow it to have been *Mowdon-Way*, there is something of the *Roman Agger* expressed in it. *Mowe* signifies a Heap. And as the Way was frequently upon the Ridge of a Hill, particularly that *Mayden-Way* which leads thro' *Westmoreland* to *Yorkshire*, it may be the *Hill-Causeway*, or the *Highway*, since this last came from its rising Crest.





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107. A modern Account of *London* cited, giving Directions to Foreigners for the finding its Rarities
109. The Tradition of a Channel for the *Thames* from *Battersea* to *Rotherhith*; when the Bridge was built
110. *Middlesex*, till lately, almost all Forest
112. What the Land of *England* was originally
113. The *Britons* fighting on Horseback examined
114. A *British* *Coppidum*
145. The Original of Forests
146. The Method of preparing Ground for Agriculture or Pasture
147. The severe Laws for Protection of Forests, whether corporal or pecuniary
148. The barbarous Practice of afforesting any Man's Lands as well as the King's Demesne
- The greatest Part of the Realm made Forest in the Reigns of *Henry II.* *Richard I.* and *John*
149. The *Charta de Foresta* a Part of, and of as great Benefit to the Subject as the *Magna Charta*
- Some of the Grievances briefly mentioned which were remedied by it
- This *Charter* not executed till succeeding Reigns, when the Subject paid a Tax to procure it
150. The Bounds of *Epping* Forest as last fixed *An. 17* of *Charles I.* recited
151. The Meaning of *Pouvallee* (commonly called *Purlieu*) with its Restrictions
152. The Ranger's Office and Oath
153. The Difference between Forest, Chace, Warren
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155. *Saxon* Tenures
161. A large *Roman* Cistern of Lead now in the Library of *Trin Col. Cambridge*
168. *Camden's* Observation of *Norfolk*, that it produced Inhabitants of a clear Complexion, sharpness of Wit, and singular Capacity in the Study of the Common-Law
159. *Henry VI's* Act reduces the Attornies of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* from 80 to 14
170. The *Romans* frequently carried on their Military Ways with a Circuit, to avoid a Bog or a Precipice
172. *Thetford* Castle probably *Danish*
- Long Barrows
176. *Tully's* Censure of the Philosophers
180. The Lands belonging to Monasteries generally the richest
183. The Constancy observed in the appearing of Herrings on certain Coasts, and of their Continuance
185. The *Roman* Agger visible but in few Counties
187. The Revenue of the Bishop of *Norfolk* antiently consisted of First-Fruits
188. Bishop *Scaulter's* Exchange of his Lands with the Crown
191. Mounts of Sand raised by the Wind, and combined by an Herb rooting in them
193. A Barrow of an extraordinary Kind
195. The Mayor of *Lynn's* Sword given by King *John* examined
196. The Count de *Melun's* Confession on his Death-Bed, of the Oath taken by himself and other *French*, to banish all those that assisted them against their King
202. The Original of *Cambridge*
208. Earthen Vessels lately found at *Trumpington*, supposed to be of Use in *Roman* Sacrifices
214. *Huntingdonshire*, till lately, all Forest
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219. Tessellated Pavements at *Castor*
225. Monasteries not inhabited after the Dissolution, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Poor got into them in a general Plague
226. The Original of Barrows in *England* enquired into
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239. The Loss of Etymology accounted for
240. The *British* University at *Stamford* enquired into
241. The Learning of the *Druids*. No Proof, from what *Cæsar* saith, that any in *Britain* could read or write
242. The Parish of the Bishop of *Lindisfar*
243. The Bishoprick of *Sidnacester*
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247. *Dani*'s Inroads probably the Reason of changing Bishops Sees, of which no History gives Account
250. The Castle of the *Wacs* at *Burn* uncommon
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273. Antiquity of the *Fossdyke*
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285. The Foss preserves its Name above all the *Chemini majores*
298. *Paulinus* the Builder of *Southwell* Church, after baptizing the People in the *Trent*
301. The vulgar Reasons for breaking through the Figures of the Itinerary
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302. The Coins found were generally *British* Treasure
304. *British* Store-Houses
314. The Confessor gave *Rutland* to the Church of *Westminster*
320. A Camp not fit to look for a Temple in, but a City.
324. The *Warwickshire* Inscription founded upon a Mistake
326. Misery occasion'd by the Barons Wars
327. The Nation drain'd for the *Holy War*
328. The dishonourable Behaviour of the Christian Princes to King *Richard*
330. Some remarkable Passages of King *John's* Life
331. The Force of Paternal Curses
334. The *Anathemas* of the Founders of Monasteries
336. A Comparison of Hardiness and Discipline in War
339. The Intention of Nature in arming Brutes with Teeth and Claws
342. Man subject to Oppression from his own *Species*, no more wonderful than his being exposed to Pestilence, Inundation, &c.
343. *Grotius* his Case of an exiled People
347. A Comparison hath been made of *Northamptonshire* and *Surrey*
350. The Design of moating round Houses
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354. The Meaning of some old Words lost : That of Culprit guess'd at
356. The Tessellated Pavement of *Castor* different from those of other Places
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361. The Account of *Alexander's* Camp in *India* seems fabulous
362. The Weight a Roman Soldier marched with, according to *Lipsius*
365. The Tragedy of *Fotheringay* a lasting Blot.
368. The Name of *Bedford* traced
369. An Argument for the Practice of receiving the Communion in both Kinds in the Beginning of the twelfth Century
370. A Memorial remaining in *Bedfordshire*, of the Danes defeated by *Edward the Elder*
371. A Specimen of a Roman Fort at *Kaynoe*
378. The Name of *Dunstable* accounted for
379. *Change-Alley* described by *Virgil*
380. Original of Commonage in Pasture-Lands, and Inconvenience of Enclosures
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383. Servants in Husbandry tho' most useful, are in a worse State than when they were Boys
388. *Cæsar's* Account of *British* Money good against what is produced by *Camden* and modern Authors
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400. Most probably they are *Greek* or *Saxon*
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423. *Coltess*, not *Middleton*, Projector of the *New River*
433. *Dunstable* Road not *Roman*, but erected by Abbot *Leofstan*
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440. Change of Sentiments from the Change of Fortune, seen in the Governor of *Edinburgh's* Remonstrance to *Cromwell*
444. The Murther of *Charles I.* the most flagrant in History, because a national Act
454. The Minerals and Riches of *Britain* asserted by Dr. *Plot* enquired into
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465. He might be instructed in the *Jewish* Polity by *Aristotle*
466. *Pompey* protects the Temple as *Alexander* had done before
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468. This was concealed by the *Greeks* for good Reasons
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498. The *British* History we have is not to be relied upon
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516. Much waste Ground in *Staffordshire*
523. No Room for a Question whether a City was *British* or *Roman*, where Materials of Building are found
524. Vast Stones at *Wrottesley* which must be artificial
525. Dr. *Plot's* Conjecture of *Barrows* from Earth turned to Stone
529. *Amphibalus* from a Martyr brought to a Cloak
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534. The solid Satisfaction of a *Pendril* above the Barterer of Blood, the Undertaker of Death
536. A Defence of my Lord *Bacon* against the popular Clamours which pursue his Memory
540. The horrid Part of *Derbyshire* hath from its Bowels those Riches its Surface wants
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547. Reasons why the Pagans would not suffer it within their Cities
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559. Mr. Walker's Account of *Peter-Pence*
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570. Huge Rocks of Marble in the *Tees* and *Greta*
572. The Devil's-Bolts at *Borough-Brigg* of factitious Stone
575. It doth not appear why on some Monuments the Knight lies on the left of the Lady
577. *York-Minster* protected by *Fairfax*
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580. Customs of *Holderness*
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856. A Recapitulation of the Arguments of *Dr. Ryves*, insisting that the Vicar of every Church, if his Maintenance be not sufficient, hath a Right to have it augmented out of the Impropriation : That the Bishop of the Diocese is sole Judge and Arbitrator of this Augmentation, by the Laws Ecclesiastical, which were in Force before, and at the Time of the Dissolution, which stand hitherto uncontroll'd by any Statute That what Right soever was before the Dissolution remains, notwithstanding those Statutes, and the rather for them
863. A powerful Attempt to introduce the *French* Language in *England*.











